30a 1957

Glory, Glamor And Hard Work

Want To Be An Air Force Cadet?

TWO AIR FORCE Academy upper classmen leave the Academy to begin their first home leave since entering the Academy. Freshmen cadets have a ten-day break in classes during their first Christmas at

by ENSC P. WATERS, JR.

DENVER — The United States Air Force Academy temporarily housed at Lowery air force base here is the youngest, the smallest and the least known of the nation's three major service academies.

It is so young in fact that it doesn't have a senior class as yet. West Point, the military academy, on the other hand, was founded in 1802. The Naval Academy at Annapolis was founded in 1845.

The air force academy will stop accepting nominations for its fourth class in January of next year. The intervening period allows time to remedy a situation that we feel is of concern to officials of the school..

There are no Negro air cadets. Their absence is emphasized by the fact that the other two schools each have Negro cadets. West Point has nine and Annapolis, seven.

WANT NEGRO CADETS

During our recent visit here we got the impression after talking with Maj. Gen. James E. Briggs, superintendent of the academy, and other members of his staff that a Negro cadet would be welcomed.

In fact there's a sensitivity on the part of some at the academy that no Negroes to date have qualified. Some are apologetic about their absence.

But the solution is not at the academy here. The initiative must come from young Negro men between the ages of 17 and 22 who feel they have the necessary requisities for acceptance as cadets.

The academic qualifications for all three service schools is approximately the same. The Air Force academy, however, has more rigid physical standards because of the requirements to qualify as a pilot.

These have been the main stumbling block to the ambitions of many seeking a berth at the academy. They account for 39 percent of the disqualifications.

EXACT HEIGHT

On top of the physical requirements needed for acceptance at the other two academies, an air force school cadet can't be over six feet, four inches tall, nor be higher than 38 inches when seated and must have 20-20 vision.

Qualified young men should take the first step now towards competing for appointments to the United States Air Force Academy.

For most candidates, that step will be to obtain nominations from their U. S. Senators or Representatives. Each member of Congress may nominate 10 qualified young men.

FILL STATE QUOTAS

All of the nominees in each state will then compete for the vacancies allotted to that state. Eighty-five percent of all vacancies will be filled in these competitions among Congressional nominees.

Similar competitions will be held among candidates in other categories, such as that for young men who are already members of the regular components of the Air Force and Army.

The fourth class which will begin training on June 27, 1958, at the Academy's temporary site on Lowry Air Force Base in Denver, will number 448 cadets.

In view of the fact that members of Congress and other nominating authorities require considerable time to evaluate applications and select their nominees, candidates should seek nominations as soon as possible.

Letters to U. S. Senators and Representatives, requesting nominations, should include the candidate's full name and address; his parent's names and addresses; his high school or preparatory school and the date he graduated or will graduate; the college he has attended, if any; his approximate standing in his class; his participation in extra-curricular activities such as student government, public speaking, and athletics; and his height and weight.

LIFE TIME CAREER

Those selected finally by the Ar Force will be educated and trained at the Academy for lifetime careers as Air Force Officers.

Although training will begin at the temporary site of the Academy on Lowry Air Force Base, it is scheduled to shift in the fall of 1958 to the Academy's permanent ste at the foot of the Rocky Mountains north of Colorado Springs. Dormitories, academic buildings and other facilities are under construction there.

While there is glamor and glory to being an air force cadet, one should not get the impression that it is not won.

It's tough being a cadet as we could see from our slight observation. His day runs from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. with a schedule so crowded that he doesn't have time to even think of the girl back home.

His academic studies are tough and his military and physical training unrelenting. And his first several months as a cadet are a supreme test of determination, self control humility.

TEST FOR UPPER CLASSMEN

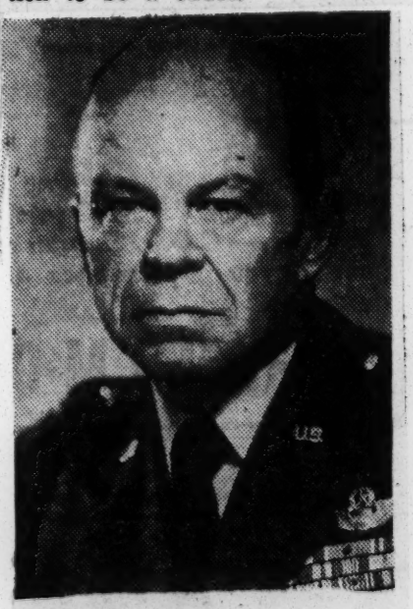
This test is imposed upon him by the upper classmen. They require him to be at attention at all times within the cadet area. He must move on the double at attention and square all corners.

Even in the dining hall he is required to sit on the edge of his chair and eat at attention when he gets the time between serving the upperclassmen at his table and answering their questions.

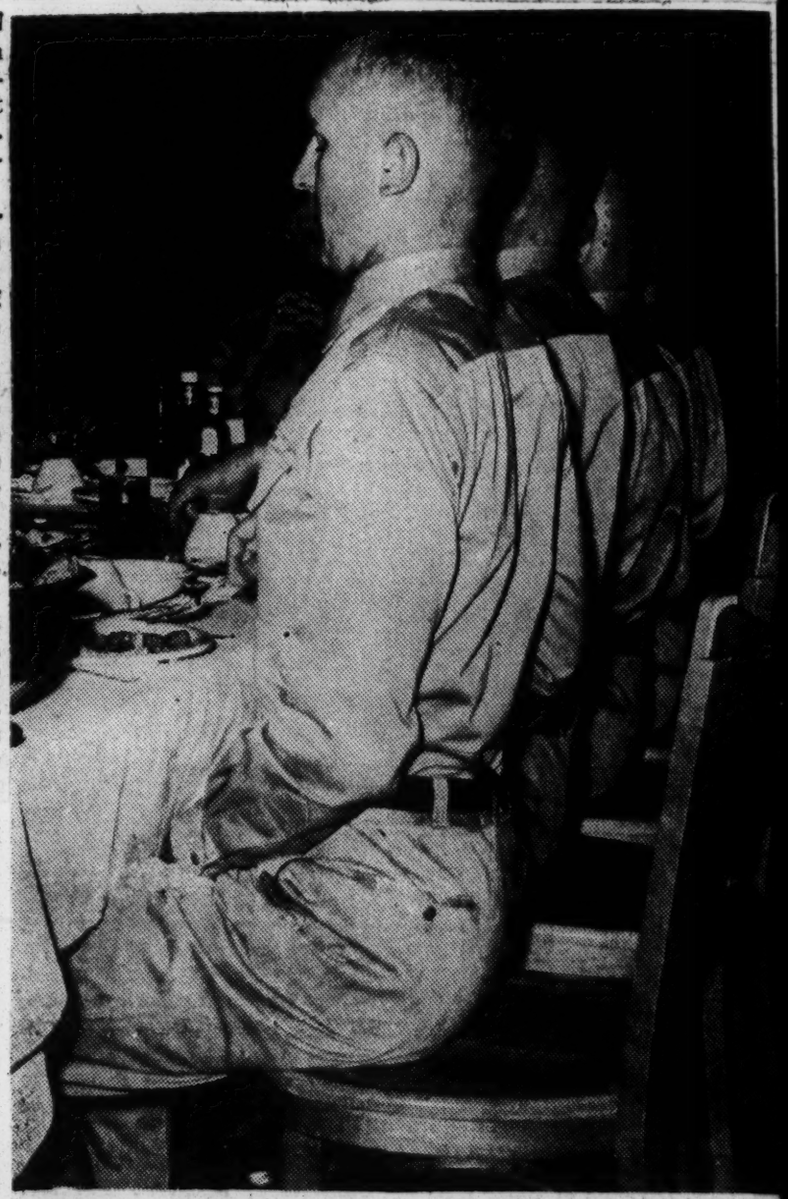
And the questions! I heard one youngster recite on request the football scores of all Big 10 games the week before and list the time place and cost of all movies being shown throughout the area.

They must never look unless ordered to do so by an upperclassman.

While the academy takes no official part in this "conditioning," it has the approval of school officials who reason that if a youngster survives this he has demonstrated his determination to be a cadet.

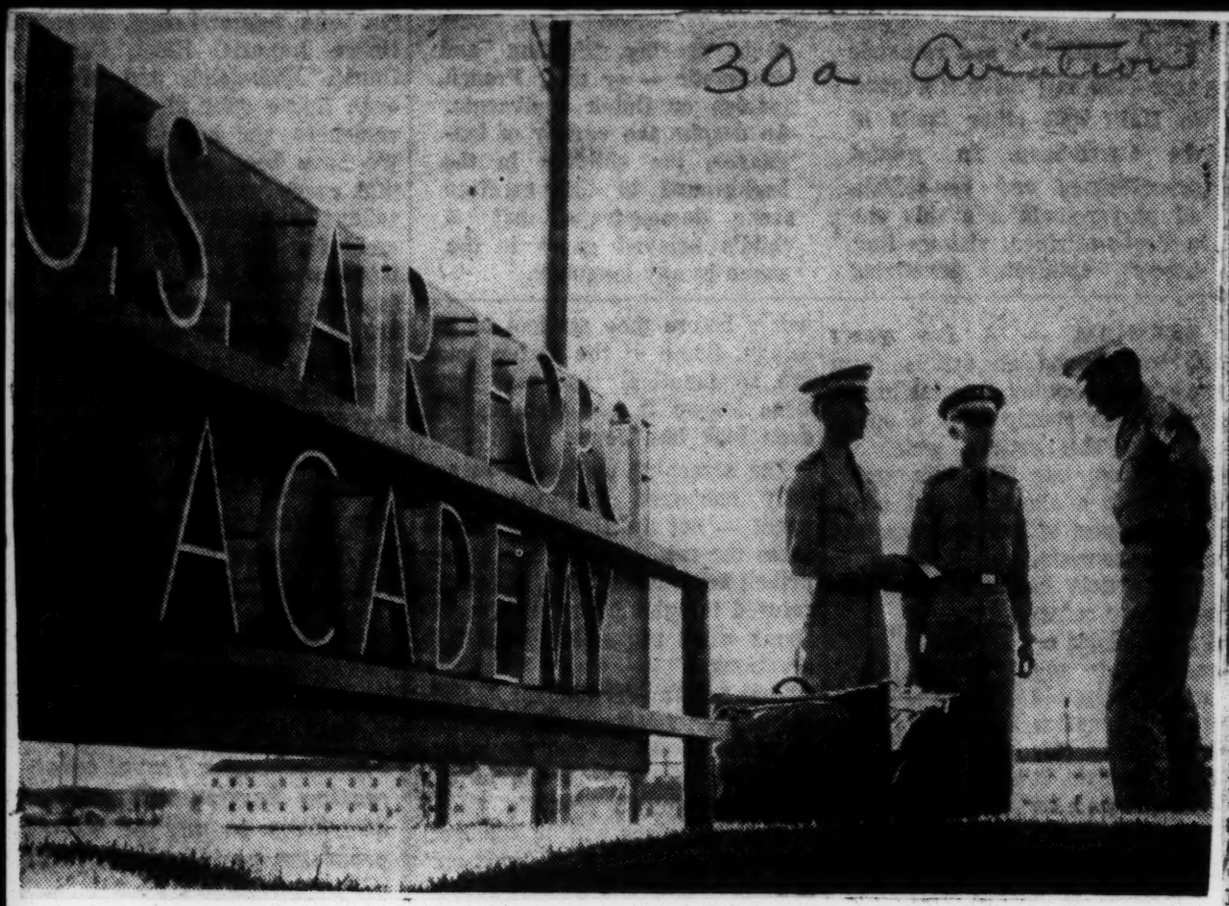


GEN. JAMES BRIGGS



ACADEMY FOURTH classmen are required to sit at attention during meals and are not permitted to use the backrests of their chairs. These four cadets exemplify the proper position of a cadet at mealtime during his first year at the Academy.

the Academy, but do not go home on leave until they become sophomores or third classmen. This comes after a two-week annual summer trip, during which cadets learn how the Air Force and other branches of service operate in the field. After four weeks' leave, the remainder of the summer is devoted to specialized Air Force training at the Academy.



NCO ACADEMY GRAD—M-Sgt. Otis M. Scott, son of Mrs. Frances Scott Thomas, of 306 Shepard St., Marietta, and former student at the Lemon Street High School, recently graduated from the Strategic Air Command Non-Commissioned Officers Academy at Barksdale AFB, La. His duty assignment is with the 3902d Installations Squadron at Offutt AFB, Nebr., where he is in charge of the Operation Branch.

The 33-year-old sergeant entered the service in July 194-, and he is anxiously awaiting July 1962 when he can retire and spend more time with his wife, the former Miss Nettie Bell McAfee of Marietta, and their five-year-old daughter, Pamela, who are living in Champaign, Ill. Sgt. Scott reports that his military service has been both "educational and enjoyable."

Final Rites For Officer: Died In Japan

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — Final rites were held last Thursday at the T. H. Hayes and Sons chapel for M-Sgt. Clyde T. Arnold Sr., 42. At the services were six honor guards who gave a gun salute. Chaplain Cyrus B. Hutcherson read the scripture and gave the eulogy. Rev. John C. Mickle officiated.

M-Sgt. Arnold Sr. was a native of Knoxville, Tenn. He was the son of Thomas Arnold and the late Mrs. Geneva Arnold. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Janie B. Arnold and eight children: Janice, Charlotte, Richard, Charles, David, Andrew Clyde Jr. and Consuello Arnold.

M-SGT. CLYDE T. ARNOLD

He entered the U. S. Air Force in 1943 and chose the service as a career. He maintained an enviable record as management analysis technician and received a medal of commendation and citation for his excellent work on a previous tour of Japan. On his return to the states he was stationed at Langley Air Force base. He returned to Tokyo in June, 1957 and died there.

He was a member of the First Baptist church of Hampton, Va.

RETURNS AFTER FIVE-YEAR ABSENCE.—Miss Catherine M. Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Denton, 2609 Prospect, recently returned to the city after serving as a supply clerk for the United States Army in Tokyo, Japan. Before going to Japan Miss Smith worked as a secretary in the Social Service office of General hospital No. 2. She was graduated from Lincoln high school in 1946, and later finished Lincoln business college.

Alabama Draft Board Ousted Following Induction Failures

MONTGOMERY, Ala.— (ANP)— The entire Bullock County Draft Board here was fired last week by the National Director of Selective Service in Washington following its failure to call inductees into military service because it protested the draft deferrment of Fred D. Gray, part-time minister and active attorney in this city's recent Negro bus boycott.

Reports in the matter came from L. K. Andrews, a former member of the board who announced that the board had been discharged several weeks ago.

Confimation of the board's dismissal came from Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director in Washington. Protests stemming from the board because Gray was deferred from military induction reportedly caused the board to refuse calling up inductees for the nine months. Gray was active in legal actions in the successful bus boycott here staged by 50,000 Negroes.

The controversy centered around Gray's deferrment by Hershey after it was discovered he was a part time minister. Immediate protests rang out from several draft boards in this state and many members of the boards resigned their jobs. Then the Bullock board set up a classification they called "F-G"—

(meaning Fred Gray) and refused to induct any more men into the service until Gray was called.

Hershey suspended the board giving it 20 days to "explain its position." He dismissed the unit when no explanation was offered. To date the board has not yet been replaced.

A 'Well Done' for District's Draft Board Veterans

Post + Times Herald
Aug. 6, 2-5

By Paul Sampson
Staff Reporter

Thirty-five of the men who have helped select more than 100,000 District residents for the armed services will receive a warm "well done" Tuesday.

They will be honored for 15 years of unpaid, volunteer service with District draft boards. Each will receive a certificate in a ceremony at 8 p. m. at Selective Service Headquarters, 451 Indiana ave. nw.

The men began their duty in 1940, often worked day and night at the peak of World War II, and went back to their posts when the draft was resumed in 1948.

Washington, D.C.

He Signed Up FDR

Some of the men being honored looked back on their service yesterday and expressed satisfaction.

B-12-A

James D. Hayes, chief of the Disability Insurance Claims Division of the Veterans Administration, said, "It's one thing I've done that I feel proud of."

During the war, Hayes was chairman of Local Board No. 9 called the "President's Board," because in 1942 Hayes himself registered President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

"I registered the President on April 28, 1942," Hayes said "It was my biggest day as a draft man."

President Roosevelt asked him if he made $25,000 a year Hayes didn't know what he was talking about. Later in the day he learned that Mr. Roosevelt had just come from a conference at which the wartime $25,000 salary limit was approved.

Registering President

"He was very funny all the time I was registering him," Hayes said. "I had already filled in 's weight and height on the back of the card, and he told me that I had been reading his mail.

"When it came to the question of who will always know your address, he said, 'Who but Eleanor.'"

Hayes's Board had jurisdiction over those who used the addresses of Government jobs for draft addresses, and his Board was the biggest in the City. He registered such men as J. Edgar Hoover, Sumner Welles, Harry Hopkins and Harold Ickes.

"We had a lot of 2-A's—men deferred because they were necessary to the Government. A lot of Government workers thought they were essential—but they weren't."

Frank Coleman, professor emeritus of physics at Howard University, was wartime chairman of Local Board No. 12, which covered the area around Florida ave. nw., upper 11th st. nw. and N. Capitol st.

"Some of the boys we sent didn't come back, but that wasn't our fault," Coleman said. "If we ever sent one we shouldn't have, or kept one we should have sent, then I couldn't sleep nights, but I sleep."

Warren R. Forster, president of the Munsey Trust Co., recalled how his Local Board No. 3, which covered the American University Park area, met in a small frame building on the University campus. Forster, still with the same Board, said, "Some of the decisions we made during the war called for a great deal of human sympathy."

Dr. E. E. Quayle, medical adviser for the District Selective Service, said he thought there were more medically disqualified men who tried to get into service than there were men who feigned disability to evade it.

The Rev. James D. Pair, pastor of First Baptist Church of North Brentwood, Md., noted that only a few of the cases handled by his boards—No. 12 during the war, No. 7 now—were reversed by the Appeals Board.

The Board of Appeals itself has done a careful job of analyzing hardship cases, according to James A. Cobb, lawyer and former Municipal Court judge, who has been on the Board since it was established.

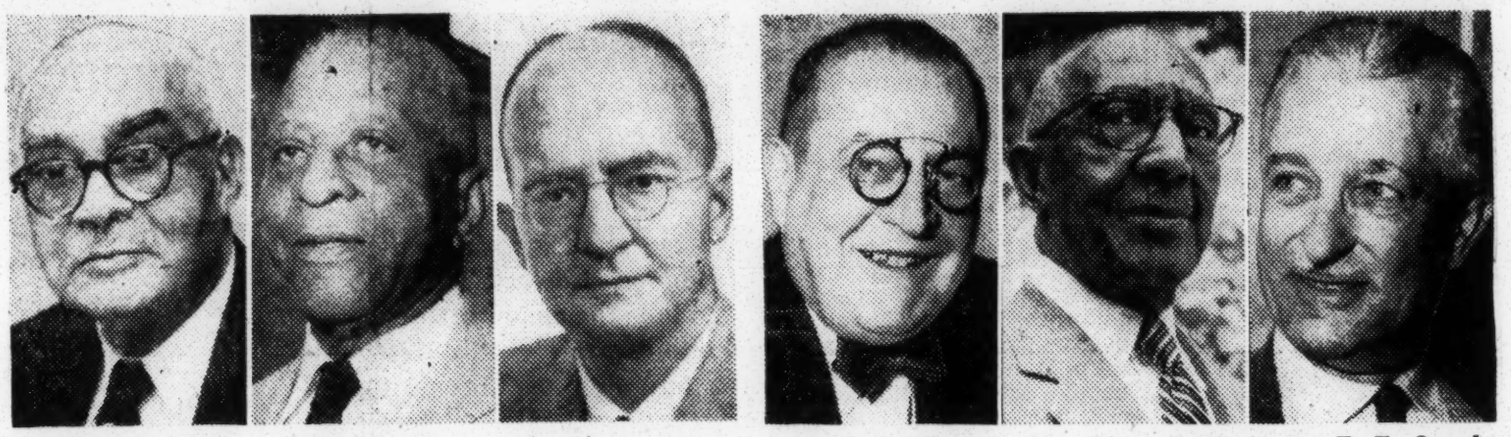
Others to be honored on Tuesday are:

Harvey L. Bean, retired Bureau of Engraving and Printing employe; Louis L. Bowdler, florist shop owner; R. S. Chapin, retired District Government engineer; Ferdinand G. Fraser, Veterans Administration official; Dr. James A. Gannon, physician and civic leader; Dr. Fred A. J. Geier, physician; Ringgold Hart, attorney; George E. C. Hayes, chairman of the District Public utilities Commission.

Also, John F. Hillyard, attorney; Aaron W. Jacobson, attorney; George G. Jefferson, attorney; Michael Kapneck, real estate broker; Charles Kohen, merchant; Bernard G. Ladd, retired Government employe; Stephen S. Madison, retired Bureau of Engraving and Printing employe; Dr. G. Frazier Miller, physician.

Also, P. J. J. Nicolaides, attorney; William B. O'Connell, attorney, Stanley E. Otto, attorney; George A. Parker, attorney; Frank L. Peckham, attorney; Dr. E. Otho Peters, physician; Louis W. Roy, retired Government Printing Office employe; G. Leslie Schafer, retired chief clerk of Washington Gas Light Co.

Also, Dr. Herbert L. Stevens, physician; Dr. Frank A. Turner, physician; Frederick D. Wilkinson, retired registrar of Howard University; John H. Wilson, attorney, and Irving B. Yochelson, attorney.



James A. Cobb | Frank Coleman | Warren R. Forster | James D. Hayes | Rev. James D. Pair | Dr. E. E. Quayle

AFROTC Week At Tennessee State; Two Get Tribune Awards

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Fri 2-22-57

BY MABEL B. CROOKS

NASHVILLE -- Two cadets received Chicago Tribune Awards and students saw displays of air power and heard Colonel George Spencer "Spanky" Roberts, USAF, last week as Tennessee State University observed AFROTC Week.

The Chicago Tribune AFROTC Awards for military achievement, character and scholastic attainment went to Cadet William S. McCain of Dayton, Ohio--a gold medal--and Cadet Melvin W. Jones of Memphis--a silver medal. At the time the Tribune Awards were given, three non-commissioned officers, members of the regular air force and assigned to the university's AFROTC Detachment No. 790, were presented the first clasp of their good conduct medals. The clasp went to T-Sgt. Eugene E. Jiggits, Lawrenceburg, Va.; S-Sgt. Wiliam Purvis, Orangeburg, S. C., and S-Sgt. Thomas H. Hayes, Memphis.

Col. Roberts, who commanded the original 99th Fighter Squadron and the 332nd Fighter Group and is now stationed at Chanute AFB, Ill., was the speaker of the week. He emphasized the educational aspect of the air force, the importance of scientifically trained manpower in the defense of the nation, as well as the importance of the AFROTC to the military. He was introduced by Major Claude M. Dixon, university's new professor of air science.

As an off-campus activity the AFROTC carried a special program to the students in Pearl High School, for the purpose of acquainting them with AFROTC and interesting them in qualifying for air force service. Cadet Major Flem Otey, III, Nashville senior who is executive officer and operations and training officer, was speaker. The cadets' 60-voice glee club, directed by Samuel Jackson of the music faculty; its band, directed by Cadet Church Watkins of Nashville, a junior; and the drill teams also participated in this high school assembly.

Other AFROTC Week activities included a helicopter take-off from the campus; air force, civil air defense, ground observer corps, civil air patrol, and the AFROTC cadet group staged a combination demonstration- parade-review; a flag ceremony; a movie; special exhibits of outstanding local cadets; a display of recruitment materials; and a formal military ball. All of these activities were planned and executed by the cadets under the leadership of Cadet Major Van Robinson of Miami, Fla., senior who is group commander of the No. 790 AFROTC cadet group; and Cadet Major Flem Otey, III, executive operations and training officer.

AFROTC Week At Tenn. State; Two Get Awards

Advocate P.7
Sat. 2-23-57
Jackson Miss.

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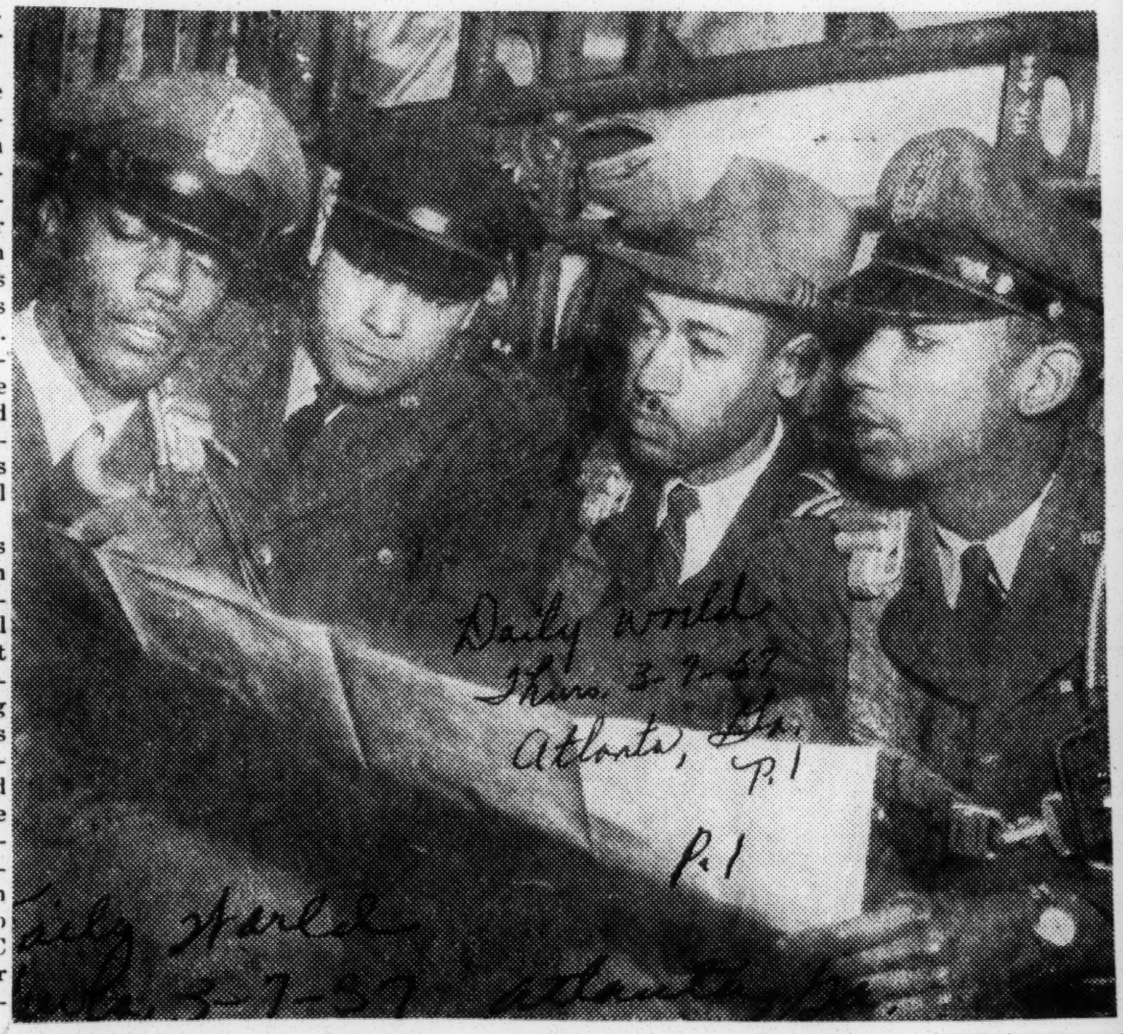

A&T COLLEGE AIR CADETS MAKE TRIP IN "FLYING BOX-CAR" — Aloft in an Air Force C-119 "Boxcar", flying Air Force ROTC cadets at A&T College, Linwood Rodgers, left, Goldsboro, N. C., and Charles Gibson, right, Sanford, N. C., plot the route being followed on a flight made last week to the Arnold Research and Development Center at Tallahoma, Tennessee. Interestedly looking from center are: Capt. C. J. Cochran, assistant professor of Air Science and L. C. Dowdy, dean of the School of Education and General Studies, both of the college staff. Twenty four ranking officers of the cadet corps and several members of the college faculty made the trip in the giant aircraft.

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 3-16-57
p. 18
30a

AIR FORCE ROTC cadets at A & T college conducted a month-long instruction course in aeronautics for 55 [illegible] Scouts who are ass[illegible] the Greensboro Council of the Boy Scouts of America. As a climax to the course, all the trainees were taken on an [illegible]entation flight about the Greensboro community in planes piloted by the college instructional staff. Cadets, wearing Air Force overcoats, are from left: Jesse Palmer, Henderson, N. C., Charles Gibson, Sanford and Adam C. Mattocks, Maysville, N. C. None of the Scouts had flown before.

Tennessee State's AFROTC Promotes Fifteen, Two Cadet Colonels

Advocate Jackson, Miss.

NASHVILLE.—Fifteen Tennessee State University AFROTC cadets were stepped up in rank last week, two of whom became cadet lieutenant colonels, according to Major C. M. Dixon, professor of air science.

30a
Sat. 4-27-57

Cadet Major Van R. Robinson, senior of Miami, Fla., and Cadet Major Flem B. Otey, III, senior of Nashville, Tenn., walked off with the corps' highest rank—that of cadet lieutenant colonel. Cadet Captains James A. Coleman, Indianola, Miss.; and Edward Thomas, Chattanooga, Tenn., both seniors, were promoted to the rank of cadet major.

Major Dixon points out that cadets earning promotions have exhibited not only outstanding academic quality, but also are top students in air science, have demonstrated desirable leadership traits and possess potential growth for junior air force officers.

Earning the rank of cadet lieutenant are the following juniors: Rubin Perry of Ukiah, Calif.; Charles L. Dobson, Washington, D. C.; Lewis E. Jones, Clarksville, Tenn.; Allen A. Strains, Knoxville; Antonio J. Simmons, Nashville; Allen L. Johnson, Tuscumbia, Ala.; Marvin E. Morris, Anderson, S. C.; James H. Stewart, Memphis; John H. Crummie, Northport, Ala.; Ira D. Thompson, Cleveland, Miss.; and Dymus N. Lawrence, Franklin.

Advocate
Sat. 4-27-57

30a 1957

ARMY

The U. S. Armed Forces And Integration

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

In its campaign to encourage more young men and women to enter the Armed Forces as a full time career, the Department of Defense has issued a revised list of Negro personnel in key military positions.

The roster of names represents only a cross section and is intended primarily for ROTC cadets who are studying for commissions.

The report reveals the progress of integration in the services; but the most significant change in policy since that time is that Negroes can now be assigned to any U. S. military assistance advisory group or mission over seas in all branches of the services, if qualified.

BIG STEP FORWARD

This is a big step forward, but in another area, the buck passing for responsibility as to policy still leaves a cloud of uncertainty over the situation. This relates to the assignment of Negro military attaches to embassies and consulates around the world.

Officially, both the State Department and the Department of Defense deny that there are color bars in this field; but the facts are there are yet no Negroes in military assignments in this service except in Liberia.

The office of the civilian assistant to the secretary of defense has been quitely conduction inquiries into policies on the assignment of Negro personnel.

James C. Evans, who heads this office credits the dilligence of his aide, Major John T. Martin for opening up a pathway hitherto roadblocked. Now the definite policy on military assistant advisory groups and missions states that it is open to all qualified personnel.

Extensive probing on policy has been conducted by Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, jr., for two years between the State and Defense Departments in response to complaints of discrimination in assignments.

STATE PREFERENCES

In several instances both departments have sought to pin the blame on foreign countries, saying they had requested that only personnel of certain racial and religious character be assigned there.

Saudi Arabia was said to have expressly stated it would not accept military personnel of the Jewish faith in any capacities and Ethiopia was reported to have

CHAPLAIN JOHN DEVEAUX

stated it did not want any Negroes in military assignments.

This latter charge brought a flat denial from the Ethiopian ambassador to the U. S., and from Emperor Haille Selassie, himself.

The matter of Jewish personnel was said to have been part of the talks between Administration officials and King Saud when he visited here.

The time table on overall integration in the Armed Forces begins with the unification of the Armed Services in Sept. 17, 1947.

On April 26, 1948, Secretary of Defense James Forrestal, invited 16 Negro leaders to participate in a national defense conference on Negro affairs with the civilian and military heads of the military establishment.

This group made a seven point recommendation, including abolition of racial segregation in the National Guard, and on racial quotas in enlistment.

On April 6, 1949, Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson announced a policy of equality of treatment and opportunity for all persons in the armed services without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin.

LT. COL. ARTHUR BOOTH

September 29, 1949, the Department of the Army issued supplemental policies governing the utilization of Negroes. July, 1951, the Far East command initiated a program for racial integration in combat units and in April, 1952, this policy went into effect in the European Command.

In December, 1953, Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson, reported to President Eisenhower that approximately 90 percent of Negro soldiers in the Army were serving on an integrated basis, and that both the Air Force and the Navy had shown considerable progress in opening up higher ranks to Negro personnel.

By June 30, 1954 all Negro units had been abolished by official command and service schools and training programs were opened without racial restrictions.

MAJOR THOMAS MARTIN

On March 27 of this year, Secretary Wilson reported to the President that segregation had been eliminated on military installations for all educational and training courses including schools for dependent children.

NEW OPEN POLICY

The new open policy on assignment of Negroes to military missions also came early this year. The list compiled by Evans' office gives the names of 129 persons as an example of the distribution of Negroes in the services.

More than 80 of this group are field grade officers, including nine full colonels, and two Navy lieutenant commanders.

Some of the usual assignments include the following: Lt. Col. Arthur H. Booth, deputy chief of staff for operations, Department of the Army.

He inspects MAAGS and missions in Africa and the Mediterranean as staff officer for the deputy chief of staff or training and operations;

Capt. Clarence Hurtt is a training officer fort he MAAG at Viet Nam. He is a Morgan college graduate.

Capt. Charles L. Smith, a West Point '49 grad, is with MAAG at Formosa.

Lt. (junior grade) Lawrence Chambers, USN, is a pilot with the Attack Squadron, 215, USS Yorktown.

Major Benjamin Benton, a native of New York is with MAAG on Taiwan.

M-Sgt. Joseph L. Stevenson of the ROTC staff at Howard U. was recently assigned to Saudi Arabia on MAAG.

Lt. Col. C. M. D122mport, is chief of the Nuclear Weapons Effects Branch, Armed Forces, Special Weapons Project, Sandia Base, New Mexico.

ASSIGNMENTS

Capt. Bert Cumby, is a consultant with the Defense Advisory Committee on Prisoner of War Code of Conduct, at the Army Intelligence School, Fort Holabird, Md. He testified in the court martial of one of the "turncoats" of the Korean conflict who returned to this country.

Lt. Col. Raymond Montgomery is a staff officer at headquarters of the Korean Military Advisory Group, Seoul, Korea.

Lt. Col. Robert Hendrick, jr., is staff officer with MAAG at Viet Nam.

Lt. Commander Dennis Nelson, USN, is public information officer of the Third Naval District, New York City, and Col. Campbell C. Johnson, is assistant to the director of Selective Service in Washington.

The highest ranking Negro officer in the services is Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis jr., the first one to be named a general in the Air Force.

He was formerly commander of the U. S. Air Force Task Force 13 on Formosa and deputy commander, Thirteenth U. S. Air Force, Headquarters, Philippines.

He is now chief of staff, U. S. Twelfth U. S. Air Force, Ramstein Air Force Base, Germany.

He is the son of Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, sr., first Negro to attain this rank.

DURING A CEREMONY in the Pentagon building, Washington, D. C., Gen. Nathan F. Twining left - photo at left) chief of staff, United States Air Force, presents the Distinguished Service Medal to Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, jr., commander, Air Task Force, F. E. A. F. In photo at right, Lt Col. Marcus Ray of Chicago (left) personal advisor to Gen. Lucius Clay on Negro affairs, visits the Kitzingen, Germany, base training center. Here, he speaks to an efficer at the entrance to the Orderly room. Col. Ray is now stationed at 5th Army Headquarters in Chicago, office of the comptroller.

30a 1957

ARMY

ON RIOT TRAINING

Army Rejects Byrd Request For Report

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Sen. Byrd (D-Va) said today the Army has rejected his request for a copy of the "stepped-up riot training" order issued the day after federal troops were sent to Little Rock.

The Army canceled the order the next day and has refused to make it public. Generally, it alerted Army forces in the South to step up training for riot duty.

Byrd, second-ranking Democrat on the Armed Services Committee, said he was "shocked and amazed" at Secretary of the Army Brucker's denial of his request for a copy of the order.

"I intend to do my utmost to lift this veil of secrecy and give the people the facts," Byrd said.

The Virginian noted that he had served in the Senate 25 years and asserted: "This is the first time to my knowledge that requested information has been denied to members of this—Armed Services—committee."

Brucker said in a letter to Byrd that release of the requested document was governed by principles set forth by President Eisenhower during the Army-McCarthy hearings, three years ago.

FORBADE DISCLOSURE

Eisenhower, in a letter to Secretary of Defense Wilson May 17, 1954, forbade disclosure to Congress of internal communications within the executive department.

"I believe that under the present circumstances," Brucker wrote Byrd, " 'it would be incompatible with the public interest' to disclose the content of this document.

"Moreover I revoked the document which you have requested the day after it was issued, and prior to its implementation."

Byrd sent a telegram to Brucker Sept. 28. In it he said that as a member of the Armed Services Committee he wanted not only a full copy of the riot training order but also information on the following points:

Upon what authority was the order issued and who signed it?

The units to which the order was sent, with names of their commanding officers.

The states in which these units were located.

The number of soldiers attached to the units.

The area of the country in which rioting was regarded as a possibility.

A full explanation as to what special training was involved in the order.

Information as to whether such an order ever had been issued before since Reconstruction days.

As to these points, Brucker said they were "closely related to the basic document" and that he believed their disclosure also was banned by the May 17, 1954 order of the President.

U.S. Cancels Southern Troop Alert

Brucker Voids 'Routine' Order

By Tom Lambert

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.—The Army tonight revoked an order alerting special troop units in the South for possible use in disturbances arising from school-integration disputes.

In a brief statement, Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker said: "I learned about this order today after its issuance in routine fashion. "I have ordered that it be revoked immediately."

Mr. Brucker's statement came on the heels of news reports that the Army had altered "special" units in Southern state to deal with any possible outbreaks arising out of school integration.

Murray Snyder, Assistant Secretary of Defense, who read Mr. Brucker's statement to reporters, said the order had been revoked "because of the implication that it specifically placed Army troops on the ready to deal with school-segregation crises such as that which prompted President Eisenhower to send Federal troops to Little Rock, Ark."

Mr. Snyder said he believed the order was of a routine nature, dealing with instructions to Army troops on what to do to help civilian authorities in emergencies. Such instructions usually provide that troop commanders keep close tab on men and equipment and be ready to move quickly if necessary.

There was no indication from either Mr. Snyder or Mr. Brucker what the order said, or precisely when it had been issued. The Army Secretary's statement seemed to indicate that it had been issued without his prior approval.

Reports Confused

Army officers seemed confused or uncertain about the order. One report was that it had been sent from the Pentagon to the Continental Army Command for distribution from its ort Belvoir, Va., headquarters.

Another report said the order went to the 3rd and 4th Army Commands, with headquarters at Atlanta and San Antonio, Tex., respectively.

The Army's haste in revoking the order obviously stemmed from concern that Southern states reading about it would think further troops movements were contemplated in event of more school integration troubles.

President Eisenhower is to meet here next week with a committee of Southern Governors to discuss removal of Federal troops from Little Rock.

To Five Divisions

Earlier today, an Army spokesman told reporters the order had been sent some time ago to five combat divisions based in Southern states. The order apparently went out after disorders erupted on the school integration issue.

The spokesman said the commanders were to retain one-half their troops on two-hour call. But no special units had been alerted for any specific duty, he continued, and the troop commanders understood they would not take any action unless advised to do so by Army headquarters here.

The spokesman explained further that in times of civil disturbances most Army commanders automatically alert some of their troops in case they might be needed to help civilian authorities.

Mr. Snyder's explanation of the revocation of the Army order stressed the same theme. He said he thought the order issued related to sections of the Army's training manual devoted to Army activities among civilians.

Negroes With White Wives Get Transfer Instructions

BAD KREUZANCH, Germany — The U. S. Army has recommended that Negroes with white wives transfer out of the Texas-und 2nd Armored Division.

"It's a means of preventing embarrassment" when the division gins to move from here to Ft. ood, Tex., in November, a okesman said. Some of the Neoes in the division have married hite German girls.

The spokesman declined to say hat would happen if a Negro ith a white wife insisted on goig with the divis'on to Texas.

A spokesman at Army headuarters in Heidelberg commentd: "I guess about all you can o in a case like that is appeal a man's good judgment."

The divis'on public information fficer said he could not say how any of the 14,000 soldiers are Neroes and how many have white ives.

BUT DON'T LEAVE POST:

Mixed couples safe on base, Army says

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP) — All military personnel will get full protection as long as they are on the post, but this same protection cannot be guaranteed off post, according to a Defense Department spokesman.

This comment came in reply to query on why the Army bowed to the wishes of Texas officials to prohibit colored soldiers with white wives from remaining with their outfit when it was moved from Germany to Fort Hood.

The spokesman pointed out that there were only 31 such couples in this division and they had a perfect right to remain in the outfit if they wished to stay right on the base.

* * *

AND, AS LONG as they were on Federal reservation, they would have been protected by the Army. But the Defense Department could not be responsible for what might happen off base.

The Army has a policy not to violate state laws; for that reason it had always taken mixed couples out of outfits sent to the southern area, it was said. This was not the first such incident.

"Of course, if you want to get real technical," continued the spokesman, "these soldiers could have insisted on remaining with the division.

"But the Army did not encourage it because it did not wish to subject its men to the humiliation and harrassement which they might have met in the community."

* * *

ALL THE TALK about the Army removing these interracial couples was started by a Chamber of Commerce spokesman from Kileen, Texas, who publicly boasted of their removal.

He no doubt felt that this action on the part of the Federal Government represented a victory for Southern segregationists.

A news dispatch from Bad Kreuznach, Germany, last week reported that Ace Connell, an automobile dealer of Kileen (a town near Fort Hood) went to Germany in July as a representative of the Chamber of Commerce to extend an advance welcome to the division.

* *

HE IS SAID to have pointed out to military officials all the advantages which the troops would have, including good schools and adequate recreational facilities.

But, he added, the armed forces had a "choice of ridding the division of these mixed marriages so as to receive the red carpet welcome in Texas or to fight in a 'war to the knife'."

So the Army decided, to prevent any friction, it would give the couples a choice of either staying in Germany or being sent to other bases in the States.

The Pentagon spokesman made it clear that the Army is taking "no new position" but that he was only explaining its present position.

ARMY 'EXPLAINS'

Can't Guarantee 'Off Post' Protection To U.S. Soldiers

By Alice A. Dunnigan

Washington - (ANP) - All military personnel will get full protection as long as they are on the post, but this same protection cannot be guaranteed off-post, according to a spokesman from the Defense Department.

This comment came in reply to query on why the army bowed to the wishes of Texas officials to prohibit Negro soldiers with white wives from remaining with their outfit when it was moved from Germany to Fort Hood.

The spokesman pointed out that there were only 31 such couples in this division, and they had a perfect right to remain in the outfit if they wished to stay right on the base. And as long as they were on Federal reservation they would have been protected by the army. But the Defense Department could not be responsible for what might happen off base.

The army has a policy not to violate state laws. For that reason they had always taken mixed couples out of outfits sent to the southern area. This was not the first such incident. Of course if you want to get real technical, continued the spokesman, these soldiers could have insisted on remaining with the division. But the army had not encouraged it because it did not wish to subject its men to the humiliation and harrassment which they might have met in the community.

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CONGRATULATIONS AT FORT BENNING, Ga. — Newly commissioned 2nd Lt. Robert W. Smith, center, of Bluefield, W. Va., accepts congratulations from his uncle, Dr. Stephen J. Wright, right, new president of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and from Brig. Gen. (Ret.) Charles W. Pence. Lt. Smith, a graduate of Virginia State College at Petersburg, was graduated from the U. S. Army Infantry School's officer candidate class at Fort Benning June 28. Dr. Wright was formerly president of Bluefield State College. Gen. Pence of Columbus, Ga., addressed the class and presented diplomas.

OKLAHOMANS TAKE PRIZE. 2nd place winner of a recent baby contest held in England Pictured is Mrs. Norman Gates, holding Norman Gates, Jr., who won the prize. Little Norman is the son of 1st Lieutenant and Mrs. Norman Gates who are currently on tour of duty with the United States Air Force in England. Mrs. Gates is the daughter of Mr and Mrs. Fermon Petit of Preston, and Lt. Gates is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Gates of Muskogee. They have been in England since June, 1956, and will rotate to the states in June, 1959.

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE--- Army Second Lieutenant Fernald R. Alexander of New Orleans is newly assigned to the Bay Area Army Terminal Center, Calif., headquarter of the Army's Pacific shipping operations in the San Francisco Bay area. He is officer-in-charge of the Freight Traffic Division's personal property warehouse section. A native of New Orleans, the 22-year-old officer graduated from McDonough 35 High School and attended Southern University in Baton Rouge. He earned his Army commission through the Reserve Officers Training Corps program there. Lieutenant Alexander and his wife, Bobbie reside in quarters on the Oakland post. The lieutenant's father is Mr. James O. Alexander of 3413 Audubon Court, New Orleans.

Sets Eyes on Attaining Masters

Army Captain Wins BA Degree By Attending Okinawa Classes

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. p. 6
Jul 12-14-57

FORT BUCKNER, Okinawa (HQ. USARYIS/IX Corps IO)—"Any man who wants to learn and wants to get a degree can do it. Classes are particularly convenient here on Okinawa," said Capt. Felix L. Goodwin, who is a man in a position to know.

First to complete requirements for a bachelor's degree from the University of Maryland overseas program on Okinawa, Captain Goodwin is the adjutant of the Army Transportation Group in the Ryukyu Islands. His busy schedule has not prevented him from completing his final classes here.

■

BEGINNING IN March, 1950, Captain Goodwin completed the

CAPT. F. L. GOODWIN
. . . "any man . . . can do it"

courses while stationed in Heidelberg, Nurnberg and Augsburg, Germany; Thule, Greenland, and Korea, as well as Okinawa. At one time in Germany, he made a 100-mile round trip to his classes twice a week.

During his school career, Captain Goodwin received only one "C" or average grade. All others were above average, "A's" and "B's."

Asked if he had any advice for other prospective degree candidates, the captain suggested taking mathematics courses as soon as possible after high school. Humorously, he credited his daughter's eighth-grade arithmetic homework as giving him some groundwork for his college mathematics.

■

HE ADDED that his wife's willingness to forego social life from Monday through Thursday was a helpful factor. His wife has a degree in sociolology, and the first course the captain completed was in — sociology.

In recognition of his achievement and years of effort, the captain was honored at a dinner. His accomplishment was praised by his commanding general and notable educators during the dinner.

The captain doesn't think his formal education is finished, however. He intends to take more classes while on Okinawa to work toward his master's degree.

30a 1957

ARMY

Army Refuses To Publicize Riot Order

Sun. 10-6-57

WASHINGTON — Secretary of the Army Brucker has refused to give Sen. Byrd (D-Va.) a copy of a controversial riot training order issued to Army units in the south last week, and quickly revoked.

The directive, which generally alerted the units to step up training for riot duty, went out the day after federal troops were sent to Little Rock Ark., to enforce school integration orders. Brucker canceled the training directive a day later.

Pentagon officials have withheld the text of the order, and have refused to say who issued it, or exactly where it was sent.

Byrd yesterday made public a letter in which Brucker said:

"I believe that under the present circumstances, 'it would be incompatible with the public interest' to disclose the content of this document.

"Moreover I revoked the document which you have requested the day after it was issued, and prior to its implementation."

Brucker did not spell out what he meant by "present circumstances," but presumably he was referring to the controversy which has surrounded the use of Army troops at Little Rock.

Byrd, a senior Democrat on the Armed Services Committee, said he was shocked and amazed at Brucker's position, and added:

"I intend to do my utmost to lift this veil of secrecy and give the people the facts . . . This is the first time to my knowledge that requested information has been denied to members of this committee."

Negroes Get Choice Between German Wives, Army Outfit

Journal + Constitution Sun. 9-8-57

Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7 (AP)—Negro members of the Second Armored Division who married white women in Germany have, in effect, to make a choice between their wives or their outfit.

The Army said the Negro soldiers can't live with their white wives once the division is transferred to Texas.

"Each man concerned has to make his decision as to whether he wants to remain in the division or transfer out," the Army said. The Second Armored is swapping posts in November with the Fourth Armored Division at Ft. Hood, Tex.

• • •

TEXAS HAS strict miscegenation laws against allowing Negroes and whites living as man and wife. The Army said it had advised affected personnel of the laws.

The Army's explanation came after Rep. Charles C. Diggs (D-Mich) asked Army Secretary Wilbur M. Brucker to set aside the recommendation for the Negroes to transfer out of the Second Armored.

Diggs, one of three Negro members of the House, protested the Army's position in a telegram to Brucker.

He said the ultimate result of such advice could be to restore to the Army "even more flagrant discriminatory practices than have already been banned" in the military services.

• • •

DIGGS SAID he had read press reports from Bad Krauznach, Germany, that the Army, anticipating possible embarrassment, had recommended to Second Armored Division Negroes with German wives that they transfer to another outfit.

"Respectfully request immediate substantiation of this report," Diggs telegraphed Brucker. "If said report is true, further request that such an order be rescinded.

"If personal factors relating to social or community pressures of one type or another are to influence assignment of members of the armed forces personnel, the ultimate result could be to reinstitute, through direct means, even more flagrant discriminatory practices than have already been banned in the services."

Diggs gets angry at Army ruling

Atlanta American

WASHINGTON — Congressman Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D-Mich.) Saturday asked Secretary of the Army Wilber M. Brucker to rescind a reported Army recommendation that colored men married to German girls transfer out of the Fort Hood, Texas-bound Second Armored Division, to avoid alleged anticipated embarrassment.

Baltimore Afro

Diggs said:

"If personal factors relating to social or community pressures of one type or another are to influence assignment of members of the Armed Forces personnel, the ultimate result could be to re-institute, through direct means, even more flagrant discriminatory practices than have already been banned in the services."

Negro GIs Asked To Leave Unit Due To White Wives

Evening Star Washington D.C. Thurs. 9-5-57

BAD KREUZNACH, Germany, Sept. 5 (AP).—The United States Army has recommended that Negroes with white wives transfer out of the Texas-bound 2d Armored Division.

"It's a means of preventing embarrassment" when the division begins to move from here to Fort Hood, Tex., in November, a spokesman said. Some of the Negroes in the division have married white German girls.

The spokesman declined to say what would happen if a Negro with a white wife insisted on going with the division to Texas. A spokesman at Army headquarters in Heidelberg commented:

"I guess about all you can do in a case like that is appeal to a man's good judgment. So far there hasn't been any trouble at all."

The division public information officer said he could not say how many of the 14,000 soldiers are Negroes and how many have white wives.

Text Of Alert Order Is Released By Army

By MALCOLM OLIVER

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Army released Friday the text of a quickly-canceled "alert" order which would have set up special military forces for enforcing school integration in the South.

World

Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker, who previously refused to divorce the controversial order's precise contents, reluctantly gave out the text of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Atlanta, Ga.

MAJOR MOVEMENT

The order was issued by General Maxwell D. Taylor, Army chief of staff and directed the organization of task forces of 1,000 to 1,200 men for "both air and motor movement . . . in event troops are required in situations similar to that now current in Little Rock, Ark."

P. 1

It went from the Pentagon to Army commands in the field on Sept. 25, the day after airborne paratroopers entered Little Rock to enforce racial integration at Central High School.

Sat. 10-12-57

Brucker withdrew the order the next day, within an hour after the newsmen learned of its existence.

In a letter to Russell, Brucker said "no alert directive, as that term is understood in military terminology, has ever been issued,' but quoted the following directive to army field officers:

TASK FORCES

"As a precautionary measure in the event troops are required in situations similar to that now current in Little Rock, Ark., the Chief of Staff, U. S. Army, desires that you organize task forces of 1,000-1,200 strength in 82nd Airborne, Third Infantry, First Infantry and First Armored Divisions.

"In addition, you should determine the availability of military police units for this type of duty.

"Above units(located at Fort Bragg, N. C., Fort Polk, Ya., and Fort Riley, Kans.), should initiate promptly suitable training programs under field manual 19-15 (covering military aid to the civil government) and prepare plans for both air and motor movement.")

A Notable Tenth Anniversary

Courier P. 8

The Department of Defense reminds us that Sept. 17 marked the tenth anniversary of the monumental effort to end racial segregation and discrimination in the American armed forces.

Pittsburgh, Pa

Each year, each report of the department has noted substantial progress despite the understandable difficulties of such an innovation and from a military-naval service which very closely paralleled civilian jim-crow practices, we have a situation today in which it is hard to find any branch in which there are no Negroes.

By June 30, 1953, some 90 per cent of Negro soldiers were integrated, specialist ratings in the Navy were opening to Negroes, and positions of command responsibility were opened to colored officers.

Sept. 9-21-57

In another year, all-Negro units were abolished by all services, racial quotas eliminated and Negro personnel utilized solely on basis of individual merit and proficiency, while racial integration advanced in mixed housing, transportation, schooling, recreation, etc.

The last report stressed great improvement in utilization of personnel resources to assure complete equality, elimination of segregation in all educational and training courses, including school for service children and off-duty courses through the graduate level.

What a far cry this is from the mid-'Thirties when The Courier launched its drive to end racial segregation and discrimination in the armed services!

The success of this great experiment involving people of all races, ages, colors and states, is a tribute to American ingenuity and adaptability, and demonstrates what can be accomplished by determined and forthright leadership, even in the face of strong opposition.

Against Negroes Bringing White Wives To Texas

Call Louisville Ky. P.P. Fri 10-18-57

AUSTIN,Tex.— (INS) —Rep. Joe Pool of Dallas said Monday he will introduce a resolution at the special session of the Texas legislature calling on President Eisenhower to forbid entry into Texas of Negro troops with white wives.

Pool said his resolution is aimed at the returning second armored division from Germany to Fort Hood near Killeen, Tex. While in Germany a number of the Negro troops married white women. The legislator said:

"Our sense of decency is shocked by this terrible revelation that the army might allow such unnatural marriages to be brought to Texas. This situation will cause more racial tension than anything the NAACP has attempted yet. I feel the President, as commander in chief, should know how the legislature of his native state feels on this problem—one which his advisors evidently have kept from him."

Pool declared that he will join with a bloc of pro-segregation house members at a Tuesday caucus to demand of Gov. Price Daniel that another special session be called for tightening of segregation laws. A special session which opened Monday is restricted to action on other matters.

Negro G.I.s Won't Take White Wives To Texas Post

Kansas City Kansas Call Morning Post 11-7-57

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (AP).— The Army said today that all Negroes in the 2d Armored Division known to have married white women in Germany wil have transferred to other units before the division reaches its new station in Texas early next month.

Advance elements of the 2d Armored are scheduled to leave Germany late this month for Ft. Hood, Tex., and will be followed by the remainder of the division. The 4th Armored Division, now at Ft. Hood, will replace the 2d in Germany.

The Army was confronted with the problem of mixed marriages after the decision was reached to assign the 2d Armored to the Texas post. During the last several months, the division commander informed Negro soldiers who had married German women that the state of Texas does not recognize marriages between Negroes and whites.

The Army said also that the decision in each case would have to be made by the individual soldiers who had contracted such marriages.

Secy. Brucker Says Gen. Taylor Issued Order For Riot Training

News & Courier, Charleston, S.C. P. 1

300

By J. W. DAVIS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor was identified by Secretary of the Army Brucker oday as the man who sent out the quickly rescinded order for special raining of troops to handle civil disturbances of the Little Rock type.

Sat. 10-12-57

Taylor, Army chief of staff, sent out the directive Sept. 25.

That was one day after federal troops had moved into Little Rock to enforce a federal court order for racial integration in the city's Central High School.

Brucker said it called for four divisions of the regular Army to form special task forces of 1,000 to 1,200 men. Three of the divisions were located in the South. The order mentioned the possibility of "situations similar to that now current in Little Rock."

The directive was personally killed by Brucker Sept. 26, within hours after it became publicly known. Amid much confusion, the Army clamped on a tight lid of secrecy, hoping thus to avoid fanning the controversy over use of troops to enforce integration.

Until today, Brucker had refused to say who issued the order the order came in a letter to Chairman Russell (D-Ga) of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Russell had asked for a copy of the document, saying: "I want to find out if the Army has formulated plans for the occupation of the entire South."

Other members of Congress from the South had demanded full information and Brucker said copies of his letter to Russell also would go to them.

Among those who filed vigorous demands was Sen. Byrd (D-Va), a member of Russell's committee. Byrd said a week ago that Brucker had rejected his request for information.

At that time, Brucker wrote Byrd that release of the requested document was governed by President Eisenhower's order of May 17, 1954 in the Army-McCarthy hearings. In that order, the President forbade disclosures to Congress of internal communications within the executive department.

Brucker wrote Russell that he had now decided to release the details, "since it would appear that they are no longer likely to exacerbate the current situation in Little Rock."

GEN. M. B. TAYLOR
Army Chief Of Staff

Russell had asked for "a copy of the directive alerting Army units throughout the South for possible use in other school integration cases."

Brucker replied that, "No alert directive, as that term is understood in military terminology, has ever been issued for the purpose referred to in your request."

However, he said, Taylor sent the following message to Gen. Willard G. Wyman, continental Army commander, with headquarters at Ft. Monroe, Va.:

"1. As a precautionary measure in event troops are required in situations similar to that now current in Little Rock, Arkansas, CSUSA (chief of staff, U.S. Army) desire that you organize TFS (task forces) of 1,000-1,200 strength in 82d Ab, 3d Inf, 1st Inf and 1st Armd Divs. In addition you should determine availability of MP (military police) units for this type duty.

"2. Above units should intiate promptly suitable training programs under FM 19-25 and prepare plans for both air and motor movement.

"3. This confirms our telephone conversation this date on the same subject."

The 1st Infantry Division is at Ft. Riley, Kan., the 1st Armored at Ft. Polk, La., the 82nd Airborne at Ft. Bragg, N.C., and the 3rd Infantry at Ft. Benning, Ga.

The "FM 19-25" reference was to a field manual which lays down the basis for training in civil disturbances to be given Army troops.

"It appeared prudent in the military judgment of the chief of staff to send a precautionary reminder . . . for possbile duty covered by FM 19-25." Brucker told Russell.

"The units involved were designated primarily because of training considerations rather than because of their geographical location."

Incidentally, the units sent to Little Rock were from a division formerly led by Taylor, the 101st Airborne. Taylor, a native of Keytesville, Mo., is a 56-year old West Pointer with a special reputation for insistence on strict discipline.

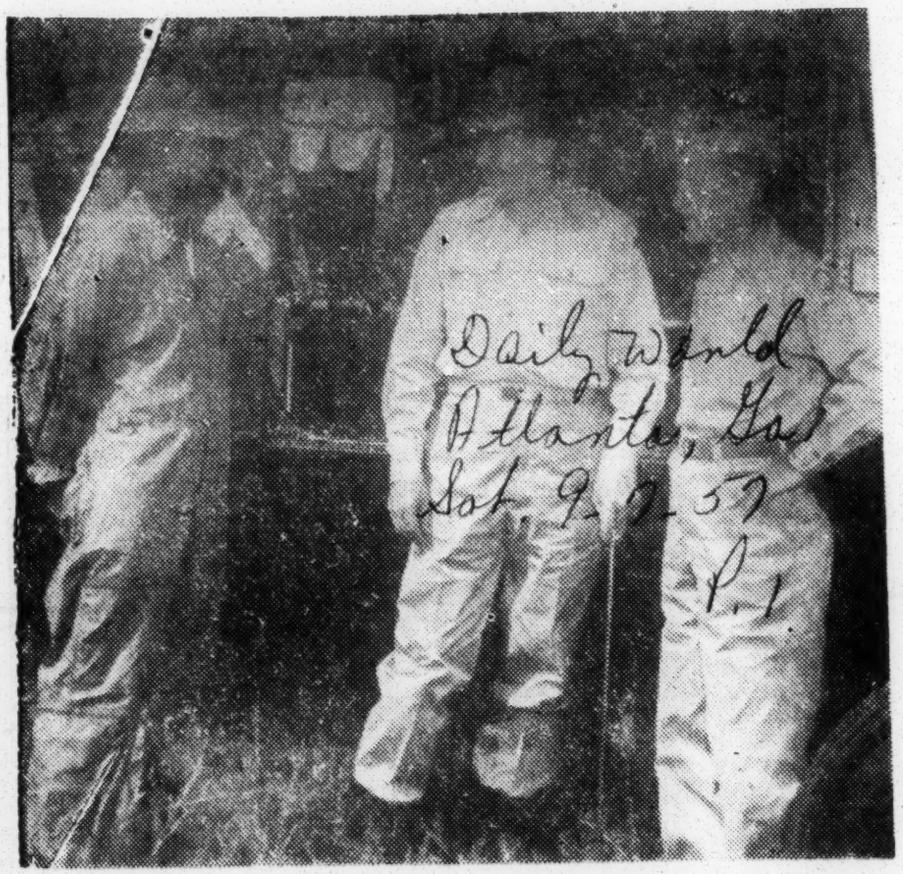
Brucker said he himself assumes complete responsibility, acting under orders from President Eisenhower, for sending troops to Little Rock. He said Taylor considers himself responsible for military orders directing the readiness and conduct of troops.

Thus, the secretary said, there is no need to identify subordinates who carried out orders.

Word P-1
Atlanta Ga
Sat. 9-28-57
30a
Army

Sat. 9-28-57

M. P. INSTRUCTIONS—Fort Benning military policeman Pfc. Charles J. Walker, left, of Clendening, W. Va., explains how to issue a visitor's pass and areas of the post to Pfc. Harold Delancey of (60 Edwards Street) Brooklyn, N. Y., assigned to Company C, First Battle Group, 29th Infantry. Delancey's company was the one which replaced the MP's September 22nd when they received a day off in celebration of the 16th anniversary of the Military Police Corps. Official birthday of the corps is September 26.



Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 9-28-57
P-1

HELICOPTER OPERATOR — FORT BENNING, Ga. — Major Gen. Harry W. Johnson, center, commander of the Alabama Military District, discusses the operation of a helicopter with CWO (Chief Warrant Officer) Carter Smyre, left, of (1813 Ninth Street) Columbus, Ga., a member of the Fourth Helicopter Transportation Company, and Col. William M. Wessely of (3711 Rolland Road) Nashville, Tenn., commander of the 401st U. S. Army Reserve Engineer Brigade of Atlanta, Ga., during an inspection tour of Reserve activities at Fort Benning, Mr. Smyre was the pilot of the helicopter which transported the two-star general during his visit last week.

Pentagon Is Hit With Confusion

Action Taken After Brucker Holds Worried Huddles with Brass

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—Amid confusion in the Pentagon, Secretary of the Army Brucker tonight countermanded an order to Army units in the South to train for riot duty and get ready to speed to scenes of civil disorder.

The order, issued by some unnamed high source in the Pentagon, was sent out yesterday and was prompted by the Little Rock anti-integration riots which caused President Eisenhower to enforce high school integration there with the bayonets of paratroopers.

When the existence of the order was revealed today, high officials obviously felt it would lead to a belief that the Army was expecting widespread violence in the South. After worried huddles with other officials, Brucker issued this statement tonight:

"I learned today of a precautionary training directive sent esterday to certain regular ar[illegible] units directing an increased mphasis on training for riot duty under Field Manual 19-15 and for organization and training for air and motor movement.

Recent Emergency

"The issuance of this order was suggested by the recent emergency employment of units of the 101st Airborne Division in Little Rock, Ark. Realizing that this order might be subject to misinterpretation, I have directed that it be revoked immediately."

It was the second statement Brucker had issued during the evening. His earlier one was briefer, saying merely: "I learned about this order today after its issuance in routine fashion. I have ordered that it be revoked immediately."

There were indications tonight that one or more generals, and perhaps other officials, were being "chewed out" over the mix-up, coming as it did at a time of high tension in the South and hot argument over the integration troubles and the administration's course of action.

Free of Order

At the vacation White House in Newport, R.I., aides to Eisenhower were swift to say he had nothing to do with the order. Press secretary James C. Hagerty told newsmen he had been asked if the President was aware of the order and had anything to do with its issuance.

"The answer to all such questions is no," Hagerty said.

The incident that reddened faces in the high command first came to light when a high, uniformed officer of the Army had a chat with newsmen in the Pentagon this afternoon in what was described as an effort to provide them with helpful background.

The tenor of his statements, evidently designed to make his branch of the service look good, was that the Army could move its paratroopers into Little Rock so swiftly because it was, as always, forehanded and alert.

He explained that as a precautionary measure, the Army had notified Army combat divisions throughout Southern states to have selected troop units ready for possible civil emergencies.

Vague About Order

This officer was vague about the date of the order, saying merely that it went out "some time ago. "It remained for Brucker, in his later statement, to disclose that the order was not issued "before Little Rock" at all but went out yesterday, and was inspired by the troubles in Little Rock.

The uniformed spokesman for the Army had said that under the special alert order, each division was to make sure that at least 50 per cent of its troops were within two hours of their home posts or stations at all times.

The Army troops in the Southern states, the spokesman said, have all received training in "military aid to civilian powers," which includes dealing with disorders, natural disasters and a wide range of activities beyond and above routine military training.

The spokesman said that the divisions in Southern states are under a continuous general alert because they are part of the national strategic reserve.

He described the additional, special alert as in the nature of a technical precautionary measure.

The commanders in the field, he said, fully understand that they would not act on their own decisions but only on word from Washington.

The spokesman indicated that the existence of the special alert was one explanation of why the 1,100-man battle group of the 101st Airborne Division was able to move so rapidly from Ft. Campbell, Ky., to Little Rock, Ark., on Tuesday.

He said that each of the commanders involved would as a matter of course have selected his best-trained and most experienced unit or units for use should a Little Rock-type situation develop in his area.

Famed 24th Inf. becomes 1st Cavalry

WESTERN FRONT, Korea — The fighting U.S. 24th Infantry Regiment, part of the famed "Tropic Lightning" Infantry Division, here is no more.

The end of the valiant all-colored outfit came Tuesday in quiet ceremonies on this battled scarred Korean front where no more than seven years ago the outfit became the first American unit to take arms against the Communists in Korea.

With the end of the 24th comes the beginning of the First Calvary Division, the new name of one of the fightingest units ever to hit Korean front lines for Uncle Sam.

* * *

THE 16-YEAR-OLD division was redesignated as the First Calvary Division a few miles from the Armistice Zone where a few years back it made history.

It was on this soil that the hard-hitting 24th was committed to battle on July 19, 1950, merely weeks after the Korean conflict developed.

It was this same 24th who won the first major U.S. victory at Yechon and fought steadily for weeks with only a two-day break, travelling a total of 160 miles to another front.

* * *

UNDER CONTINUOUS enemy fire, the 24th kept pushing despite heavy losses from Chinese Reds and the weather. The regiment surged ahead from July through December chalking up an enviable record for itself before peace through Armistice came to the troubled land.

Some 1,200 soldiers and a few hundred Koreans witnessed the ceremonies as the famed 24th became the First Calvary under command of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker who also commanded the 24th.

A band played "Auld Lang Syne" as Division colors rose and men stood at rapt attention. The colors were later sent to Washington and the black and yellow horse patch of the First Calvary was given to the 24th.

* * *

APPROXIMATELY ONE month after the June, 1950 invasion of Korea by Communist forces, the 24th landed in South Korea becoming the first American unit to engage the Reds.

Led by Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, the regiment hit hard and unrelentingly at the Communists crippling their attack and allowing them virtually no ground until other allied forces arrived.

High morale and spirit were with the division despite the bitter cold weather.

Bitter fighting by the 24th in their push to the Masan-Haman front in September, 1950 cost the regiment 518 casualties in a period of five days, from Sept. 1-5.

* * *

BUT DESPITE these losses the division plowed ahead in the big drive of 1950 to accomplish its mop-up mission where it was thrown into the front line after only two days rest.

The Reds threw virtually everything at the 24th in November, 1950 forcing the division to give up some of the ground it had gained during the first few days of that offensive.

Falling back to the rear and radioing for help, the famed division made up for its losses when U.S. Air Force F-5's "bombed the hell" out of the Southern hill enabling the outfit time to reorganize.

Going into the Korean conflict, the 24th and other colored outfits carried with them an enormous load . . . the reputation of the colored American as a fighting force.

* * *

WHEN THE 24TH conflict was over, the 24th had accomplished that mission.

An army spokesman said the outfit will be the First Calvary in "name only" and will start at once reorganizing into an atomic age unit.

Army Cuts Off 15,000 Civilians

President's A-Unit Plan Also Trimmed By Army Economy

By John G. Norris
Staff Reporter

The Army announced yesterday that it will eliminate one infantry division and 16 antiaircraft battalions, cut out 15,000 civilian jobs and close down 16 depots, plants and facilities as part of the defense economy program.

At the same time, responsible officials disclosed that plans announced by President Eisenhower last January to organize six new-type "atomic-support commands" this year have had to be cut back. Only four such units — now called Army missile commands—will be set up under present plans, it was said.

The new type forces, ranging in size from 1300 to 5000 men, are slated to provide nuclear support to NATO and other Allied armies.

The reduction of 15,000 civilian jobs out of the worldwide Army civilian force of 429,216 includes a 1713 slash announced last March as part of the 12-per-cent Pentagon cut to be accomplished by next June.

Closing of the 16 Army depots and installations—three of them in Maryland—will take care of all but 5000 to 6000 of the civilian cut, meaning that the reduction at Army field installations in the Washington area will be small.

There is no further civilian cut at the Pentagon under the order, but such local field activities as Walter Reed Hospital, Ft. Belvoir and Ft. Myer must take their share of the as yet unapportioned slash of more than 5000 men.

The Maryland Army facilities to be closed are the Aberdeen Ordnance Depot, effective Sept. 30, 1958, the Ordnance Assembly Plant, Edgewood, closing date unannounced, and the Curtis Bay Storage Activity, Baltimore, Dec. 31, 1957. Fifty-six employes will be dropped at Edgewood, while of the 135 civilians at the Aberdetn Depot, 26 wil be absorbed by other depots and 109 will be let go. Eighty of the 233 civilians at Curtis Bay will be reassigned.

The Second Infantry Division in Alaska, the Army said, will be replaced by a "streamlined force especially tailored to perform its mission." This will reduce the number of Army divisions from 1 to 16. This is the second cut within a month, the number of divisions being reduced from 1 to 1 by dropping the 24th Infantry Division in the Far East.

While there will be no further change in the number of divisions currently deployed in Europe and Korea, the Army said, there will be "a cutback of some combat and combat supoprt and service support elements". No details were given.

These reductions are made necessary by the previously announced 50,000-man cut in the Army—from 1 million to 950,000 men— to be accomplished by Dec. 31, 1957.

Most of the reductions announced yesterday stem from that slash and the cut in Army appropriations, it was evident. Some additional cuts must be made later as a result of the imposition of a $8.95-billion spending ceiling on the Army by Administration order, by Administration order, which probably will require closing some major military bases.

Effect on Nikes Unclear

All of the 18 antiaircraft battalions to be dropped out of the approximately 122 such units now in service, will be 90 and 120 millimeter gun units. Largely ineffective against modern jet bombers, they were to have been replaced later by Nike missile units. Whether this will result in cutting down the eventual number of Nike battalions is not yet clear.

The Army said that 1217 additional civilian jobs will be eliminated at major subordinate headquarters over the world outside of departmental headquarters in Washington, already being cut. The closing of eight depot and storage facilities, employing 3150 civilians, will eliminate 1523 jobs, while the rest will be absorbed at other depots.

Besides the Maryland units the depots being closed are the Jeffersonville, Ind., Quartermaster Depot, the Belle Meade General Depot, Somerville, N. J., Delaware Storage Activity, Pedricktown, N. J., Camp Stanley, Tex., Storage Activity, New Orleans Storage Activity, and Boston Storage Activity.

Also to be inactivated are the Seattle, Wash., Army Terminal, of whose 860 employes 520 will be offered other jobs, and the Murphy Army Hospital, Waltham, Mass., of whose 181 employes, 151 will be offered other assignments. Industrial plants to be closed include: Wankakee Unit, Joliet Arsenal, Ill.; Hoosier Unit, Indiana Arsenal, Ind.; Ravenna Arsenal, Ohio; Louisiana Ordnance Plant and Sunflower Ordnance Works, Kans. Some 270 Army civilian employes and other contractor workers will lose their jobs as these privately run Army plants are closed this year.

Jim Crow Still Lurking In Armed Services?

By ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON (ANP)—All the fuss about complete integration in the armed forces has been proven over and over again to be a complete farce. While there has admittedly been much progress made toward the elimination of segregation in the military, ever so often reports leak out of camouflaged jim crow lurking somewhere in the background of an activity.

EXCLUSIVE

One of the most recent reports came from the Naval and Marine Air Reserve Training Unit at the Naval Air Station located in Anacostia, D. C., within a stone's throw of the Pentagon.

THE DISCRIMINATORY practice cropped up in the planning of an annual outing given with profits made from navy base exchanges such as PX's, vending machines and the like.

These monies are supposed to be allocated proportionately per man for recreational purposes.

It was reported that beer parties formerly given on the base were cancelled so that sufficient funds could be accumulated for the annual picnic for servicemen and their families. The picnic was given last week at the segregated Bay Ridge Beach in Maryland, where Negro personnel were barred.

There are only four Negroes among the approximate total of 300 men in the Naval and Marine Reserve unit (two in each section). When questioned on this matter, Major R. A. Stewart of the Marine detachment said he had talked with both Negro members and neither had planned to attend the outing. Realizing that it was to be held on a segregated beach, Marine officers had agreed to give them equivalent time off to compensate for their failure to attend.

■

COMMANDER W. A. HAAS of the Navy detachment admitted that the site selected was not the most desirable, but it was the only beach available. He explained that all recreational activities were planned by a special services committee, and that the Negro members understood the situation and were apparently satisfied.

It was learned, however, from a reliable source, that the Negro members did not state that they were not planning to attend, but were, rather, told that they could not attend because of the segregated policy of the beach.

A Pentagon spokesman stated that no branch of the armed services is permitted to hold any off-base functions on a segregated basis if the affair is to be financed with Government funds . . . and there is definitely to be no segregation on the bases.

■

THE BUREAU of Navy Personnel, located in the Navy Gun Factory, later came up with a statement that it is the Navy's policy that "recreational funds may be expanded for anything which the commanding officer deems necessary and proper in the maintenance of an adequate morale and recreational program so long as equal opportunities for participation by authorized personnel are provided."

Admitting that "equal opportunities for participation" were not provided for all personnel in this instance, the Defense Department spokesman said the four Negro servicemen could plan some affair for their families and demand their share of the funds from the commanding officer to finance it.

Captain Harmon is confined to the hospital but expressed, through Commander Haas, his willingness to discuss this whole matter with reporters at a later date.

This situation leaves unanswered several important questions:

1. Does continued segregation on military posts lend to "adequate morale" of all personnel?
2. Is the old "separate but equal" doctrine dead?
3. Can public recreational facilities continue a segregated policy in spite of the Supreme Court decision outlawing such discrimination?
4. Is it within the province of commanding officers of military posts to set policies directly contrary to the stated over-all policy of no discrimination or segregation of military personnel?

Advocate
Jackson, Miss.
Sat. 8-24-57
P. 4

FORT BENNING, GA.,—Members of the 273rd and 449th U. S. Army Reserve Ordnance Companies receive instruction in placing dummy charges on tanks at Fort Benning from 1st Lt. Leander Taylor, right, of Lucedale, Miss., a platoon leader in the 449th Company of Gulfport, Miss. Left to right are Sgt. Edd (sic) Laurence of Lucedale, and Cpl. Eugene L. Christing of (3409 21st Street) Gulfport, both of the 449th, SP3 (Specialist Third Class) Pelham Williams of (605 South Magnolia Avenue) Ocala, Fla., a member of the 273rd Company of Tallahassee, Fla., Sgt. Louis Albritton of (711 25th Street) Gulfport, a member of the 449th, and Lt. Taylor. The 273rd and the 449th Companies, both members of the 361st Ordnance Battalian of Birmingham, Ala., are taking two weeks of summer training at Fort Benning. The units will return home Aug. 18.

AF Uniform Designer

(LT CHARLES F DAVIS JR of Houston is shown as he works on a design for a WAF uniform. Lieutenant Davis is assigned to the Clothing Branch of the Aero Medical Laboratory in the Air Research and Development Command's Wright Air Development Center. USAF Photo

Houston Officer Designs Uniforms For U S Air Force

DAYTON, Ohio — Some people say clothes do not make the man, but the U S Air Force has its own opinion about the debatable axiom. And a young Houston officer, Lt Charles F Davis Jr, plays an important role in the designing of airmen's apparel.

Lieutenant Davis, in his assignment to the Clothing Branch of the Aero Medical Laboratory, designs dress and work clothing for both male and female military personnel of the Air Force. Some of the work is done on contract and in such cases it is the Houstonian's job to work with the contractor, assuring that all conditions of the contract are met from a technical as well as esthetic standpoint.

THE CLOTHING BRANCH also monitors all heraldry designs made for the Air Force by the Army Quartermaster Corps. Such designs are submitted to the branch and Lieutenant Davis studies them from a design standpoint, color and material. In some cases, changes are recommended and made, and in others, the branch will concur for the Air Force.

Lieutenant Davis' designing may be done at the suggestion of higher headquarters, though a good part of it is initiated in the Clothing Branch itself.

LIEUTENANT DAVIS was born in Houston, February 12, 1921, the son of Mrs S M Davis of 3102 Oats Street. He was graduated from Phillis Wheatley School and received his bachelor of science degree in tailoring from Tuskegee Institute in 1940. He attended the Graduate School of Education at New York University in 1948.

After graduating from Tuskegee, Lt Davis entered Civil Service in San Antonio, and was engaged in leather, canvas and parachute work. He entered military service in 1942 and was a staff sergeant by the time he was commissioned a second lieutenant in May, 1940, at Miami Beach, Florida.

HE WAS SEPARATED from the service in 1945 at San Antonio. From 1945 to 1946, Lieutenant Davis was an instructor at Houston College (now Texas Southern University), and from 1947 to 1948 he was employed as a clothing designer and copyist by the Cassa Ricco Imports Company of New York. From 1948 to 1953, he served as instructor and head of the Tailoring Department at Tuskegee Institute.

Lieutenant Davis was recalled to active duty in June, 1953, and was assigned to the Air Research and Development Command's Wright Air Development Center, where he has been stationed ever since.

The lieutenant is married to the former Miss Nancy Battiste of Kingstree, South Carolina. They have two children, Suerianne Marie, two years and nine months, and Jacques Battiste, 17 months, and reside at 5134 Cobb Drive in Dayton, Ohio.

Draft Board In Bullock Spurns Call

Gray Case Ruling Cited As Reason For County Revolt

By GEORGE WHITTINGTON

Alabama's selective service director yesterday issued a call for 350 men to be inducted during March, but at least one county draft board told him to look elsewhere for its 10-man quota.

Still in revolt as a result of the much-publicized Fred Gray case, the Bullock County board—building up a backlog because it hasn't drafted anyone since September—indicated nobody will be called up in the new quota.

Lawrence K. (Snag) Andrews, who usually serves as spokesman for the board in Bullock, acting as both a board member and unofficial legal adviser, declared "the moral issues haven't changed."

It was Andrews who came up with an "FG"—for Fred Gray—classification briefly last September when the three-man board voted to stay on the job but not order any more draftees up until Gray was drafted.

DRAFT EXEMPT

Gray, a Montgomery Negro attorney, pleaded draft exemption on grounds he was serving as pastor of a church in Montgomery. Although Montgomery County Board 51 and the State Selective Service approved his draft, Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, U.S. Selective Service director, deferred him until he was 26.

At that age, Gray is now draft exempt.

At the height of the controversy over Gray's case, all but one member of the Montgomery Board 51 resigned, and the board was inoperative for some weeks. The revolt spread, and at one time at least 14 board officials had resigned, with a half dozen boards involved.

However, State Selective Director James W. Jones said yesterday, all boards but one in Bullock "now are operating."

As for the overall state picture, Jones said his office will follow a policy of past months of calling up nobody under 22 years of age unless they volunteer.

Here is the county - by - county quota:

Autauga 1, Baldwin 5, Barbour 3, Bibb 3, Blount 3, Bullock 10, Butler 3, Calhoun 8, Chambers 3, Cherokee 2, Chilton 3, Choctaw 3, Clarke 3, Clay 3, Cleburne 2, Coffee 4, Colbert 3, Conecuh 2, Coosa 2.

Covington 4, Crenshaw 2, Cullman 6, Dale 3, Dallas 4, DeKalb 5, Elmore 3, Escambia 4, Etowah 12, Fayette 2, Franklin 4, Geneva 3, Greene 2, Hale 2, Henry 1, Houston 1, Jackson 2, Jefferson 63.

Lamar 3, Lauderdale 6, Lawrence 3, Lee 2, Limestone 4, Lowndes 1, Macon 2, Madison 10, Marengo 4, Marion 3, Marshall 5, Mobile 24, Monroe 4, Montgomery 12, Morgan 20, Perry 3.

Pickens 4, Pike 4, Randolph 3, Russell 5, Shelby 4, St. Clair 3, Sumter 2, Talladega none, Tallapoosa 4, Tuscaloosa 9, Walker 10, Washington 2, Wilcox 3, and Winston 2.

Draft Board For Bullock Opens Again

UNIN SPRINGS, Ala., Sept. 12—The Bullock County Draft Board is functioning today after having refused to call up any inductees for almost a year. The board ceased operations Sept. 21, 1956, in protest of deferment of Fred Gray, Montgomery Negro attorney.

State Selective Service Director James W. Jones said the new members of Local Board No. 6 are John W. Guthrie Jr., Rt. 2, Union Springs and N. Exton Tucker, Rt. 1, Fitzpatrick.

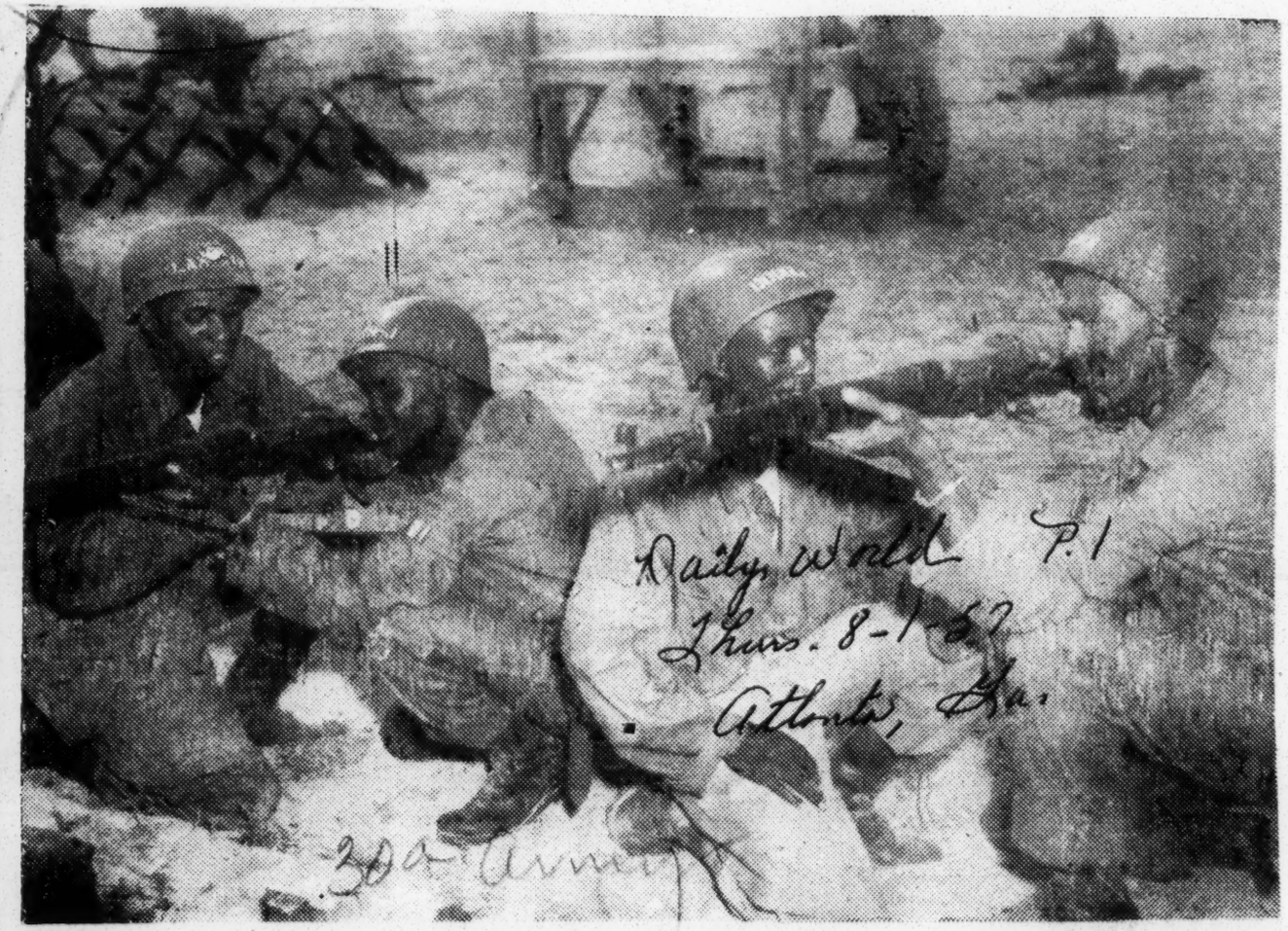
Two members of the former board were dismissed by Gen. Lewis B. Hershey and one member resigned a few days earlier.

The former board stopped calling up young men in protest of Gray's deferment on the ground that he was a part-time minister. He was classified in 1-A by his local board, lost appeals to both the state and presidential appeals board and was re-classified after Hershey ordered his case reopened.

The incident touched off a chain of protests with a total of 14 draft officials resigning in the state. All local boards resumed their work except the Bullock board.

The quota for the Bullock County board this month has been set at 22 by Sept. 25.

The Negro attorney has passed his 27th birthday since the incident and is no longer subject to the draft law.



Daily World P.1
Thurs. 8-1-57
Atlanta, Ga.

30a-Army

MILITARY MARKSMEN — FORT BENNING, Ga. — Four Tuskegee Institute student-cadets practice rifle marksmanship during the first week of training at the 1957 ROTC Summer Camp here. Using the coach and pupil method of instruction, they are (L-R) Thomas Lampkin, son of L. O. Lampkin, 602 Josephine St., Detroit, Mich.; James Smith, son of F. J. Smith, 127-61st Street, Fairfield, Ala.; Franklin Douglas, son of Lloyd Douglas, Bellemina, Ala.; and James H. Banks, son of Lillian Banks, 62 Crumbley St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Nearly 1,300 student-cadets from 26 universities and colleges in five Southeastern states and Puerto Rico are undergoing a six-week leadership training course which will end August 2nd, 1957. — (U. S. Army Photo)

Charles Young Gets Commission

Daily World
Sun. 2-10-57

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Good things come in pairs — or at least Charles Young, Jr., a student at Lincoln University (Missouri) thinks so.

Atlanta Ga,

Not only did he recently complete work for a bachelor's degree in social science at the University, but he also was commissioned the same week as a second lieutenant in the United States Army.

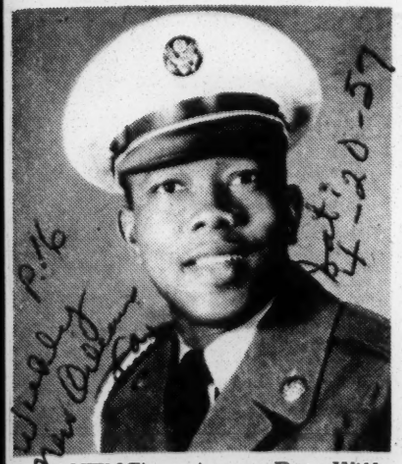
p.5

Second Lt. Young who is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi social fraternity, has been outstanding both as a student and a cadet while at Lincoln. Last year, he received the Sherman Dana Scruggs award to the outstanding senior cadet at the University; and while at ROTC summer camp, he was chosen from 810 cadets from various colleges and universities as battalion commander.

His placement in the upper third of cadets in training at that encampment placed Lincoln among the upper 5 of 34 schools representing 14 states which took part in the ROTC summer camp program.

Lt. Col. Wilbert D. Fisher, commander of the Lincoln University ROTC detachment, administered the oath to Young upon his commission.

GRADUATES



(AHTNC)---Army Pvt. William Matthews, Sr., whose wife, Catherine, lives at 2418 South Prieur St., New Orleans, recently was graduated from the Military Police Training Center at Fort Gordon, Ga. The 22-year-old soldier, son of Mr.

Daily World
Atlanta Ga

COMMISSIONED — Second Lt. Charles Baldwin, left center, of Pittsboro, N. C., who graduated at A&T College last week, receives his commission as a second lieutenant in the Army from Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs, president of the college. Lt. Col. Aubrey Williams, professor of Military Science and Tactics, looks on from center as Miss Geneva Baldwin, a student at Bennett and sister to the new officer pins on the bars. Lt. Baldwin, a major in Agriculture, completed his requirements in officer training in the college's Army ROTC program.

Marine Corporal A. Dickens Dies; Rites Here Saturday

Bystander
Thurs. 5-9-57

Services for Marine Cpl. Alvin Roy Dickens, 21, son of Mrs. Estella Dickens, 1611 Maple Street will be at 1:30 p.m. Saturday at Maple Street Baptist Church. Burial will be in Glendale Cemetery.

P.1

DICKENS

Corporal Dickens died of a heart attack last Saturday at the marine base in San Diego, Cal. A lifetime resident of Des Moines, he attended East High School and had been in the marine corps two years.

Des Moines, Iowa

Surviving, besides his mother, are three brothers, Robert and Albert of Des Moines, and Charles of Chicago, Ill., and a sister, Mary Dickens of Des Moines.

NEW AND OLD—Lt. Col. Willard C. Stewart, left, professor of military science and tactics at Morgan State College, welcomes the new commanding officer, Lt. Col. Edward C. Johnson, right. Col. Johnson, fresh from assignment in Germany, will take over his duties on June 11. Col. Stewart will leave for a Korean assignment.

Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, and an Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters.

BRIG. GEN. B. O. DAVIS, JR.

B. O. Davis Jr. to report as 12th Air Force chief July 1

Afro-American Sat. 6-15-57 P.10
Baltimore Md.

By CONRAD CLARK

WIESBADEN, Germany — Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, Jr., the first colored general officer in the Air Force, is expected to report to the European Air Command as its new chief of staff, about July 1.

The new chief of staff will replace Brig. Gen. William J. Bell, who will return to the U. S. for a new assignment, according to an announcement made here at USAFE's Air Command by Lt. Gen. William H. Turner, commander-in-chief.

Gen. Bell, 49, served as assistant deputy chief of staff for from May, 1954, to May of last year, becoming 12th AF chief of staff with headquarters at Ramstein, German, last June.

* * *

THE AF'S 44-year-old first colored general, whose father, Brig. Gen. Davis Sr. (Ret.) was the first colored general in the army, was born in Washington, D. C. and attended Western Reserve University, the University of Chicago, and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1936.

In August of 1942, Davis (a former Infantry officer) became commander of the 99th Fighter Squadron and took the unit overseas where it operated in North Africa and Sicily, and the following year he returned to the U.S., and became commander of the 322nd Fighter Group.

He took that unit to Italy in January, two years later.

Postwar assignments included duty at Godman Field, Ky., and Lockbourne AFB, Ohio, and from August 1949 to June 1950, he attended the Air War College at Maxwell AFB in Alabama.

AT THE latter assignment, Davis became a staff planning officer in the office of the deputy chief of staff for operations at USAF Hq, and in January of 1951 he was named chief of the fighter branch in the same office.

Prior to his being assigned to the Far East, 1953-54, he attended the advanced jet fighter gunnery school at Nellis AFB, Nev. from July until November 1953, and in the Far East was commander of the 5th AF's Fighter-interceptor Wing, and in July the following year became director of operations and training for FEAF.

In Formosa he commanded a USAF task force, and he will come to Europe from an interim assignment at USAF headquarters.

A senior pilot, the general wears the decorations of the

Claims His German Wife Discriminated Against at Ft. Lewis

Courier Sat, 3-2-57
Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 5

***EDITOR'S NOTE:** The Courier presents herewith the all too familiar picture of racial prejudice as told in the words of one of its victims, a member of the United States Army. Sergeant Mosley's story is not unique in America today for The Courier has had evidence of many other cases of discrimination directed against Army personnel of color and particularly those who violate the unwritten code by marrying white women. But, life in the Army reflects the life of the civilian community in which the Army is stationed. Actually, this is a story of the "great" American Northwest.*

By SGT. JAMES P. MOSLEY JR.
(As Told to The Courier)

FORT LEWIS, Wash.—I have over 11 years service in the Army, but the Army can have every one of those years. I'm finished!

● I have come to this conclusion because of my experiences here at Fort Lewis where 90 per cent of the Army and civilian personnel manifest a deplorable and prejudiced attitude.

● I am married to a German National and she is so disgusted with most of the whites here that she doesn't know what to think.

This story begins with our arrival in the States on Feb. 14, 1956. We drove from New York to Washington State. We spent two weeks in Missouri and had no trouble whatsoever. Our trouble began when we arrived here at Fort Lewis.

■

MY WIFE made application for work with the Post Exchange here. She had worked in Germany for over two years and has the experience. It just so happens that on her trip to the employment office, she was accompanied by a colored lady who was a friend of ours in Germany. The possibility of my wife's getting a job seemed to have stopped with the appearance of her friend.

My wife kept calling the woman in charge and each time she received a negative answer regarding her chances for placement in the Post Exchange.

● Evidently, my wife's persistence had some result, for it wasn't long before she was given a job at one of the cafeterias, cleaning dishes from tables. Well, my wife got along fine there until her "fellow-workers" found out that she was married to a Negro. She was promptly fired after the discovery was made.

● While she worked at the cafeteria she had to endure the smart remarks of some folks, such as the teen-age boy who was washing dishes in her vicinity and cracked about "shooting some n——rs if I had a gun."

After this firing my wife applied for another job and happened to meet a German girl working in the personnel office. This girl went all out to help my wife with all of the papers and forms that had to be filled out and completed. My wife had told her that my pay had been messed up for two or three months. It so happened that this German girl's husband was working in finance and after she talked with him he called me to his office to help me straighten out my pay discrepancies. When I walked into his office a hateful palor spread across his face.

● Later, my wife called this fellow's wife to ask her a question regarding her job application and heard this bigot's voice over the phone saying, "Is that n——r lover on the phone?"

The very next day I went straight to the Inspector General and made my complaint. As a result of this complaint the Inspector General called this sergeant first-class into his office and talked to him. The SFC said he was "sorry." The IG then called me, repeated what he said the sergeant had told him and told me to tell my wife not to call the SFC's wife any more!

■

IN MY OPINION, that non-com should have been court-martialed and reduced to corporal. After this episode I took my wife to see the chaplain. We talked over our story and the chaplain subsequently contacted a colonel in charge of the 22nd regiment. This colonel evidently called the Post Exchange officer and in so doing must have upset the place, for soon after that my wife got a call.

● She was hired in the main PX that November. But, on Dec. 29 she was fired again and had been fired, I found out later, from the main office in San Francisco on Christmas Eve.

Since then, all of the women who have been hired at the same time and after my wife have all been called back. Both she and I know why she was fired. I can

MRS. J. P. MOSLEY
. . . fired and fired again

ARMY DISCRIMINATION

SGT. JAMES P. MOSLEY
. . . no stone unturned

look in the PX manager's and see it. One of my New Year's resolutions is to fight this thing out. I am writing to the PX headquarters in 'Frisco and if necessary, I'll write to President Eisenhower. I'm leaving no stone unturned.

I hope the NAACP will take an interest in this case and I'm sure that a lot can be done to stop this sort of thing in our Army camps if the NAACP takes an interest.

Ends 2-Year Spat With Army

Defender P. 24
Sat. 3-2-57
Chicago, Ill.

SAN FRANCISCO — Protests over what the NAACP calls "race tags" in armed services oversea assignments have resulted in a Department of Army memorandum banning racial designations on such announcements, it was revealed by the NAACP's West Coast office this week.

After nearly two years of red-hot correspondence a Department of Army memo to all foreign-based units was revealed in a leter received by a top NAACP official here.

The memo, dated July 20, 1956, cites that "numerous protests have been received in the Department of the Army concerning the practice of including, in postings on bulletin boards, notices such as oversea levies which specify racial requirements.

"Effective immediately, no notice posted or distributed, nor announcement made officially to troops, concerning levies or any other type of personnel action, except as directed by appropriate Department of the Army regulations, will specify race."

The listing of available overseas assignments on racial quota basis was called to NAACP secretary-counsel Franklin Williams' attention in 1955 by Army and Navy servicemen at various installations here in the Far West. Williams vigorously protested what he termed "race tags" to high Army and Navy officials.

Citing copies of announcements filed with the NAACP, Williams charged that the Army was using

two categories, "Negroid and Caucasian," and the Navy used as its racial yardstick "Mongolian, Indian and Malayan," giving that branch of the service five categories including Negro and Caucasian.

While the Army confined its "race tags" to overseas levies' announcements, and Department of Navy instructed "All Ships and Stations" to implement the "five terms as indicated. . .on all personnel forms, records and reports where race or color descriptions are presently required."

The Army claimed that "these reports and special screens for personnel requirements indicate race of personnel desired in order that the Department of the Army may control and maintain integration throughout the Army."

Calling for a "specific statement of policy," Williams countered that the racial designations "are confusing and raise a strong inference, or at least a possibility, of continuing racial discrimination in the Armed Services."

By this time, the Department of Defense became involved in what has amounted to protests being raised anew with each complaint filed with the NAACP by servicemen.

Following receipt early this year of a copy of a "race tag" announcement originated at Fort Ord, Calif., the NAACP again raised the issue and was supplied a copy of the directive ordering Army racial designations banned. No change in Navy policy has been announced.

NAACP Attack Lifts Army Racial Tag

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Citing copies of announcements filed with the NAACP, Williams charged that the Army was using two categories, "Negroid and Caucasian," and the Navy used as its racial yardstick "Mongolian, Indian and Malayan," giving that branch of the service five categories including Negro and Caucasian.

Army in Europe ignorant of Pentagon race tag ban

FRANKFURT, Germany — The Pentagon order that racial designations in Army orders be discontinued has not yet reached its overseas commands, it was indicated here last week in orders signed by Seventh Army officers.

The "special orders," issued by Headquarters, 290th Field Artillery Batallion, Feb. 8, the subjects referred to are listed by racial origin.

For example:

* * *

Sfc. BAYTON HENRY, Serial No. RA32268807, is designated as "Neg" (Army lingo for colored) and two other soldiers, Pfc. Francis H. Skopowski, US513-73525, and Pvt. Max M. Lehucher, US55532187, are listed as "Cau" (Army jargon for white).

The orders are signed "for the commander" by Robert J. Kock, major, artillery, assistant adjutant.

They Flew To Germany

Mrs. Hubert H. Youngblood and children recently left Norfolk to join their husband and father, Capt. Youngblood, SASC Munich Det., in Munich, Germany. Mrs. Youngblood is the former Miss Dorothy Fulton of Philadelphia. Capt. Youngblood's family resides at 725 "C" avenue, Norfolk. The children are Gina Marie, age two, and Michael Alan, age four months.

While awaiting overseas transportation, Mrs. Youngblood and children were guests of the Waverly Jones of 211 Norwich avenue.

Military Funeral For Lt. Col. Karl Russell

MEDFORD — Lt. Colonel Karl B. Russell was buried here with Military honors Jan. 28th, last Monday afternoon. Funeral services were conducted by Pastor Oscar G. Phillips in Shiloh Baptist Church, packed with serviceman and civilians many of whom had previously honored the Colonel as his body lay in state at the Chisolm Funeral Chapel in Boston last Sunday. The services were simple. The Isaac Taylor Post VFW led by commander James Gladden was assisted by uniformed former officers of the 372nd and 272nd Battalions and an Armed Forces Firing Squad. Miss Mae Harris was soloist, assisted by Mrs. Dorothy Patrick. The obituary was read by commander Gladding. Burial was at Oak Grove Cemetery.

Karl Burnett Russell the so nof Sara M. and John Albern Russell of Petersburg, Virginia and Concerd, South Carolina respectively, was a New Englander, born Oct. 4, 1900 at Norwich, Connecticut, site of the famous military Academy. At the age of nineteen Karl enlisted in the Regular Army, Aug. 10, 1920 at Fort Slocum, New York, and served with Headquarters Company of the famous 24th Infantry and B Company of the equally famous 25th Infantry before completing his first Army hitch with an outstanding record, notably as Sharpshooter and Marksmen. Russell enlisted in the Massachusetts National Guard in Sept. of 1924 and served progressively as a Private, Corporal, and Sergeant, followed by his commission as Second Lieutenant in 1931, his First Lieutenancy in 1934 and Captaincy in 1941, during which he served in every company of the Mass. National Guard Third Battalion. During World War Two he saw active Federal Service with his outfit from March of 1941 through June of 1946, eventually attaining the rank of Major. Schooled in Infantry and Artillery at Forts Benning, Leavenworth, Leonard and Sill, Major Russell became a Lieut Colonel in March of 1950 and was given the command of the Massachusetts National Guard units of the 272nd Field Artillery which he helped organize and lead through its formative stages and initial transformation from the original and historic famous Third Battalion of the 372nd Infantry. Here on the threshhold of every officer's dream, his own command, Colonel Russell suffered a crushing personal tragedy which many believe created a deep lasting influence on the Colonel's later life. For, in an abrupt reorganization the Colonel was replaced in his command, and, in spite of a strong nation-wide protest, the Colonel was not at the head of the outfit he helped to build when it sailed overseas. Karl Russell was not one to talk of his inner frustrations, deep disappointments and hardships. Only God knows best what went on in his mind. But it is not stretching the truth to say his home coming from the service was not what he had hoped to be, still at the head of his first command. He continued to flash his winning and golden smile and to exhibit his devoted loyalty to his family and friends. But those who knew the Colonel best, sensed that all was not well deep within. A past commander of the Isaac Taylor Post, VFW, a member of the Post Office Schemers and other popular groups, the Colonel had drastically cut down his public activities due to an increasing concern for his state of health in recent months. His sudden tragic passing on Friday, Jan. 25, 1957, last week, has saddened legions of servicemen and civilians alike.

He leaves to mourn their loss his devoted wife, Mrs. Vivian Russell of West Medford; two sisters, Mrs. Mauvis Fulchel of Everett and Mrs Kate Munroe of Boston; a son Airman First Class, Karl Russell Jr., stationed with the Airforce in Nebraska; three daughters, Miss Magdalene Russell of Everett, Mrs. Vivien Parham and Miss Ann Fisher of West Medford; other relatives and a countless host of friends.

Charles Young Gets Commission

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Good things come in pairs — or at least Charles Young, Jr., a student at Lincoln University (Missouri) thinks so.

Not only did he recently complete work for a bachelor's degree in social science at the University, but he also was commissioned the same week as a second lieutenant in the United States Army.

Second Lt. Young who is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi social fraternity, has been outstanding both as a student and a cadet while at Lincoln. Last year, he received the Sherman Dana Scruggs award to the outstanding senior cadet at the University; and while at ROTC summer camp, he was chosen from 810 cadets from various colleges and universities as battalion commander.

His placement in the upper third of cadets in training at that encampment placed Lincoln among the upper 5 of 34 schools representing 14 states which took part in the ROTC summer camp program.

Lt. Col. Wilbert D. Fisher, commander of the Lincoln University ROTC detachment, administered the oath to Young upon his commission.

LT. ROSWELL O. SUTTON AND BROWNELL R. WHELCHEL

With The U. S. Army Reserve

Dual Civilian-Military Job Makes Atlantan's Life OK

By THADDEUS T. STOKES

While Roswell O. Sutton was serving a three-year hitch in the U. S. Army during World War II, he was smitten by that strange malady which leaves its victims yearning for a continuation of military life yet blitzed by the disire for a return to the normal routine of civilian activities.

Long ago the U. S. War department became acquainted with a cure for this "quasi-military civilian malady and established the U. S. Army Reserve.

So after Sutton had completed his tour in the European and Asiatic-Pacific theatres of operations; armed with an honorable discharge, a master sergeant's rank in 1946.

PROMOTED

First Lieutenant Autry Alexis, the son of Mrs. Rebecca Alexis of Box 125, Mount Airy, Louisiana, has his new silver bar pinned on by Colonel Robert C. Hanes, Commanding Officer of the Brooklyn Army Terminal at a ceremony honoring his promotion from the grade of second lieutenant. Lt. Alexis entered the Army in August 1955 and has been at the Terminal for the past 6 months, after being at Fort Hamilton for 10 months. At present he is the Assistant Officer-in-charge of Pier 3 at BAT. He makes his home at 542 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Colonel Francis S. Dolan, Chief, Cargo Operations Division at the Terminal, looks on.

Military Frees Negro Sergeant Of Mistreatment

FT. CARSON, Colo. (UP) — A Negro sergeant, acquitted of striking a recruit, told a court-martial Thursday that Army investigators insulted and threatened him in attempting to make him confess.

The soldier, SFC. Alexander Brown, 26, of Warrington, Fla., said they called him a "cotton-pickin' nigger" and made other degrading remarks about his race.

Brown denied he struck Pvt. Maurice Willis, 23, of Kansas City, a Negro basic trainee, and the court - martial board deliberated only five minutes before it freed him of the charge.

Brown was one of nine members of company I, 39th infantry regiment, who have been accused of mistreating recruits.

Willis testified that Brown punched him in the stomach three times, knocking him down, on Aug. 6 when Willis returned to the company after being absent without leave.

Brown testified he was interrogated about the alleged incident for several hours by a three-man team headed by Col. John K. Flemming, acting inspector general at Ft. Carson.

The court - martial board permitted Brown to make his charge of abuse and then his remarks were stricken from the record. But during a recess, Brown expanded on them to reporters.

He said Flemming left the interrogation after four hours, but two other investigators continued the questioning. One of these, he said, "called me a cotton-pickin' nigger and told me I would starve to death if I was not in the Army."

The two investigators told him he belonged in jail, Brown said, and that a beating could be arranged once he was locked up if he did not confess.

Military Life Called Youth Crime Cure

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP).—A man here who wears two hats feels he has a simple cure for the Nation's juvenile delinquency.

"It would be cut 75 per cent if every boy in America went through military reserve training," said Alfred G. (Tubby) Tuckerman.

When he puts on one hat, Tuckerman, who started his business career as a clerk, is a partner in William E. Hill & Co., a top Manhattan management consultant firm.

When he puts on his other hat, Tuckerman, who began his military career as a private, is the two-star general who commands the 77th Infantry Division. It is one of 10 "ready reserve" divisions in the United States equipped for almost immediate combat duty in the event of mobilization.

Why should a youth of 17 or 18 join the Army Reserve? Wouldn't it be better to wait and gamble on the draft?

Enlisted at 18

Gen. Tuckerman, who enlisted himself in 1918 and feels his own business success springs largely from the results of military training, says no.

He points out that, if drafted, a youth has to serve a full two years on active duty, plus four years in the reserves. The same youth, if he enlists in the reserve program, has to spend only six months on active duty, can work out the rest of his obligation to Uncle Sam by spending one night a week at a reserve training center and attending two-week summer drills.

"It really does the kids good," he said. "It often provides them a career incentive at a period of life when they are unsure of themselves and uncertain of their future goals.

"They can elect their specialty and get a basic grounding in such fields as administrative routine, radio, electronics, radar, atomic energy or motor maintenance.

"They also learn other things they don't pick up on the streets —such things as discipline, respect for property, law and order, pride in themselves and a devotion to duty.

"A boy who learns these things isn't likely to wind up a juvenile delinquent."

Survival Benefits

Unlike many reserve officers, Gen. Tuckerman doesn't soft-pedal the military aspects of reserve training. He feels that, even in the event of atomic war, trained ground troops will always be essential and he stresses the survival benefits that proper training gives in combat.

"If little Johnny isn't trained, you can just about cross him off," he said. "He isn't likely to come home.

"A trained man is five times as likely to escape death or wounding as an untrained man."

On this point Gen. Tuckerman can speak with considerable authority. He commanded a regiment in the Pacific in World War II, won the combat infantryman's badge, the Air Medal, the Bronze Star with two clusters, and the Silver Star for bravery.

Destroyed Enemy Force

He got the silver star on Luzon during the Philippine campaign when he organized a force of two tanks and a squad of dismounted cavalrymen and destroyed an enemy force that had driven to within 200 yards of his brigade headquarters.

Gen. Tuckerman, still athletic at 55, is active socially and a vice president of the board of the National Horse Show Association.

This is his summary of the civilian benefits of military training:

"It teaches you to analyze a problem, organize a solution, sell that solution to others verbally, and get it carried out.

"It also teaches you how to get along with other people, the fine art of human relations and" —here Gen. Tuckerman grinned —"something you need to know in both business and warfare: when to take proper evasive action."

Dr. Nabrit To Participate In Joint Civilian Confab

Texas Southern President One Of 65 Invitees

HOUSTON, Texas — (ANP) — Secretary of Defense, Charles E. Wilson, invited Dr. S. M. Nabrit, President, Texas Southern University, to be one of 65 civilians to participate in the Defense Department's conference and visitation tour, May 2-11, 1957. Dr. Nabrit accepted the invitation.

The purpose of the conference according to Secretary Wilson, is to give "Carefully selected" representatives of the public an over-all acquaintance with the National defense program and to invite their views on various aspects of the continuing defense effort.

The Conference will open in Washington, with a reception at the Mayflower Hotel on Thursday, May 2. On May 3 discussions will be conducted by civilian and military leaders of the Department. Friday afternoon the group will leave for the Marine Base at Quantico, Virginia for a demonstration of Marine combat tactics.

On Saturday, the participants will be flown by Military aircraft to the U. S. Naval Air Station at Jacksonville, Fla., to observe Naval sea and air exercises. From there, the conferees will proceed to Elgin Air Force Base, Fla., to witness tactical and strategic flight operations, and finally to Fort Benning, Ga., for the Army's infantry firepower and airborne demonstration.

The conference will close May 11.

Tuskegee Grads Saluted by Group

By BARBARA B. ROBINSON

TUSKEGEE — In observance of Armed Forces Day, May 18, the Tuskegee Dietetic Association salutes the following persons who are now dietitians in the Army Medical Specialist Corp. They are 1st. Lt. Susie Jones, stationed in Frankfurt, Germany, 1st Lt. Gloria Morris, stationed in Tacoma, Wash., and 2nd Lt. Liza Walker, Wichita Falls, Tex.

As Army dietitians they are responsible for food service in leading Army hospitals and perform in the following areas: Administration; diet therapy; research and instruction of dietetic interns.

All three hold a B.S. degree in Foods and Nutrition and completed a 12-month hospital dietetic internship before being commissioned as officers in the Army Medical Specialist Corp.

Cadets win awards at ROTC day

BALTIMORE

Nearly 100 of the 438-man cadet corps won trophies, medals and ribbons last (Thursday) in the Ninth Annual ROTC Day activities at Morgan State College.

Climaxing a series of competitions which began at 1 p.m. in Hughes Stadium, Company F of the 2nd Battalion commanded by Cadet Captain Wendell aker of Philadelphia won the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspaper Company Trophy for the best company.

* * *

CADET COL. William Cummins Jr. of Upper Marlboro, Md., was a triple winner in the non-competitive area winning the Sunpapers Medal, the Col. West A. Hamilton Trophy and the Reserve Officers Associatcn Subscription.

The competitions marked the final drill day at Morgan State College to be held under the leadership of Lt. Col. Willard C. Stewart, who has been reassigned to Korea, effective June 11.

Col. Stewart, in an unusual action, was retained at the college for four years instead of the customary three and is credited with having developed the Morgan corps into a topflight one. He will be succeeded by Lt. Col. Edward C. Johnson.

* *

ADDING COLOR to the ROTC activities were exhibitions given by the Scottish Bagpipe Band, the Women's Army Corps (WAC) Drill Team, both of Ft. Meade, Md.; the Maryland State College Drill Team from Princess Anne, Md., and the Pershing Rifles Company of Morgan State.

Other awards given were:

Combat Forces Medal, Clifton R. Johnson, Fullerton, Md.;—Reserve Officers Association Gold Medal, Albert Hayes, Baltimore; Reserve Officers Association Silver Medal, Loyal G. Evans, Pleasantville, N.J.; Reserve Officers Association Bronze Medal, Matthews Gillet, Pocomoke, Md.;

American Legion Award, Allen Chandler, Hagerstown, Md.; Outstanding Band Member Award, Edward N. Penn, Raleigh, N.C.; Outstanding Pershing Rifles Award, Otha T. Spriggs Jr., Baltimore;

* * *

SUPERIOR CADET RIBBON—John R. Risher, Bakersfield, Calif.; William Delauder, Frederick, Md.; Eugene Mosby, Baltimore; and Allen Chandler, Hagerstown, Md.

Meritorious Service Award—Ronald Gould, Greensboro, Md.; Henry Mangnum, Newport News, Va.; Leon Carr, Princess Anne, Md.; Ronald Owens, Otha Spriggs, Jerome Fields, Harold O. Davis and Mrs. Minnie Winters, all of Baltimore.

* * *

RESERVE OFFICERS Association Ribbons (Freshmen)— Aubrey Baden, Annapolis; Benjamin Carter, Lynchburg, Va.; Curtis DeVance, Baltimore; Alfredo Toledo, Jersey City, N.J.; Glenwood Warren, Baltimore; David Adderly, Homestead, Fla.;

Also Thomas Battle, Baltimore; Boykin Boyd, Jamaica, N.Y.; Hilbert Byers, Asheville, N.C.; Ronald Merriweather, Philadelphia; Ronald Owens, Baltimore; Homer Robinson, Vaux Hall, N.J.; Sydney Russell, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wayemust Scott, Baltimore; Robert Sheppard, New York; Larry Smith, Scrappe, Md.; John Smith, Walkersville, Md.; Joseph Spaulding, Philadelphia, Pa.; Nonie Whitt, Baltimore, Md.; Harold Williams, Bridgeton, N.J.

(Sophomores), Lawrence Buffaloe, Norfolk, Va.; Delbert Williams, Baltimore; Jasper Williams, Baltimore Frederick St. Clair, Cambridge, Md.; John W. Henry Jr., Earl T. Bowen, Robert Reynolds, Warren Lee, James Brown, all Baltimore; Albert Christy, Havre de Grace, Md.; Albert Coates, Baltimore; Thomas Murphy, Washington, D.C.; William B. Young, Leonardtown, Md.; George Pinker, Baltimore; Louis Boston, Annapolis, Md.;

(Juniors) Sinclair Sean, Ronald Tinson, Baltimore; Wilbur Beck, Culpeper, Va.; Clifton Monk, Baltimore; Leroy Anderson, Haines City, Fla.; Alfred Fisher, Lawnside, N.J.; Walter Fulcher, Brooklyn, N.Y.; John Lewis, Baltimore; Joseph Carter, Washington, D.C.; Earl Cephas, Baltimore.

Rifle Team Awards—Wilbur Beck (Gold Medal), Culpeper, Va.; Lee Bostic, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Kenneth Coleman, Vernon Burnett, Baltimore; John Smith, Walkersville, Md.; Robert Reynolds, Wilbur Gray, Edward Henderson, Baltimore; and Robert Ginn, Jersey City, N.J. (all silver medal).

Lightning Strikes Marching Soldiers, 1 Killed, 5 Hurt

FORT BENNING, Ga., — (INS) — The Fort Benning public information office said Wednesday that lightning struck a column of marching soldiers in the Harmony Church area military reservation, killing one soldier and injuring five others, during a thunderstorm.

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All three hold a B.S. degree in Foods and Nutrition and completed a 12-month hospital dietetic internship before being commissioned as officers in the Army Medical Specialist Corp.

380 In Alabama Face July Call

MONTGOMERY, June 20 (AP) —Alabama has been given a quota of 380 men out of the national draft call of 13,000 for July, James W. Jones, State Selective Service director, announced today.

He said no registrant under 22 years old except volunteers will be called next month.

The county-by-county calls:

Autauga 3, Baldwin 5, Barbour 2, Bibb 3, Blount 2, Bullock 18, Butler 3, Calhoun 6, Chambers 9, Cherokee 1, Chilton 4, Choctaw 4, Clarke 2, Clay 2.

Cleburne 2, Coffee 3, Colbert 4, Conecuh 1, Coosa 3, Covington 7, Crenshow 1, Cullman 7, Dale 1, Dallas 7, DeKalb 3, Elmore 10, Escambia 8.

Etowah 7, Fayette 1, Franklin 2, Geneva 2, Greene 6, Hale 2, Henry 1, Houston 6, Jackson 4, Jefferson 73, Lamar 2, Lauderdale 6, Lawrence 2, Lee 10, Limestone 4, Lowndes 4, Macon 2, Madison 6, Marengo 6, Marion 6, Marshall 3, Mobile 25, Monroe 5, Montgomery 11, Morgan 4, Perry 4, Pickens 2.

Pike 3, Randolph 3, Russell 6, Shelby 4, St. Clair 3, Sumter 1, Talladega 12, Tallapoosa 2, Tuscaloosa 7, Walker 4, Washington 1, Wilcox 4, Winston 3.

Powell Says Jim Crow Still There

Commanders Not Following Orders To Integrate

NEW YORK(INS)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D), New York, asked President Eisenhower Friday for a "full scale investigation" of Army racial policies.

He charged in a telegram to the President that Army "commanding officers" have "calculatedly and consistently" disobeyed commands that the Army be fully integrated.

* * *

"I INSIST," he said, "on a full scale investigation of this disobedience of orders and direct contradiction of the Secretary of the Army's statement to me on Feb. 4."

That statement was that the Department of the Army had eliminated racial discrimination on assignment orders.

* * *

HOWEVER, Powell said that he held in his hand "official (Army) teletypes dated May 29, 1957, separating personnel according to race in absolute defiance of the Army's decision of Feb. 1."

NEGRO HOUSING ASKED

Vermont Clergymen Plead For Citizens' Help

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 23.—(AP)—Seven Burlington clergymen have appealed from their pulpits for aid in obtaining housing for Negro airmen stationed at Ethan Allen Air Force Base.

The appeals came after a citizens' committee named to study the problem met with 20 Negro airmen and their wives.

"The men gave us specific instances of discrimination," said the Rev. William Hollister, temporary committee chairman, and "suggested ways for improving relations between Burlington and the air base.

"We expect people who have housing available will go to their ministers and they in turn will notify us," the Rev. Mr. Hollister said.

NEGRO AIRMAN IS KILLED

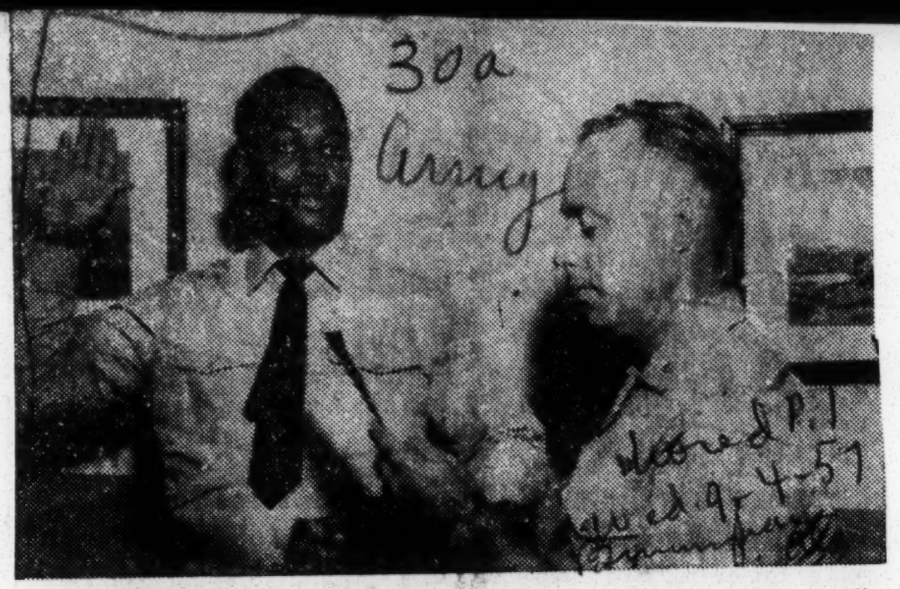
Blytheville AFB Truck Turns Over—Passenger Unhurt

LUXORA, Ark., Aug. 9. — A 22-year-old Negro airman from Blytheville Air Force Base was killed two miles south of here Friday afternoon when he overturned in an Air Force panel truck.

Killed was Cleo Johnson of Mobile.

The other occupant of the truck, Airman John D. Dewalt of Detroit, was uninjured.

Trooper Ben Cavin of the Arkansas State Police said Johnson, who was going north on Highway 61, apparently ran off the pavement when he started around a tractor.



BESSEMEREAN RE-ENLISTS—Pensacola, Fla. (FHTNC) Willie J. Calvin, Chief steward, USN, takes the oath of allegiance from his commanding officer upon reenlisting for four years.

Calvin is the son of Ned Calvin of Bessemer, Ala., and husband of the former Miss Rosebelle Ross of Warrington, Fla.

The oath was administered July 25 at the Corry Field Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.

Before entering the service in April 1940, Calvin graduated from Dunbar High School,

Negro Tank Battalion Veterans Recall Exploits

About 100 proud men, veterans of the first all-Negro tank battalion in the world, met last night in the Statler Hotel.

The 761st Tank Battalion Association, composed of men who fought across France and Germany to Steyr, Austria, is perhaps the only battalion-sized World War II veterans organization still extant.

Ex-tankers from Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Ohio and Illinois converged on the District to talk over old campaigns, which include the Battle of the Bulge and penetration of the Sieffried Line.

Originally established as a "Jim Crow" outfit, the 761st participated in four major battles, and its members were awarded nearly 400 personal decorations.

At one period during the battle for Europe, the battalion remained in action for 183 days without relief. Its list of personnel awarded the Purple Heart is somewhat hard to distinguish from the battalion roster.

Dr. Garland N. Adamson, the battalion surgeon, said last night the 761st was, in a sense composed of pioneers.

"I'm not saying that we were an extraordinary outfit, but we weren't an ordinary one either," he said.

"The work we did in Europe I feel, went a long way towards making integration in the armed services possible," the doctor said.

This reunion is the tankers' ninth, and will be highlighted tomorrow with wreath-laying ceremonies in Arlington Cemetery.

State Draft Quota Listed

The September draft quota for Alabama is 313, James W. Jones, the state selective service director, said yesterday.

With the exception of volunteers, Jones said, no one under 24 years of age will be called.

Here's the county-by-county quota:

Autauga 3, Baldwin 10, Barbour 4, Bibb 1, Blount none, Bullock 22, Butler 6, Calhoun 1, Chambers 7, Cherokee 3, Chilton 4, Choctaw 2, Clarke none, Clay none, Cleburne 1, Coffee 2, Colbert 7, Conecuh none.

Coosa none, Covington 4, Crenshaw 1, Cullman 1, Dale 3, Dallas 9, Dekalb 1, Elmore 4, Escambia 1, Etowah 2, Fayette 4, Franklin 1, Geneva 6, Greene none, Hale 10, Henry 4, Houston 9, Jackson 2, Jefferson 44, Lamar 2, Lauderdale 1.

Lawrence 1, Lee 3, Limestone 3, Lowndes 3, Macon 10, Madison 13, Marengo 3, Marion none, Marshall 6, Mobile 12, Monroe 3, Montgomery 14, Morgan none, St. Clair 6, Talladega 11, Tallapoosa 2, Tuscaloosa 8, Walker 2, Washington none, Wilcox 4, Winston 1.

. . . INTO THE FIRE' — U. S. Army Private Freedman Reese, of Jefferson, Texas, who was acquitted of the murder of an English policeman last November, must face an American Service Courtsmartial, for deserting from the service 12 years ago. The GI was found by Army authorities when he was arrested as a civilian last year for the murder of the constable 10 years ago. Private Reese, shown being escorted to his room at the Bushey Hall base in Herts, England, pleaded not guilty to the desertion charge. (Newspress Photo).

Army Orders No Longer Carry Racial Designations

WASHINGTON — Military orders issued by the Department of the Army will no longer contain racial designations, it was announced by Congressman Henry S. Reuss (D., Wis.).

Reuss said that he had been informed by Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Stephen S. Jackson that the use of written designations, such as "Negro" and "Caucasian," to identify the race of personnel listed in Army orders would be abandoned beginning Feb. 1, 1957.

The use of such designations was first protested by Congressman Reuss in a letter to Secretary of Defense Wilson on Aug. 7, 1956, as not being in keeping with the spirit of integration in the armed services.

CHEMISTRY SCHOLAR

FORT MCLELLAN, ALA.—The second highest scholastic average ever achieved in a Chemistry Entry Enlisted Course at the Chemical Corps School here, 99.18 is the record of Pvt. Norman Ware (right) of Montgomery, in the 7th Entry Class which graduated recently. Son of Mr. and Mrs. Horatius Ware of Rte. 3, Montgomery, Private Ware received nine weeks of instruction in chemical decontamination, smoke generation and equipment repair. As he reports to Lt. Col. Richard N. Borgfeldt, Chief of the Intelligence Branch of the School's Military Arts Division, Private Ware's name and average are announced by the Class Director,

Army Trainees To Be Denied Strong Drinks"

WASHINGTON, -- (INS)-- The Army ruled Wednesday that six-month trainees under the age of 18 and a half shall be denied any form of liquor including the 3.2 per cent beer sold at the army's post exchanges.

Members of the regular army, including enlistees under the age of 18 and a half, will be permitted to continue to buy liquor where they are not prevented from doing so by state law.

The army order said: "Effective immediately, all persons dispensing beer at installations where the six month trainees are stationed will require all respective patrons, exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers in uniform, to show identification cards prior to making a sale.

The red color identification cards of six-month trainees will be checked to determine the age of the trainee. Hhose who are below 18 and a half years of age will not be allowed to purchase any alcoholic beverages."

More than 40,000 youths, including about 8,000 National Guardsment have ben brought into the six-month program since its inception in the fall of 1955.

Committee Votes Raise In Yet Pay

Associated Press

A 10-per cent increase in Government compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities, and for some classes of dependents, was approved yesterday by the House Veterans Committee.

Such an increase was voted by the House last year, but the legislation died in the Senate. The cost is estimated at $169,047,000 the first year, declining thereafter to $164,586,000 in the fifth year.

The bill would provide a 10-per cent raise in basic rates of compensation now paid veterans for service-connected disabilities less than total. In the case of totally disabled veterans, compensation would go up from $181 to $225 a month, or approximately 24-per cent.

A 10-per cent increase would also apply to additional allowances for dependents now paid to veterans whose disabilities are 50-per cent or more.

The last time Congress increased basic compensation rates was in 1954, when it voted a 5-per cent increase.

The Veterans Administration had suggested that the Committee defer action until President Eisenhower sends to Congress a special message on the veterans program.

PX Barmen Get Orders

Post & Times Herald

Reserves, Guardsmen Under 18½ Barred from Beer, Liquor by Army

Thurs. 2-14-57 Washington, D.C. P.1

United Press

The Army yesterday banned alcoholic beverages, including 3.2 beer, for all Reservists and National Guardsmen taking six months' active duty training if they are under 18½ years old.

The prohibition was effective immediately.

It came in the wake of Rep. Walter Norblad's complaint at a House Armed Services Committee hearing that youths were drinking on Army posts. The Oregon Republican said he had called attention to the situation last fall and specifically cited Fort Knox, Ky., and Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

The Army announcement said the Reservists and Guardsmen under 18½ and taking active duty training are to be "denied access to alcoholic beverages on military reservations."

Bartenders at installations where there are six months' trainees must require a show of identification cards before making a sale. The exceptions are officers and non-commissioned officers in uniform.

Identification cards are to be checked for the age of the bearer and "six months' trainees who are below 18½ years of age will not be allowed to purchase any alcoholic beverages."

The order does not apply to regular Army recruits unless state laws prohibit such sales.

While there was no official explanation of this, it was recalled that military officials promised during congressional consideration of the Reserve plan that every effort would be made to protect the morals of young Reservists.

Soldier killed in overseas bout

Afro American

P-10 Baltimore Md.

NEWARK

Army Pvt. William H. Carter, 23, of 58 N. Millick St., was killed during a boxing bout last Wednesday in Bindlach, Germany, according to a telegram received Friday at his West Philadelphia home.

Pvt. Carter's death was accidentally caused by blows landed during a light middleweight match, an Army spokesman said. Lat. 3-9-57

A member of the Third Armored Cavalry Regiment, Pvt. Carter was drafted May 5, 1956. He left Ft. Meade, Md., where he received basic training, to go overseas Nov. 30.

Pvt. Carter was a graduate of Benjamin Franklin High School. He was employed at Majestic Printing Press, Fifth and Poplar Sts., before going into service.

Survivors include his mother, Mrs. Maggie Carter, and a brother, Nathaniel. His father, Willie A., suffered a fatal heart attack, August, 1955, while working at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Army to drop race in GI assignment orders February 1

Afro American Lat. 2-2-57

WASHINGTON

Racial identifications will no longer be included in orders, assigning soldiers to duty on and after Feb. 1, the Army announced last week.

The announcement was made following protests by Rep. Henry Reuss (D., Wis.) last August in which he wrote Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson that "including an individual's race in an order was not in keeping with the spirit of integration in the armed services."

Use of such designations, he said, makes easier the evasion of non-discriminatory policies by prejudiced individuals, who might hold positions of authority.

Advocate Lat. 3-2-57 Jackson, Miss. P. 5

Colonel R. H. Naylor (left), Chief of the U. S. Army Military District of Mississippi, congratulates Sergeant First Class Lindberg Arnold of Jackson, and presents him a certificate for completion the course in Methods of Instruction conducted recently at the military district. Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Perry E. Nussbau, USAR (Center), served as Senior Instructor of the course which was attended by 18 Army Reserve officers and enlisted men. Sergeant Arnold is a member of the 885th Quartermaster Parts Company, Army Reserve unit of Jackson.

Draft Board In Bullock Spurns Call

Gray Case Ruling Cited As Reason For County Revolt

By GEORGE WHITTINGTON

Alabama's selective service director yesterday issued a call for 350 men to be inducted during March, but at least one county draft board told him to look elsewhere for its 10-man quota.

Still in revolt as a result of the much-publicized Fred Gray case, the Bullock County board—building up a backlog because it hasn't drafted anyone since September—indicated nobody will be called up in the new quota.

Lawrence K. (Snag) Andrews, who usually serves as spokesman for the board in Bullock, acting as both a board member and unofficial legal adviser, declared "the moral issues haven't changed."

It was Andrews who came up with an "FG"—for Fred Gray—classification briefly last September when the three-man board voted to stay on the job but not order any more draftees up until Gray was drafted.

DRAFT EXEMPT

Gray, a Montgomery Negro attorney, pleaded draft exemption on grounds he was serving as pastor of a church in Montgomery. Although Montgomery County Board 51 and the State Selective Service approved his draft, Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, U.S. Selective Service director, deferred him until he was 26.

At that age, Gray is now draft exempt.

At the height of the controversy over Gray's case, all but one member of the Montgomery Board 51 resigned, and the board was inoperative for some weeks. The revolt spread, and at one time at least 14 board officials had resigned, with a half dozen boards involved.

However, State Selective Director James W. Jones said yesterday, all boards but one in Bullock "now are operating."

As for the overall state picture, Jones said his office will follow a policy of past months of calling up nobody under 22 years of age unless they volunteer.

Here is the county - by - county quota:

Autauga 1, Baldwin 3, Barbour 3, Bibb 3, Blount 3, Bullock 10, Butler 3, Calhoun 8, Chambers 3, Cherokee 2, Chilton 3, Choctaw 3, Clarke 3, Clay 3, Cleburne 2, Coffee 4, Colbert 3, Conecuh 2, Coosa 2, Covington 4, Crenshaw 2, Cullman 6, Dale 3, Dallas 4, DeKalb 5, Elmore 3, Escambia 4, Etowah 12, Fayette 2, Franklin 4, Geneva 3, Greene 2, Hale 2, Henry 1, Houston 1, Jackson 2, Jefferson 63, Lamar 3, Lauderdale 6, Lawrence 3, Lee 2, Limestone 4, Lowndes 1, Macon 2, Madison 10, Marengo 4, Marion 3, Marshall 5, Mobile 24, Monroe 4, Montgomery 12, Morgan 20, Perry 3.

Pickens 4, Pike 4, Randolph 3, Russell 5, Shelby 4, St. Clair 3, Sumter 2, Talladega none, Tallapoosa 4, Tuscaloosa 9, Walker 10, Washington 2, Wilcox 3, and Winston 2.

Bullock Board Again Refuses Its Draft Quota

Bullock Board pg 2-a . . . . .

The lone Alabama draft board still holding ont in the subsiding controversy over Negro Fred Gray served notice yesterday that it won't meet its quota again this month.

Members of the board in Bullock County said they were unable to find anyone "acceptable" to induct into the armed forces in March. The board's quota for the month is 10.

The board has used almost identical language each month since it announced last September that it wouldn't draft anyone else until Gray, a Montgomery Negro lawyer, was inducted

Gray, who has been active in the fight against racial segregation and in the Negro bus boycott in Montgomery, was put in 1-A by his local board, but Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, the national director, ordered him put in an exempt classification as a minister.

The attorney, who has since reached the age of 26 and now is exempt by law, had been deferred as a part-time minister until his draft board reclassified him during the bus boycott. Both the state and presidential appeals boards upheld the 1-A status.

The Bullock County board and the board in Autauga County announced in angry protest that they would stop drafting young men because of the handling of the Gray case. Later the Autauga board resumed inductions.

Several board members in other counties, including three on Gray's local board, resigned during the controversy. Hershey refused to accept most of the resignations.

Bullock Board Still Won't Draft

Again Protests Gray Deferment

UNION SPRINGS, March 4 (AP)—The lone Alabama Draft Board still holding out in the subsiding controversy over Negro Atty. Fred Gray served notice today that it won't meet its quota again this month.

Members of the board in Bullock County said they were unable to find anyone "acceptable" to induct into the Armed Forces in March. The board's quota for the month is 10.

The board has used almost identical language each month since it announced last September it wouldn't draft anyone else until Gray, Montgomery Negro lawyer, was inducted.

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Several board members in other counties, including three on Gray's local board, resigned during the controversy. Hershey refused to accept most of the resignations.

Hershey Explains Action On Negro Integrationist

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 9 (AP)—The head of the Nation's Selective Service System said last night that Fred Gray, Montgomery Negro whose draft status stirred up a national controversy, was given the "benefit of doubt" by the presidential appeals board.

"After all," Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey asked, "Who should be given the benefit of doubt, the Government or the accused?"

Mr. Gray, previously classified 4-D because of ministerial duties, was reclassified 1-A by his Montgomery Draft Board after his legal fight in behalf of the successful Montgomery bus boycott.

He appealed the new classification and the presidential board granted him a ministerial exemption in a 2-1 vote.

Gen. Hershey said he declined to get personally involved in the case.

Way to Make Enemies

"You tangle in individual cases and you get in trouble," he told newsmen last night. "You lose a lot of friends and make a lot of enemies . . .

"Why, I never even met this Gray and don't give a damn about him one way or the other. But I do know this—I'd rather see a dozen skunks escape the draft than call up one boy who shouldn't be in the Army."

The general said neither his office nor the appeals board was "pressured" by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in behalf of Mr. Gray, as some segregationists have claimed.

Pressured by Experts

"You don't know what pressure is," he said. "I've seen experts in the pressure business. In fact, I live in a world of pressure. And do you think I'd sell out to a couple of NAACP'ers, or whatever the hell they are?"

Concerning the South's racial situation, Gen. Hershey said, "I have respect and some sympathy for the problems you have in the South."

Gen. Hershey was in Mobile for a clerks conference of the Alabama selective service system.

The NAACP said in a statement Gov. J. P. Coleman "must have been misinformed . . . when he said there is no intimidation of Negroes in Mississippi.

"We deplore the statement (by the Governor) that Negroes are not intimidated when teachers had to sign an oath that they were not members of the NAACP. Negroes who seek their civil and human rights are subject to economic reprisals."

Gov. Coleman testified in Washington before a House Judiciary Subcommittee studying proposed civil rights legislation.

Benefit of the Doubt

The Montgomery draft board, which tried to put Fred Gray, a lawyer-minister, in the Army because he was counsel for the bus boycotters, has lost its case.

The Presidential appeals board in Washington voted 2 to 1 to sustain the local board, which had ignored his clerical status in drafting him.

Then Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, overruled the appeal board and granted the Rev. Mr. Gray the ministerial exemption to which he was clearly entitled.

Since then two additional factors have put him beyond the draft board's call:

1. He is the father of a child;

2. He is now more than 26 years of age.

Explaining his position last week in Alabama in language which sounds something like that of Defense Secretary Wilson, General Hershey asserted he gave the Rev. Mr. Gray the benefit of the doubt, adding:

"I'd rather see a dozen skunks escape the draft than call up one boy who shouldn't be in the Army."

And that doesn't make the Rev. Mr. Gray a skunk either.

Gradnate Of Tuskegee In German Maneuvers

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. Wed. 1-2-57

U. S. FORCES, Germany (AHTNC) — Army Pvt. Curtis M. Cooper, 24, whose wife, Joan, lives at 458 S. Jackson St., Montgomery, Ala., recently participated with the 8th Infantry Division in "War Hawk," a two-week field training exercise in Germany.

Cooper, a teletype operator in the division's 8th Signal Company, entered the Army in March of this year and arrived overseas in October.

He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and a former linotype operator at the Institute. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elmore Cooper, live at 1112 Cahaba St., Birmingham.

SFC WILLIAM BUTTS

Atlantan Named NCO Of Month At Signal Center

Daily World Sun 1-27-57

Atlanta Ga. P. 1

By PFC. JOHN HARHIGH

FORT GORDON, Ga. — "My luck held out for 17 days," said Sergeant First Class William Butts, "——the longest 17 days of my life."

Named January's Non-Commissioned-Officer of the Month here at the Signal Corps Training Center, SFC Butts was recalling one of the high-points of his eleven years in the Army.

"On July 25, 1950, I thought I was the most unfortunate person in the world." Ten he added "Now I realize how lucky I was to get out of it alive."

After completing basic training at Fort Bragg, N. C. in 1946, he trained with the 25th Regimental Combat Team at Fort Benning, Ga. In the communication center there and as a radio operator he received on-the-job communications experience.

In 1950, still in the peacetime Army, he received his first overseas assignment —. Korea.

He arrived there about a month after the conflict began.

At the replacement center he joined a group of about 25 men, all replacements for "C" Company of the 34th Regiment.

"We couldn't report to our commanding officer in an orderly room," he smiled. "The company was pinned down on a hill near Chinju and we had to crawl under enemy fire in order to join the unit."

"The next few days were all alike. We would fight and then withdraw, fight and withdraw. The company numbered about 140 men and when we (the replacements) joined it. During these defensive withdrawals casualties weren't too great.

"Then on Aug. 6, it seemed as though all hell broke loose.

"The 3rd Battalion, situated on our right front, was overrun. Our company was ordered up to give assistance.

"We boarded trucks and began the forward move.

"Occasionally snipers shot at the trucks but no one was hurt. Then the road led into a small valley. As we approached a creek bed we were ambushed. It sounded like a weapons demonstration when they fire for effect.

"We abandoned the vehicles and ran for cover in a building near the bridge. We kept the ambushers off until our radio man managed to get some help — a halftrack with four machine guns.

"Our company was all shot up. Only about ten hadn't been hit. I was one of the ten.

"We got the wounded men back on the trucks and took them back.

"In the rear, the company received replacements and was reorganized. Then on the 10th we took up a new defensive position. We had just gotten settled when there was a short burst of fire. I was shot through the leg on the first burst."

He spent the next two months in a hospital in Japan.

He returned to the peninsula for a short while as a combat infantryman but returned to the hospital in Japan, this time a frostbite casualty.

In March he rejoined the 34th Regiment, reactivated at Camp Zama, and was message center chief of the 3rd Battalion, utilizing the communications experience he had received at Fort Benning. After completing a maneuver at Camp Fuji, the unit went to Korea as the 14th Regiment of the 25th Division.

Daily World

He rotated back to the U. S. in November of that year and attended the Teletype Operation and Communication Center Operation course at the Southeastern Signal School. P. 4

In 1954 he returned to Korea where he was administrative NCO with the 8th Army Communication Center. Brig. Gen. R. T. Nelson, SCTC's present commander, then a colonel, was the 8th Army Signal Officer.

30a

At present SFC Butts is an instructor in TSESS's Teletype Operation course, the one which gave him the technical training for his last assignment in Korea.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Butts, 835 Kennedy St., in Atlanta, he wears the following decorations: Purple Heart, Combat Infantryman's Badge; Good Conduct Medal; United Nations Service Medal; Korean Service Medal; Presidential Unit Citation

Military Training Is Urged For Young Dads

Daily World Fri. 2-8-57

Atlanta Ga. P. 7

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Selective service director Lieut. Gen. Louis B. Hershey urged Thursday that 1.4 million young fathers now exempt from the draft be given military training.

He told a House armed services subcommittee that "if there's a large mobilization, they will be taken. It would seem wise for the nation and humane for them if they were trained."

30a

Hershey asserted in a statement prepared for delivery to the subcommittee that the fathers are part of a pool of five million men in their late teens and early 20s.

He said the pool also contains 1.3 million men available for service and 2.3 million who have been cited as "unacceptable" for various reasons.

Hershey added: "There are many of the 1.4 million fathers and 2.3 million unacceptables who could perform well, especially in a ready reserve." He then commented that since they would be taken during a large mobilization, they should be trained.

The draft director said the U. S. faces a bad situation if it ever has to call us its army reserves.

He declared in event of mobilization, the nation has "two choices, both bad." He said:

"We would be forced to recall at least one million of generally unorganized, former servicemen, aging ready reservists or take one million men who have not served, but unfortunately have not been trained."

Hershey made reference to the current army-National Guard dispute over basic training. The Pentagon has ordered six months of active duty for guardsmen recruited after April 1. The National Guard favors 11 weeks.

The draft director declared there is "no disagreement" that the ready reserve must be better trained. He said the dispute concerns how this should be accomplished.

The Navy painted a rosier picture of its reserve situation. Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, chief of Naval operations, said the Navy has had "singular success" with its reserve program.

He declared in a statement prepared for delivery before the sub-

FORT BENNING, GEORGIA — Six Reserve Forces Act of 1955 enlistees were among graduates of cooking class No. 20 at the Third U. S. Army Food Service School at Fort Benning. The class was graduated January 25. First row, left to right, are Pvts. Spencer Peele of (528 West Fourth Street) Washington, N. C., Clifton Richardson, Jr., (of 202 Furr Street) and Albert Lynch (of 1326 Malone Street), both of Mobile, Alabama. Back row, left to right, are Pvts. Richard McKinney of (1004 King Street) Winston-Salem, N. C., Roy Rogers of (905 Short Street) Burlington, N. C., and Oscar A. Owens of (Route 2) Graceville, Fla.

Negro School Gets Five Of Nine Army Commissions Awarded Florida

Tallahassee—Florida A and M University received five of the nine Regular Army Commissions awarded to Florida universities. These are the same commissions received by West Point cadets upon their graduation from the United States Military Academy.

The Department of the Army announced recently the names of five Florida A and M cadets who have been selected to receive Regular Army Commissions upon their graduation as distinguished military students.

They are Cadet Col. Eugene Cromartie of Wabasso, to be commissioned in the Military Police Corps, with initial duty at Fort Benning, Georgia; Cadet Lieutenant Col. Clarence M. Griffin of Pensacola, to be commissioned in the Chemical Corps, with temporary duty at The Artillery and Guided Missile School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, after which he will report to the 76th Field Artillery Battalion, Fort Devens, Massachusetts; Cadet Lieutenant Col. Dewitt Hudson of Ocala, to be commissioned in the Military Police Corps, with initial duty at Fort Dix, New Jersey; Cadet Major Doxey Byrd of Sarasota, to be commissioned in the Transportation Corps, with temporary duty at the Antiaircraft Artillery and Guided Missile School, Fort Bliss, Texas, after which he will report to the 10AAA Missile Battalion, Fairchild Air Force Base, Washington, and Cadet Emanual H. Knowles of Deerfield, to be commissioned in the Corps of Engineers.

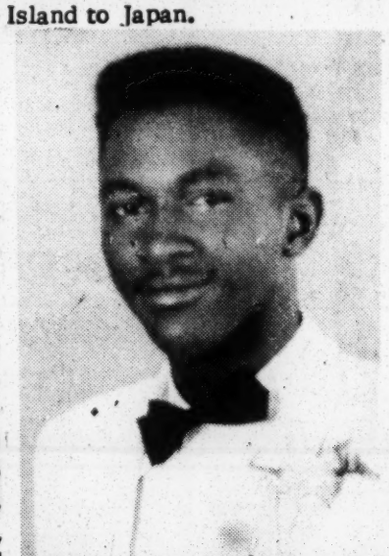
Star Athlete Among Missing In Army Transport Disaster

An Orleanian with a great professional baseball future was one of the 67 persons aboard the U. S. Military Air Transport Service plane which disappeared into the shark-infested waters off the coast of Japan in winds of near typhoon force last week.

The Army announced Friday that among those aboard the huge Boeing Stratocruiser was Pvt. Andrew Rue, Jr. one of the city's outstanding young baseball players.

Monday, the Army revealed that the search for possible survivors has been a hopeless task. A spokesman stated "It was impossible for the huge plane to have landed safely in the mountanious sea."

The Transport plane disappeared 90 minutes from its destination on flight from Wake Island to Japan.



The 22-year-old Rue had been hailed by many baseball experts as a "sure bet" to win a pitching berth on one of the major league clubs.

Prior to being drafted into the Infantry, Rue was a senior at Grambling College in education.

His wife, Carletia Hall Rue, is a student at Grambling. His mother, Mrs. Emma Rue, resides at 2631 Mistletoe Street. His father is Andrew Rue, Sr.

Rue went through basic training at Fort Bliss, Texas last September and was sent to Oakland, California.

Before entering service, Rue pitched for the Grambling Tigers. While in New Orleans, he saw diamond action with the New Orleans Creoles, a Shreveport team, and was a member of the Holsum Sunbeam team, which won the state title in 1954 and 1955.

Last summer he played under contract with the Brookings, South Dakota Cubs.

Rue graduated from Booker T. Washington High School where he was an outstanding pitcher.

Seek Delinquents From Draft Law

The Chicago area office of the Selective Service system is soliciting the aid of newspapers to track down delinquent registrants.

Lilian F. Hunt, chief clerk stated that a delinquent is "a person required to be registered under the Selective Service law, who fails or neglects to perform any duty required of him under the law."

The list of names includes:

William E. Stewart, John Dee, Leroy Jones, Ricardo R. Freeman, Harold Hawthorne, Earl May, Oscar Lee Collins, Harrystein Ousley, Otha A. Oliver, Jerome J. O'Bryant, James Bradley and Milton H. Jordan.

Also, Earnest White, Virgil Davis, Bobbie Woods, Anthony Patterson, Benjamin Smith, Jerry Burnett, George Cannon, Grover Moore, jr., Gene E. Bridgeman, Ray Murray and William Watson, jr.

Also, Clarence P. Stephenson, Henry Tucker, Joseph Miller, Albert Allen, jr., Roy C. Overby, Robert A. James, Marvin Virgie and John Davenport.

Draft Quota For Alabama 335 In May

Draft boards in Alabama will be asked to send 335 men into the Army this month. The May quota was announced yesterday by State Director James W. Jones.

No one under 22 years of age will be inducted unless he has volunteered, Jones said.

Here's the county-by-county quota:

Autauga 2, Baldwin 5, Barbour 3, Bibb 2, Blount 3, Bullock 14, Butler 3, Calhoun 8, Chambers 4, Cherokee 2, Choctaw 2, Clarke 3, Clay 2, Cleburne 1, Coffee 4, Colbert 4, Conecuh 2, Coosa 1.

Covington 4, Crenshaw 2, Dale 2, Dallas 5, DeKalb 5, Elmore 3, Escambia 4, Etowah 10, Fayette 2, Franklin 3, Geneva 3, Greene 1, Hale, 3. Houston 5, Jackson 4, Jefferson 55,

Larmar 2, Lauderdale 6, Lawrence 3, Lee 4, Limestone 4, Lowndes 2, Macon 3, Madison 9, Marengo 3, Marion 3, Marshall 5, Mobile 23, Monroe 3, Montgomery 12, Morgan 6, Perry 2.

Pickens 2, Pike 3, Randolph 3, Russell 5, Shelby 3, St. Clair 3, Sumter 2, Talladega 8, Tallapoosa 4, Tuscaloosa 9, Walker 8, Washington 3, Wilcox 1, and Winston 3.

About People

RAMSTEIN, GERMANY — Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., first Negro Air Force general, is in line to become U.S. Twelfth Air Force chief of staff, highest military post yet held by an American Negro. General Davis's father, now retired, was the U.S. Army's first Negro general.

Things You Should Know

LT. COLONEL BENJAMIN O. DAVIS, JR.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL DAVIS, AS COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE 99TH PURSUIT SQUADRON IN EUROPE, WAS ALSO ORGANIZER OF THE 332ND. FIGHTER GROUP DURING WORLD WAR II. / THEY FLEW MORE THAN 3000 MISSIONS OVER EUROPE, DESTROYING A TOTAL OF NEARLY 300 ENEMY PLANES! / BY THE END OF THE WAR, COL. DAVIS AND EIGHTY-SEVEN OF HIS MEN, HAD EACH WON A DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS!

CONTINENTAL FEATURES

General Davis To Top Post

To Germany As 12th Air Force Chief

44-Year-Old Officer To Europe July 1

By CONRAD CLARK

WIESBADEN, Germany.—(ANP) Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, Jr., the first Negro general officer in the Air Force, is expected to report to the European air command as its new chief of staff, about July 1.

The new chief of staff will replace Brig. Gen. William J. Bell, who will return to the U. S. for a new assignment, according to an announcement made here at USAFE's air command, by Lt. Gen. William H. Turner, USAFE commander-in-chief.

Gen. Bell, 49, served as assistant deputy chief of staff for operations at USAFE Hq. from May 1954 to May of last year, becoming 12th AF chief of staff with headquarters at Ramstein, Germany, last June.

The AF's 44-year-old first Negro general, whose father, Brig. Gen. Davis Sr. (Ret.) was the first Negro general in the army, was born in the nation's Capitol, and attended Western Reserve university, the University of Chicago, and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1936.

Former Infantry Officer

A former infantry officer until entering flight training in May, 1941, the general completed advance flying school in March the following year, and was transferred to the Air Corps.

In August of 1942, Davis became commander of the 99th Fighter Squadron and took the unit overseas where it operated in North Africa and Sicily, and the following year he returned to the U. S. and became commander of the 322nd Fighter Group. He took that unit to Italy in January, two years later.

Postwar assignments included duty at Godman Field, Ky., and Lockbourne AFB, Ohio, and from August 1949 to June 1950, he attended the Air War College at Maxwell AFB in Alabama.

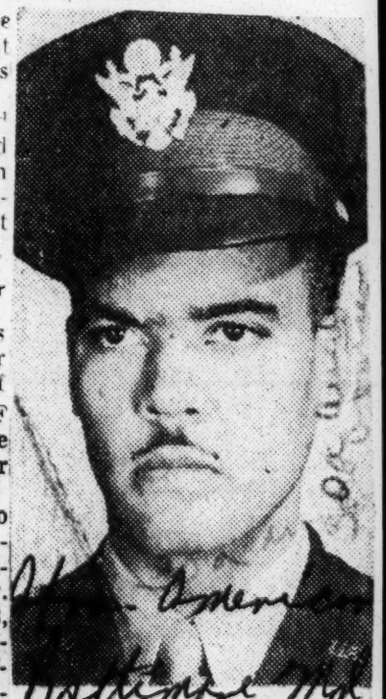
Becomes Staff Planning Officer

At the latter assignment, Davis became a staff planning officer in the office of the deputy chief of staff, for operations at USAF Hq., and in January of 1951 he was named chief of the fighter branch in the same office.

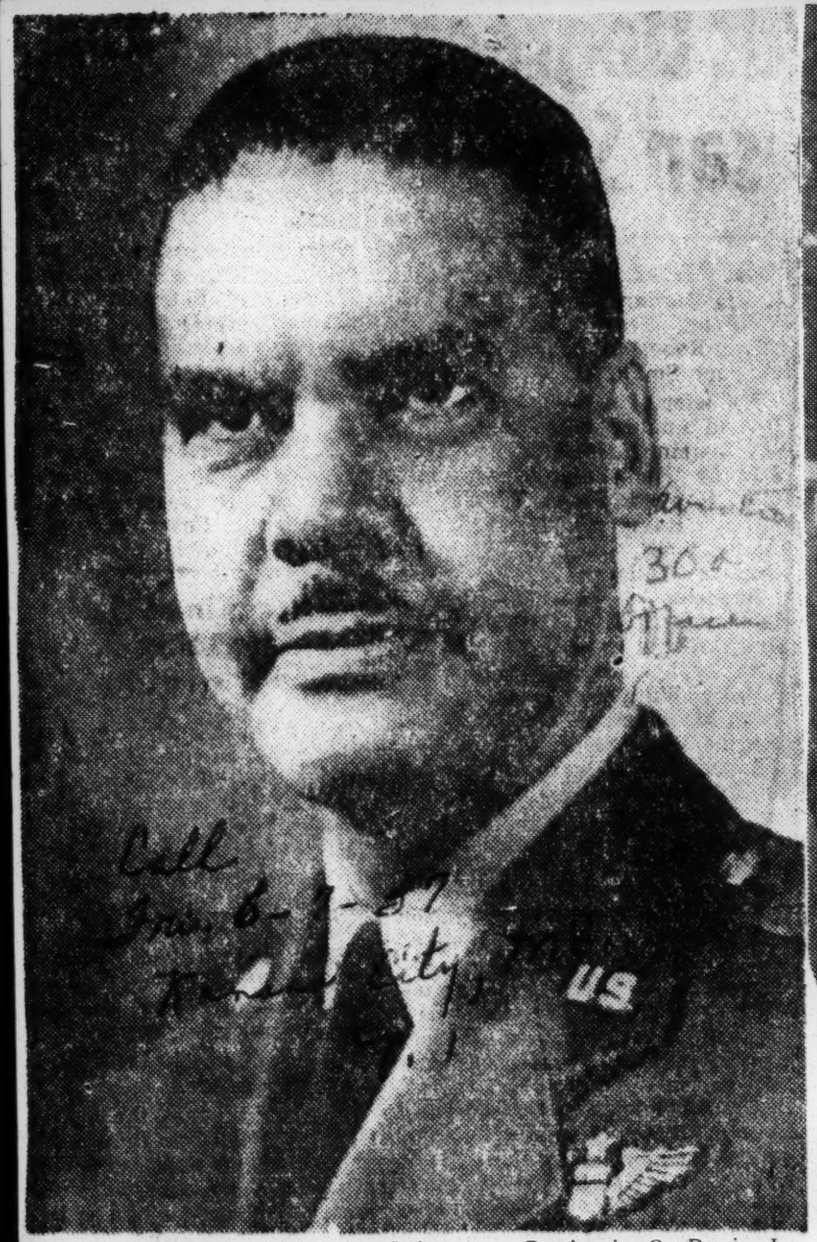
Prior to his being assigned to the Far East, 1953-54, he attended the advanced jet fighter gunnery school at Nellis AFB, Nev. from July until November 1953, and in the Far East was commander of the 5th AF's Fighter-interceptor Wing, and in July the following year became director of operations and training for FEAF.

In Formosa he commanded a USAF task force, and he will come to Europe from an interim assignment at USAF Hq.

A senior pilot, the general wears the decorations of the Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, and the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters.



NEW CHIEF of staff for the 12th Air Force at Ramstein, Germany, is Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., first U.S. Air Force general officer. He takes over his new assignment July 1, succeeding Brig. Gen. William J. Bell who has been reassigned to the states.



12TH AIR FORCE CHIEF. — Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Jr. who, it is reliably reported, has been named chief of staff of the 12th Air Force in Germany. Davis is the son of the first Negro general in the Army, Gen. B. O. Davis Sr.

GET CITATIONS — James L. Person, Garysburg, left and Thurman Ballard, Scotland Neck, Army and Air Force cadets respectively, at A&T College, were cited last week for outstanding achievement. Person received the "Distinguished Military Student" award for his outstanding record in summer camp this year at Fort Bragg and general high efficiency and Ballard was presented a letter of commendation for his high record while serving as flight commander and group commander while in summer camp this year in Florida. Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs, president of the coliege, makes the presentations, as Lt. Col. Aubrey L. Williams, professor of military science, looks on.

Dat. 1-5-57

Promoted—

Smiling because of the new oak leaves on his shoulders is Maj. Paul Adams who has been promoted to his present rank. The major, whose home is Greenville, S. C., flew with the 332nd Fighter Group in World War II and presently is assigned to Westover Air Base, Mass.

Call P.3
Kansas City, Mo
Dat. 1-25-57

AT OFFICERS' SEMINAR.—"By the time an officer leaves here, we hope we have prepared him for command up to and including wings and staff at any level," says the officer in charge at Otis Air Force Base's Staff and Command school, Cape Cod. Pilot "Chappie" James, who has risen to lieutenant colonel and squadron commander, studies in a seminar of 14 officers. This top-flight Negro pilot and his family are saluted in a national magazine, Ladies' Home Journal, in its February issue.

Dat. 1-25-57
Call P.3
Kansas City, Mo

COMMANDS OWN SQUADRON.—101 aerial-combat missions in Korea, plus the Distinguished Flying Cross, are two reasons why 6' 4" Officer "Chappie" James went from Air Force cadet to lieutenant colonel, and commander of his squadron. The Ladies' Home Journal cites his and his family in its "How America Lives" article for February. "He's an outstanding pilot, a born leader," agrees his commanding officer at Otis Air Force Base, Cape Cod.

30a
Aviation
Officers
Call P.3

JAMES AND FAMILY. — Lt. Col. Daniel (Chappie) James is commander of his own Air Force squadron, the 60th Fighter-Intercepter group, promoted over more than 5,000 majors who ranked him. He did it by "Demonstrated Ability," headlines February Ladies' Home Journal. Here he is with his own "squad," wife Dorothy, daughter Danice (12), little two-year-old Claude, and seated beside him, Danny (10). The Jameses, chosen family-of-the-month by the national magazine, have recently transferred to Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala.

Col. 'Chappie' James, Air Force Officer, Saluted In Ladies Home Journal

Call P.3 Kansas City, Mo

Dat. 1-25-57

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — The February Ladies Home Journal salutes the family of Lieutenant Colonel Daniel (Chappie) James and pays tribute to his "Demonstrated Ability."

A seven-page article by that title, written by Mary Elizabeth Vromann, Christopher Award author, and Nelle Keyes Perry, a Journal editor, present the Jameses in the article series entitled, "How America Lives." This series, now in its 17th year, each month tells the story of an American family.

Lieutenant Colonel James is now stationed at Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala.

Previously, since 1953, he and his family lived at Otis Air Force Base, Cape Cod. There, he was commander of the 60th Fighter-Interceptor squadron, one of the jet squadrons of the East Coast, and one of the few virtually all-white outfits in the Air Force.

Accept Long Absence

The James children, Danice, age 12, 10-year-old Danny (Spike) and two-year-old Claude Andrew (Spud) have been trained to accept the frequent moves and their father's necessary absence and irregular hours. Sometimes missions keep him out from early morning until midnight. Only once was he able to be home during the birth of a child

—the last one, Spud's.

A lieutenant colonel with 14 years in service, he gets $925 per month, including flight pay.

Nearly every pay day, the Jameses add to the college fund for the children which they started several years ago. Dottie handles all the bills and the joint bank account. They own two cars. Since they must have immediate transportation available, they consider the two cars a necessity.

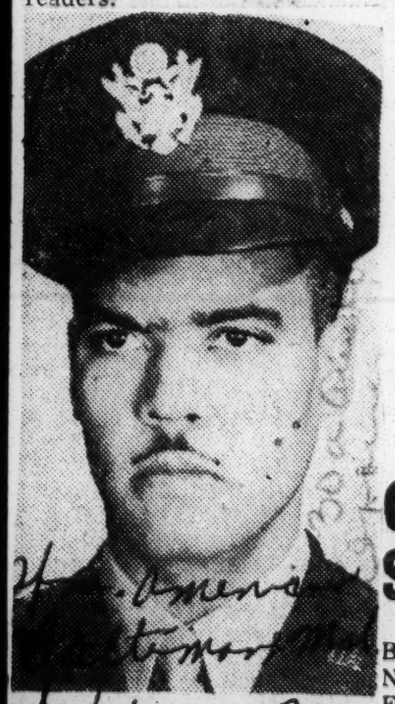
Make Friends Easily

The Jamests like people, make friends easily and love to entertain.

At Otis Air Force Base, Chappie's regiment was a close-knit friendly group, the article relates. Social life ranged from informal drop-in visits to occasional formal parties at the club. Almost any Saturday night someone gave a party.

For her own parties Dottie likes to serve a buffet dinner centered around the family's favorite creole gumbo but sometimes she serves a southern menu of fried chicken and grits. She is an excellent cook, the authors observe.

In an accompanying article, entitled, "Main Dishes With A Southern Accent," by Dorothy James, she shares her favorite recipes with readers.



NEW CHIEF of staff for the 12th Air Force at Ramstein, Germany, is Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., first U.S. Air Force general officer. He takes over his new assignment July 1, succeeding Brig. Gen. William J. Bell who has been reassigned to the states.

NEW AIR SCIENCE PROFESSOR AT TENNESSEE STATE. — Major Claude M. Dixon, left, from the Presque Isle Air Force base. Maine, became professor of air science at Tennessee State university last week. He is shown here with Captain Otis C. Russell, right of Tennessee State.

Replacing Major Dudley M. Watson, who is studying at Staff and Command School, Maxwell Air Force, Montgomery, Ala., Major Dixon has charge of the university's AFROTC Detachment No. 790. A native of New Orleans, La., Major Dixon earned the bachelor's degree at Southern university and the master's at Atlanta university. He trained at Tuskegee institute and Miami Beach, Fla., and spent three years with the air force in Honolulu. A member of Kappa Alpha Psi, Major Dixon is married to the former Miss Rubie Mauney of Winston-Salem, N. C. The couple and their two children—Claude Jr., 12, and Patricia, 5—reside in the new Haynes Heights subdivision.

GEN. DAVIS NAMED CHIEF OF STAFF OF 12TH AIR FORCE

Wiesbaden, Germany, June 19—Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, Jr., the first Negro general officer in the Air Force, is expected to report to the European air command as its new chief of staff, about July 1.

The new chief of staff will replace Brig. Gen. William J. Bell, who will return to the U. S. for a new assignment, according to an announcement made here at USAFE's air command, by Lt. Gen. William H. Turner, USAFE commander-in-chief.

Gen. Bell, 49, served as assistant deputy chief of staff for operations at USAFE Hq. from May 1954 to May of last year, becoming 12th AF chief of staff with headquarters at Ramstein, Germany, last year.

The AF's 44-year-old first Negro general, whose father Brig. Gen. Davis, Sr., (Ret.) was the first Negro general in the Army, was born in the Nation's Capital, and attended Western Reserve University, the University of Chicago, and was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1936.

Gen. Davis To Head Twelfth Air Force

WIESBADEN, Germany — Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., first Negro Air Force general officer and son of retired Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., who was first Negro general officer in the U. S. Army, is scheduled to become chief of staff for the 12th Air Force at Ramstein, Germany.

He will succeed Brig. Gen William J. Bell who is returning to the United States for a new assignment.

Gen. Davis will report to his new assignment on or about July 1, according to Air Force officials.

The colorful and ever-blossoming military career of the 44 year old general began in 1936, When he was graduated from the U. S. Miltary Academy at West Point, N. Y. holding the rank of Second Lieutenant. He was the Academy's first Negro graduate in 50 years.

He rose fast in the office ranks, and by 1950 he was a full Colonel in the Air Force, after having been assigned to the old Air Corps in 1941. In 1942, he graduated from the Advanced Army Flying School which was held at Tuskekgee, Ala. and was placed in command of the 99th Fighter Squadron which later went overseas and participated in the North African, Silician and Italian campaigns.

A few of his notable services and accomplishments follow: 1943, assumed command of the 332d Fighter Command of the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces; 1945, Commanding Officer of Lockburne Air Base, Ohio.

Gen. Davis graduated from the Air War College in 1950 and was later assigned to headquarters, U. S. Air Force, Washington, D. C.

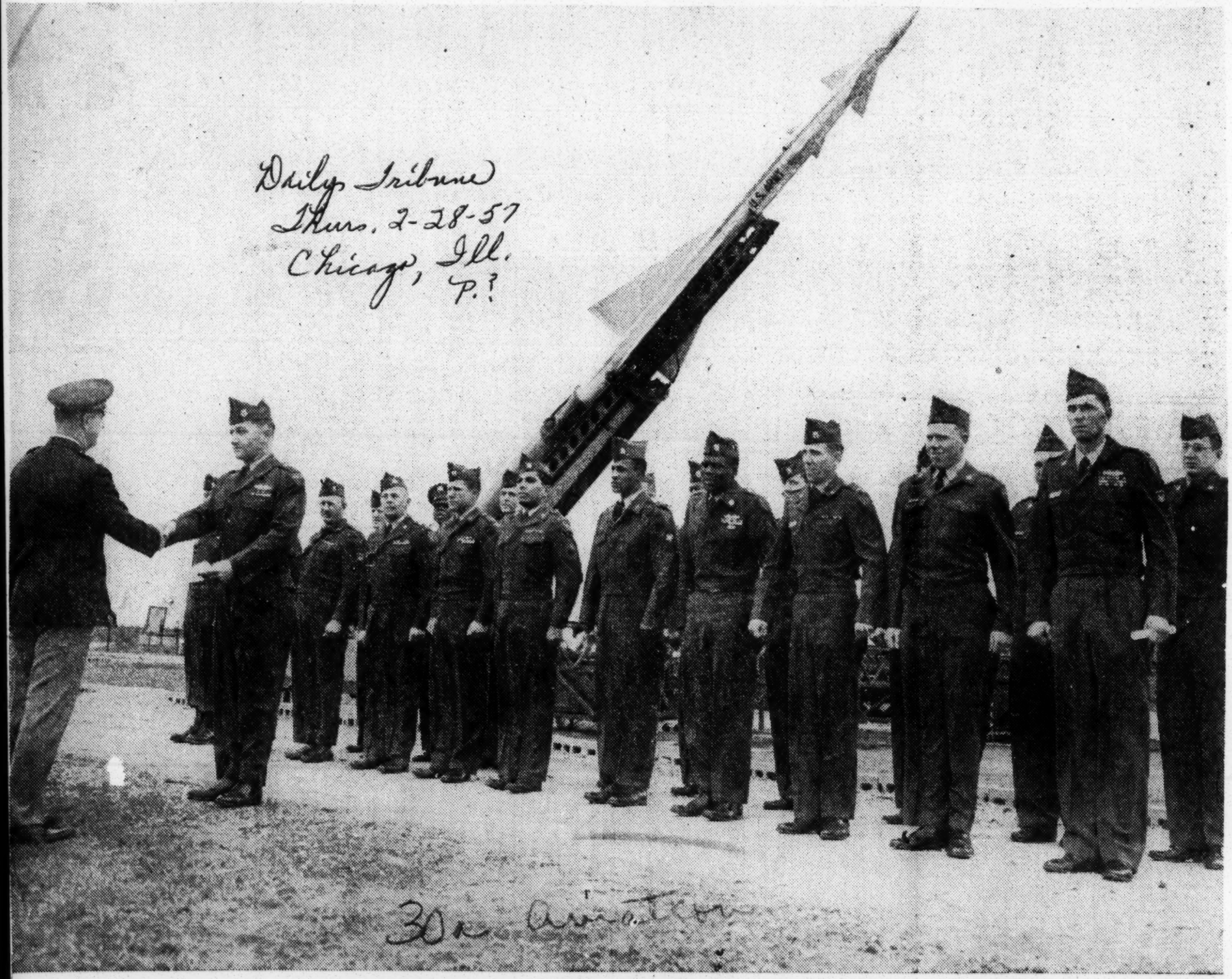
Some of the citations he has received are: Air Medal, Oak Leaf Clusters, Distinguished Flying Cross, Legion of Merit Award, Silver Star, French Croix de Guerre with Palm, Presidential Unit citation.

Davis was born in Washington, D. C. December 18, 1912, and matriculated through the public schools of Washington and Cleveland, Ohio. Prior to going to West Point, he attended Western Reserve University at Cleveland, and the University of Chicago.

In 1936, he was married to the former Miss Agatha Scott of New Haven. Conn.

Airman third class Patty R. Trinity, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George D. Trinity of 3517 Thalia Parkway, has just completed WAF basic training at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. She has received orders to Hamilton Air Force Base, Calif., where she will be given on-th-job training to prepare her for her chosen career field of airborne equipment operator. Airman Trinity is a 1954 graduate of Booker T. Washington high school.

Daily Tribune
Thurs. 2-28-57
Chicago, Ill.
P. ?



30a Aviation

[TRIBUNE Photo]

First group of army men completing special course in guided missile science posing in front of Nike at 17th st. and Avenue O. Maj. Ralph Cope (left) congratulates Sgt. Harold Blue of Defiance, O., who was honor man of the class.

BERLIN, GERMANY . . . Airman Second Class Washington J. Davis (first from left) in company with five other airmen is shown after receiving congratulations from his Commander, Major William W. McElhare, for his recent promotion to Airman First Class in the United States Air Force. Airman First Class Davis is the son of Mrs. Minnie L. Davis, Route No. 3, Floorwood, Miss. He entered the Air Force in August 1954. Airman First Class Davis came to Berlin in August 1956. He is presently assigned as a Communications Center Specialist with the 1946th Airways and Air Communications Service Squadron, Berlin, Germany. Official USAF Photo)

CAP admits segregation but some units are mixed

By S. F. YETTE

WASHINGTON

"As far as the Air Force is concerned, there is no segregation. But you know the situation as well as I do, particularly down South."

Thus F. A. Burnham, press officer for the Civil Air Patrol national headquarters in Washington, explained the national policy of the CAP regarding segregation.

While he contended that racial discrimination in CAP is against the national policy, he said that "it is expedient on the community level to have segregated units in the South."

Asked whether the CAP in the Washington area adheres to the "expedience" of segregation, Mr. Burnham, a civilian employee of the Air Force, answered, "Yes, pretty much."

* * *

HE CONTINUED, "there is a segregated pattern in this area—as to the people and public in general. The people see 'white' squadrons and 'colored' squadrons. It's pretty much agreed in the wing to keep them as they are."

In justifying segregation in the CAP in the South, Mr. Burnham said: "It is too important a program to upset with the problems of integration. It would become involved in the school problem and all." He added, however, that there is no discrimination in the Summer camps.

In each of the 48 states (and Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the District of Columbia) a "wing," staffed by paid military and civilian personnel, serves as headquarters for the CAP in the individual state and liaison with the Air Force.

* * *

WITH HEADQUARTERS in the nation's Capital, the National Capital Wing serves as headquarters for 15 CAP squadrons in the District of Columbia, southern Maryland, and northern Virginia.

Two of the 15 cadet training squadrons are "colored," one of them, the Syphax Squadron, being the largest in the wing.

The Syphax, commanded by CAP Major Charles E. Wren, has 90 trainees between the ages of 14 and 18, and a senior squadron of 27.

Because of the large number of cadets in the training program, they have been divided into three squadrons.

While all 27 of the senior cadets in his squadron are colored, 10 or 12 of the 90 trainees are white, Major Wren said.

* * *

MAJOR WREN denies that segregation is practiced in the National Capital Wing, but he concedes that there are squadrons generally referred to as "white" and "colored."

"Integration is purely voluntary, and is based primarily on where the members live. Usually a kid will join the squadron because he likes the commander or knows someone in the squadron," Major Wren said.

Accounting for the existence of predominantly "white" or "colored" squadrons, Major Wren said, "I feel it's just more on the kids' part. They just band together. They sometimes come across town just to be with their friends."

* * *

THE NATIONAL Capital Wing comprises Fairfax, Arlington, and Alexandria in Virginia.

Major Wren said that there are no colored boys and girls in the Virginia squadrons, and gives the reason that "they don't know that they can join. They don't know what we're doing," he said.

Col. F. Joseph Donohue, a reserve Air Force officer, is commander of the National Capital Wing.

He was unable to confirm or deny whether there is racial discrimination in the squadrons, he said, but promised to "investigate" the matter this week.

Pilot Dies As Jet Plane Disintegrates

GRAND PRAIRIE, Tex., — (INS) — A jet plane disintegrated in the air over an outlying section of Grand Prairie Saturday killing its pilot and only occupants and scattering debris on a residential area.

Reports said the debris did some damage but caused no deaths or injuries.

A fuel-laden wing ripped from the plane and hurtled to earth between two houses where it exploded in a roaring flame. Miraculously. Neither house was damaged although the wing missed them by only a few feet..

The dead flyed was identified as James P. Buckner, 31, of Dallas, a test pilot for the Chance Vought Aircraft Company of Grand Prairie. His next of kin was listed as his father, Roland Buckner, of Indianapolis.

The plane was an F8U-1 Crusader belonging to Chance ought. A company spokesman said Buckner was on a routine flight. A faulty engine was blamed for the mishap.

Buckner's body was found in a woods flooded by recent rains about three miles from where the plane started to disintegrate.

Helicopters and planes from nearby Navy and Air Force bases participated in the intense search for the flyer as did military personnel and local authorities on foot.

A witness said he saw the wing tear from the plane and hurtle earthward. Another told how she watched in horror as the doomed plane filpped end over end in the air.

Atlantan Named To U. S. Air Force Post In Morocco

Daily World
Thurs. 1-3-57

MRS. MERCEDES H. WILSON

Mrs. Mercedes Hopkins Wilson left here Monday enroute to Morocco, Africa where she will work as a supervisor of recreation for the U. S. Air Force. She went from Atlanta to Trenton, N. J. where she boarded a plane for the trip.

She has been in the service of the Army 18 years after she was the first social worker employed by the Army Special Services. She spent five years in Europe, afterwhich she was appointed director of recreation.

After returning from Europe, Mrs. Wilson served at Ft. Campbell, Ky five years and at several other Army camps. She was the first and only Negro to serve as director of recreation in the Army Special Services.

Active in several organizations, she is a member of the National Association of Social Workers; National Recreation Association, American Recreation Society, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

Mrs. Wilson, native of Atlanta, is a graduate of Spelman College and Virginia Union university.

Oddventures
Montgomery, Ala.
Tues. 1-29-57
P. 4-B

OUTSTANDING AIRMAN

RAPID CITY, S. D. — A. 2 C. L. D. Alexander, son of Mrs. Mary Alexander, 1578 Oakland St., Montgomery, has been selected "outstanding Airman of the uarter" at Rushmore Air Force Station, S. D. Alexander's award was in recognition of exemplary personal and professional achievements during the period Oct. 1 through Dec. 31, 1956. The award is presented to one airman at Rushmore Air Force Station each calendar quarter. Airman Alexander earned this award as a morning report clerk for the 3081st Security Squadron. Alexander, who was born in Montgomery in March 1935, attended George Washington Carver High School. He enlisted in the Air Force in September 1955 and received training at Lackland Air Force Station in January 1956.

Three Airmen Are Missing In Collision

Daily World
Sat. 1-26-57
Atlanta, Ga.

HOMESTEAD Fla., — (INS) — Three U. S. Airmen from the Homestead Air Force Base were still missing late Friday following the collision of two B-47 Strato-Jet bombers of the Southwest Coast of Cuba.

Three other crew members were picked up, however, after being sighted on two life rafts and the search for the missing airmen was intensified.

The survivors, who were reported in good condition at the Key West Naval Hospital, were identified as Maj. James McFarland, Jr. 37, of Watsontown, Pa., Maj. Winred E. Lynn, 33, of Paducah, Ky. and Lt. James Rose Jr., 28, of Dallas Tex.

The two huge, six-jet bombers were returning from a routine training mission last night when the collision occurred some 150 miles south of Key West.

Listed as missing in the crash are Capt. James H. Parker, 35 of Miami, Maj. W. E. Norris. 41, of Lansing, Mich. and Lt. Earl S. Chrisawn, Jr., of Sumter, S. C.

Two rescue plans picked up the three survivors, two of whom were on one raft and the third on another.

The air force refused to let newsmen question the three rescued airmen "at the present time."

A spokesman said the search would probably continue into the night in the chance that the three missing crewmen had flares in their possession.

Maj. Ralph W. Bryant Public Information officer at Homestead said the two planes were flying at a "medium altitude" of between 10 and 20,000 feet when the crash occurred.

Ten days ago, another $2-million B-47 attached to Homestead Air Force Base crashed and burned in a field near the base, killing all four men aboard.

AF Silences Oddventures Missile Test Montgomery, Ala. That Failed

Tues. 1-27-57

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (AP)—An Air Force attempt to launch a test version of its Thor ballistic missile was reported today to have ended in failure, with the multi-ton rocket in wreckage.

The incident occurred at Patrick Air Force Base, Fla., the missile test center used by all the armed forces.

The usual tight ecrecy concerning all missile tests was thrown around the Thor launching attempt.

Officials at Patrick, asked about the report, replied tersely that "anything like that would have to come from Washington." At the Pentagon the official answer was:

"The Department of Defense today stated that extensive flight testing of rocket vehicles in support of the long-range ballistic missiles program and others has been going on for some time at the Air Force Missile Test Center and that these tests are to be continued."

Several persons who live near the guided missile firing range told newsmen they saw a bright flash in the sky between 7:30 p.m. and 8 p.m. yesterday.

Two boys fishing 30 miles from the base said they not only saw the flash but heard noises that sounded like explosions.

A Pentagon spokesman was asked about early reports there may have been some injuries when the Thor launching went awry. The reply wat that "in the entire period covered by the tests at Patrick Air Force Base there have been no casualties."

P. 1-2-A

Beyond that, the Pentagon flatly refused to discuss the reports.

However, from unofficial sources the story seemed to add up this way:

Oddventures

The Thor, the design specifications of which call for a 1,500-mile range, had been placed in position for firing some weeks ago. If earlier attempts at firing had been made, they obviously hadn't succeeded.

Tues. 1-27-57

ROCKET MOTOR

Finally, the rocket motor was touched off. The huge tube of steel lifted slowly from the launching pad, climbed a short distance into the air—and toppled back to crash and burn from the flames fed by the fuel tanks.

The incident appears to have left the Air Force far behind the Army in the interservice race to produce a practical ballistic missile.

Last September, the Army was reported to have fired one of its Jupiter intermediate range ballistic missiles out from Patrick AFB on a course which carried the rocket several hundred miles up and laterally a distance of about 3,000 miles.

READY TO FIRE

Morever, the Army is understood to be ready to fire, almost any day now, a second Jupiter missile. This could have spurred the Air Force into the attempt to get its Thor missile launched at this time.

Powell Questions Wilson on Actions Of 2 AF Officers

Wash. Times Herald
Thurs. 2-27-57
Washington, D.C.
United Press

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-N. Y.) has demanded to know whether two high-ranking Air Force officers attended a White Citizens Council meeting at Sumter, S. C., on Feb. 16.

P. 23-a

In a telegram to Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson, the Negro House member said he had received confidential information that the meeting, held at an Elks Lodge in Sumter, was attended by the Commanding General of the 9th Air Force and the Commander of Shaw AF Base.

The Air Force said the two officers concerned "categorically deny" attending any such meeting.

TO TURKEY — Airman 3c David Edward Llorens, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Llorens, of 2020 Walnut st., has completed a 30-day leave in Chicago, where he visited with his parents, other relatives and friends. A graduate of the technical school at Sheppard Air Force base, Texas, he has left Chicago for an 18 month tour of duty in Turkey. Bidding him "bon voyage" at the station in Chicago were his parents, and two sisters, Rosalie and Anita.

and he added: "The Sumter County Citizens Council is composed of some of the highest type of people who live in America . . . we think our people in the military service deserve to be protected from these kinds of attacks."

Mr. Riley had printed in today's Congressional Record what he said was an affidavit from two officials of the Sumter County Citizens Council saying that neither of the two Air Force officers ever had attended any of the group's meetings.

COLORED AIRMEN stationed at Wheelus Air Base, near Tripoli, Libya, are unhappy. They say every time the air police see an Italian or other type of girl with one of them, they stop them and brand the girl a prostitute. The result is, they say, that nice girls shun them.

They also say white airmen with less seniority are getting promotions, while promotions for them are scarcer than hen's teeth.

Investigation of Powell Charge On Council Meeting Sought

By the Associated Press

Representative Riley, Democrat of South Carolina, said yesterday he has asked Attorney General Brownell to investigate the source of "erroneous" information that two high Air Force officers had attended a Citizens Council meeting in Sumter, S. C.

Representative Powell, Democrat of New York, said Tuesday that he had "confidential information" from sources he did not name, that the commander of the 9th Air Force and the commander of Shaw Air Force Base near Sumter did attend such a meeting on February 16.

The Air Force, asked about Mr. Powell's statement, said that no Air Force official attended such a meeting was none was invited.

Mr. Powell had sent a telegram to Defense Secretary Wilson asking whether senior officers were allowed "to join or attend meetings sponsored by un-American groups such as White Citizens Councils, Ku Klux Klan or the Communist party.

Mr. Riley told a reporter he had written to Mr. Brownell yesterday asking an investigation,

HONORS: Airman 2 C Wendell H. Jackson, of 3829 N. 19th st., has been designated as "Outstanding Airman of the Month" of the 6936 Communications Squadron in the USAF Security Service Headquarters, San Antonio, Tex. He was cited for leadership, initiative, proficiency and character . . .

W. H. JACKSON

Gary H. Weiss, of 1612 Mohican st., has been named president of Central High School graduating Class 203 . . . Dr. Frederic K. Miller, president, Lebanon Valley College, was guest of honor last night at the Philadelphia Area Alumni Club annual dinner at Kugler's.

PROMOTED

NASHVILLE, TENN. -- Major Claude M. Dixon (left) from Presque Isle Air Force base, Maine, became professor of air science at Tennessee State University last week. Replacing Major Dudley M. Watson, who is studying at Staff and Command School, Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, Major Dixon has charge of the university's AFROTC Detachment No. 790. A native of New Orleans, La., Major Dixon earned the bachelor's degree at Southern University and the master's at Atlanta University. He trained at Tuskegee Institute and Miami Beach, Fla., and spent three years with the air force in Honolulu. Major Dixon, a member of Kappa Alpha Psi, is married to the former Miss Rubie Mauney of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The couple and their two children--Claude Jr., 12, and Patricia, 5, --reside in the new Haynes Heights subdivision.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR AIRMAN BILLY HARDEN 3 P. M. FRIDAY

Funeral services for Airman First Class Billy Gene Harden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Harden, of 87 Anderson Ave., N. W., who passed suddenly in Limestone, Maine, will be held Friday, 3 P. M., at the West Hunter Baptist Church with the pastor, the Rev. A. F. Fisher officiating, assisted by Rev. J. R. Hurley, pastor of St. Paul AME Church.

A native Atlantan, he received his elementary education at Oglethorpe Elementary School after which he enrolled and graduated from Booker T. Washington High School, where he distinguished himself on the football team. He continued his education at Clark

A-1C BILLY G. HARDEN

College and also played on the football team.

He married Miss Delores Brown and to them was born a lovely daughter, little Miss Portia Regina Harden. He later left his family to join the United States Air Force, where he served until his death.

STATIONED IN MAINE

Airmen Harden, who was in his sixth year in the Air Force, was stationed at an Air Base in Maine. He completed his basic training in Texas; was later stationed at Augusta, Ga., and after serving overseas in Europe returned to the United States.

Atlanta sports fans will recall that he started his career on the grid iron with the Washington High Bullpups, coached by Ralph Robinson and later played on the BTW varsity under Coach L. C. Baker.

He entered Clark in the fall of 1950 and earned a starting berth in the Cardinal and Black backfield under Head Coach Marion M. Curry and Assistant Coach Leonidas Epps. Playing under the two-platoon system, he started at left-halfback and was one of Clark's outstanding offensive stars.

30a 1957

Cadet To Colonel Story Of Pilot

Defender Chicago Ill.

Sat. 2-2-57 P. 10

The February Ladies' Home Journal salutes the family of Lt. Col. Daniel (Chappie) James and pays tribute to his "Demonstrated Ability." A seven-page article by that title, written by Mary Elizabeth Vromann, Christopher-Award author, and Nelle Keyes Perry, a Journal Editor, present the Jameses in the article series entitled. "How America Lives." This series, now in its 17th year, each month tells the story of an American family.

Lt. Col. James is now stationed at Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala., to which in June this year, he was transferred to Staff Command school. Previously, since 1953, he and his family lived at Otis Air Force Base, Cape Cod.

There, he was commander of the 60th Fighter-Interceptor Squadron, one of the jet squadrons on which depends the air security of the East Coast, and one of the few virtually all-white outfits in the Air Force.

"Promoted over more than 5000 majors who ranked him, he did it by just one thing" the authors comment — "Demonstrated Ability."

"In the fourteen years of their marriage, Dorothy Watkins James has seen her husband rise from Air Force cadet to lieutenant colonel, commander of the squadron — the man who, voted the state's most outstanding young man of the year, received the Massachusetts Junior Chamber of Commerce Distinguished Service Award for 1955.

"Being a Negro and working up to commanding his own squadron was no easy job, as Chappie James readily admits. 'Of course I got the breaks,' he says, 'but I couldn't have done it without Dottie.' "

At this praise, "Dottie smiles tranquilly, with obvious pride in her children and her dynamic six-foot-four husband, who flew 101 aerial-combat missions in Korea, and won the Distinguished Flying Cross for extraordinary achievement."

The James children, Danice, age 12, 10-year-old Danny (Spike) and two-year-old Claude Andrew (Spud) have been trained to accept the frequent moves and their father's necessary absences and irregular hours. Sometimes missions keep him out from early morning until midnight. Only once was he able to be home during the birth of a child—the last one, Spud's.

A lieutenant colonel with fourteen years in service, he gets $925 per month, including flight pay. Nearly every pay day, the James add to the college fund for the children which they started several years ago.

Dottie handles all the bills and the joint bank account. They own two cars, a '52 Cadillac and a new red Thunderbird. Since he must have immediate transportation available, they consider the two cars a necessity.

The James like people, make friends easily and love to entertain. At Otis Air Force Base, Chappie's regiment was a close-knit, friendly group, the article relates. Social life ranged from informal drop-in visits to occasional formal parties at the club. Almost any Saturday night someone gave a party.

For her own parties, Dottie likes to serve a buffet dinner centered around the family's favorite creole gumbo but sometimes she serves a Southern menu of fried chicken and grits. She is an excellent cook, the authors observe in a accompanying article, entitled, "Main Disher with a Southern Accent," by Dorothy James, she shares her favorite recipes with readers.

AVIATION

Meet Chappie James - A Real 'Fly' Guy

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 2-2-57 P. 10

101 AERIAL-COMBAT missions in Korea, plus the Distinguished Flying Cross, are two reasons why Daniel "Chappie" James went from Air Force cadet to lieutenant colonel, and commander of his squadron. "He's an outstanding pilot and born leader," top Air Force officials agree.

Chappie's drive and talent she attributes to his mother, and Chappie says of his mother:

"She has the most indomitable spirit I've ever seen. My mother believes that the eventual end of segregation depends on Negro achievement. Prove to the world that you can compete on an equal basis. Show by your accomplishments that you are good and intelligent and worthy. I don't say don't fight it with legislation or with any proper means, but I don't say you'll do much good that way either. Achievement will do it."

More than fifty years ago Mrs. James established the L. A. James Private School next door to their home. She taught all her children through the eighth grade and though now [illegible] her late seventie[illegible] and cripple[illegible] [illegible]h painful rheumatism, she is [illegible]ll teaching from wheel chair.

OFFICERS

Gen'l Davis Is Relieved At Formosa

Journal + Guide P. 1 Officers

Sat. 2-23-57 Norfolk, Va.

BRIG. GEN'L B. O. DAVIS, JR.
Relieved At "Trouble Spot"

TAIPEI, Formosa—The United States' highest ranking military officer, Brig. General Benjamin O. Davis Jr., will be returning home soon for an overdue rest and new assignment of duties.

Journal + Guide Sat. 2-23-57 Norfolk, Va. P. 1

General Davis is commander of the 13th Air Task Force based on Formosa. The jet fighters under his command have stood off any threat of an invasion by Communist China.

* * *

HE IS ALSO deputy commander of the 13th Air Force with headquarters in the Philippines.

Well informed Defense Department sources point out that General Davis has done such a "magnificent" job in the Far East command that the Pentagon is reluctant to pull him out, notwithstanding his four years of active duty in that hot spot.

His routine reassignment and return home are considered "way overdue." He is to be relieved by Brig. Gen. Fred M. Dean.

Aviation Officers

Gen. Davis Faces Shift

TAIPEH, Formosa, Feb. 13 (AP) Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, the only Negro general in the U. S. Air Force will be relieved as commander of Air Task Force 13 in Formosa, the U. S. Defense Command announced today. The announcement did not disclose his new assignment.

AWARDED HIS SILVER navigator's wings in graduation ceremonies at Ellington Air Force base, Texas, was Lt. John W. Blanton, son of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Blanton of 1122 E. 131st st. Lt. Blanton was a chemistry major at Tennessee State university before his enlistment. His 12-month navigator's course has trained him for a place in the new all-jet combat force of the U. S. Air Force.

FRIENDS RE-UNITED — Brig.-Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Jr. (left) chats, with Maj. Clarence C. Jamison at Wheelus Air Base, Tripoli. Major Jamison was one of the general's World War II flight leaders and a former neighbor in the 1930's when both resided in the same block of East 85th St., Cleveland, Ohio. General Davis stopped overnight at the Air Base on his return to the States from Formosa.

General Davis reunited with former neighbor

WASHINGTON

A brief reunion between Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., and one of his World War II flight leaders, Maj. Clarence C. Jamison, took place recently at Wheelus Air Base, Tripoli, as the former commander of the 99th Pursuit Squadron and Mrs. Davis made an overnight stop on his return to the States from Formosa.

Major Jamison has known General Davis since the 1930's when the two lived on the same block on East 85th St, Cleveland, Ohio.

* * *

ASSOCIATION between the two air officers began in 1943 as General Davis commanded the 99th which flew escort, strafing and dive - bombing missions over Casablanca, Algeria, Tunis, Sicily, Salermo, and Anzio.

Davis made a quick trip to Tuskegee, Ala., and returned with the 332d Fighter Group for further aerial action over Italy. Jamison, then a P-40 pilot, was a flight leader in the 99th squadron.

At the war's end, Jamison's assignment to Godman Field, Fort Knox, Ky., in the fall of '45, brought him once again under (then colonel) Davis who was in command of the 477th Composite Group.

The unit moved "intact" in April, 1946 to Lockbourne Army Air Base, Ohio. Jamison stayed on until Aug, 1949.

* * *

THE TRIPOLI reunion marked the first time the two had met in nearly eight years and, according to Jamison, "It was indeed an opportunity for a brief but enjoyable retrospect."

Major Jamison, who is base finance officer, has been at the base since Nov. 1956. His wife, the former Phyllis Piersawl of Wyoming, Ohio; and children Michal, 14, and Clarence C., Jr., 9, are also at Wheelus.

General Davis' New Assignment

Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. has been named to head the Twelfth Air Force in Germany, official sources reveal. This is as it should be, an assignment on the basis of merit and skill, and not on color.

General Davis has a record that stands for itself. The son of a retired U. S. Army General, the officer warrants the achievement and recognition given him. His colorful career began back in 1936 when he was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. He was the first of his race to graduate in 50 years. Since that time, others have followed in his colorful career as trained soldiers.

General Davis rose fast in rank, for by 1950 he was appointed a full Colonel in the Air Force.

When World War II came, he was assigned to the Old Air Corps in 1941 and later graduated from the Advanced Army Flying School at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. His top assignment was to head the 99th Fighter Squadron which later distinguished itself in overseas operations, participating in North African, Silician and Italian campaigns.

His awards have been numerous, having received the Distinguished Flying Cross, Legion of Merit Award, Oak Leaf Clusters, Silver Star, Presidential Unit Citation and others.

This will be his fourth command, having headed the 332nd Fighter Command of the Mediterranean Allied Forces and the Lockburne Air Base in Ohio.

General Davis is to be considered a part of the overall changing pattern of our day in America. He is also a part of the true American ideal and dream, that achievement comes through hard work, study and initiative. He has demonstrated all of these throughout his most colorful career. Not only is he a credit to his race, but to America. His assignment in Germany will do much to strengthen our position with people abroad. In General Davis, America has a number-one diplomat in Europe.

Ike Indicates Disapproval Of Civil Air Patrol Bias

Daily World Sat. 5-18-57 Atlanta, Ga.
P. 1 30a Aviation

BY LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — President Eisenhower indicated disapproval at his press conference Wednesday of racial discrimination practiced by the Civil Air Patrol, a volunteer civilian auxiliary of the United States Air Force, in the selection and training of its members.

The question came up when Mr. Eisenhower was asked to comment on the extent to which the CAP program is open to all the people without discrimination, and state if he thought that, as an auxiliary of the Air Force, it should seek recruits from all segments of the population.

"Well, my contacts with the Civil Air Patrol go back to the beginning of World War I when I was operations officer in the War Department," Mr Eisenhower replied, adding:

"I found them a splendid organization, but they were completely a volunteer organization. But there was a law which provided that the Air Force, in carrying out its missions, could utilize this group which, so far as I know, was organized according to its own rules and under its own by-laws.

NEVER INQUIRED

"And I think into those things the War Department, as it then was, at least, never inquired. I guess we thought it was none of our business.

"Now, I do know at the present time the Air Force is allowed to give small amounts of time and, I believe, facilities to help these people in their training. Maybe to that extent you can say the Federal Government enters into this.

"But it is still a voluntary organization, and I think would have to determine its own rules for membership.

"Now, for my own, for my part, as a personal thing, I believe that we hurt ourselves when, in military organizations, we try to discriminate among Americans in recruiting them.

"I believe that, just as a matter of efficiency, it is better to use those that are capable of doing things strictly on merit, and without such things as you were talking about."

Also brought up at the news conference was Mr. Eisenhower's prediction of Republican gains in congressional seats and governorships in the South last year. The prediction was made in the Presidents remarks by telephone to a conference of Republican leaders from 12 southern states held in Louisville, Ky., May 10-11.

Mr. Eisenhower was asked whether his advocacy of civil rights bills pending in Congress would hurt Republican chances of winning more seats in the South.

In the long run, he replied, he does not believe it will because the civil rights bill "is a very moderate thing, done in all decency and in a simple attempt to study the matter, see where the Federal responsibilities lie, and to move in strict accordance with the Supreme Court's decision, and no faster and no further."

QUESTION ON JURY TRIAL

"You know the Southerners object to the jury trial,' a reporter remarked, referring to the provision which gives the Atty. General power to bring civil suits to enjoin threatened violations of the right to vote and other civil rights.

If such an injunction was not obeyed, the offenders could be tried by a Federal judge for contempt of court and jailed This the Southerners contend would be a denial of an alleged right to trial by jury.

Mr. Eisenhower replied that he knows the Southerners are making such an objection, but said he was not "enough of a lawyer" to discuss their contention one way or another.

"I do konw that the Federal courts must not -- I mean, their dignity and their position and prestige must be upheld. But I am not going to talk about that matter. You will have to go to the Attorney General. He knows more about it than I do."

Page Boy Appointed Air Cadet

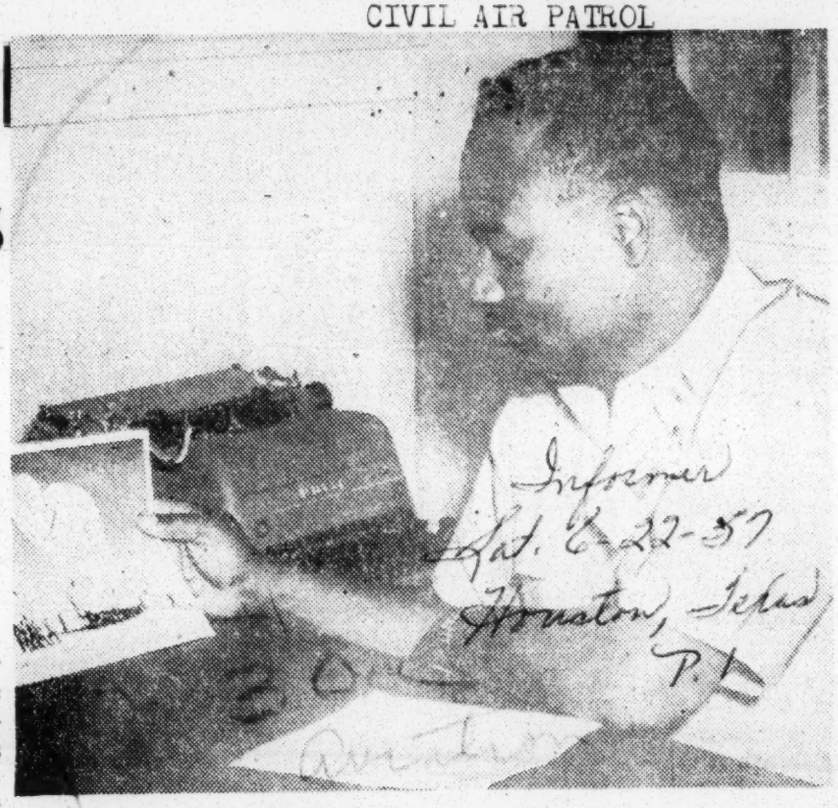
Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-15-57

WASHINGTON — Charles Vernon Bush, page boy to Chief Justice Earl Warren of the U. S. Supreme Court, was named this week as one of the first Negro appointees to the U. S. Air Force Academy.

His selection is being sponsored by Congressman William L. Dawson. The 17-year-old Bush, who is the first Negro to attend the Capitol Page school, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bush of Clarke Hall, Howard university. His father is educational director there.

Young Bush was born in Tallahassee, Fla., and attended Benneker junior high here before entering the Page school. He passed the stiff entrance examination for the Academy last year and was made an alternate with another District of Columbia candidate.

Dawson's action in making him a direct congressional appointee precludes the possibility of his being eliminated by the selection board. Bush became a member of All Souls Unitarian church, an interracial congregation, last Sunday.



CAPTAIN MILTON M HOPKINS JR, son of M M Hopkins Sr of 3108 Nagle Street, pores over a balloon data chart at his office at Holloman Air Development Center. The young career officer, an honor graduate of St Nicholas High School, is chief of the balloon section of the vast New Mexico Air Force base. - USAF Photo.

Houstonian Is Head Of Air Development Center's Balloons

Informer Sat. 6-22-57 Houston, Texas

HOLLOMAN AFB, N M — In this age of high speed jets and rockets, few people today realize that one of aviations earliest forms the balloon, still plays a vital part in the nation's research work.

On many mornings at Holloman Air Development Center in New Mexico, a large, white plastic balloon starts its journey into the upper atmosphere. And because of the data gathered by equipment being carried by these balloons, man will be better able to use today's modern aircraft and aircraft of the future in the upper atmosphere.

In charge of these oper tions at Holloman Air Development Center is Captain Milton M. Hopkins Jr, chief of the Balloon Branch. Born in Houston, Texas Captain Hopkins is a graduate of Xavier University in New Orleans and holds a BS degree. Captain Hopkins, 35, has been Chief of Holloman's Balloon Branch since his arrival in July of 1955.

The young career officer is the son of Mr M M Hopkins Sr of 3108 Nagle Street in Houston. He was an honor graduate of St Nicholas High School there.

Capt Hopkins entered the Air Force in 1942 and entered its meterology training program. After studying at UCLA and the University of Chicago, the Houstonian was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Weather Service. During World War II, Capt Hopkins served with the 100th Fighter Squadron, 332nd Fighter Group in the European-African-Middle East theater of operations.

The balloon expert is also a graduate of Air Force Institute of Technology.

Gen Davis Is A F Chief In European Area

WIESBADEN, Germany — Brig Gen B O Davis Jr, the first and only Negro general officer in the U S Air Force, is expected to report to the European air command as its new chief of staff about July 1, it was announced this week.

The new chief of staff will replace Brig Gen William J Bell.

The 44-year-old Negro general, whose father, Brig Gen B O Davis Sr (Retired), was the first Negro general in the army graduated from the United States Military Academy (West Point) in 1936.

A former infantry officer, Gen Davis Jr entered flight training in 1941 and in August 1942 he became commander of the famous 99th Fighter Squadron. He took the unit overseas where it operated in North Africa and Sicily. He returned home the following year and became commander of the 332nd Fighter Group. The young officer took that organization to Italy where it distinguished itself for combat merit.

Gen Davis' last assignment was in Formosa where he commanded Air Task Force 13.

He is a senior pilot and has won the Legion of Merit, Silver Star, Distinguished Flying Cross, and Air Medal with four Leaf Clusters.

Md. CAP stays lily white by evasion

BALTIMORE

"For six months, from June to December, 1956, they gave me the run-around.

"Up until this minute, I have received no satisfaction from the Maryland CAP. Neither have I received any squadron assignment in the state of Maryland.

"Because of the variety of excuses they have given me and while awaiting their action upon my request, my membership expired Dec. 21, 1956."

The Rev. Julius Carroll who is associate pastor of Sharp Street Methodist Church and a licensed pilot, revealed to this reporter how the CAP continues a policy of non-integration in Maryland by what he calls evasion and passing the buck."

The Rev. Mr. Carroll has been flying for five years and has 1500 hours to his credit.

His private plane is at Harbor Field.

He earned his wings in July, 1952 at the Tuskegee, Ala. Air Force Base where he was attached to the Tuskegee Squadron of the Alabama Civil Air Patrol.

* * *

HOWEVER, the Rev. Mr. Carroll moved to Baltimore in June, 1956 to assist his brother, the Rev. Edward Carroll at the Sharp Street Church.

Explaining the routine transaction which takes place in transferring CAP membership, the Rev. Mr. Carroll said:

"I requested a transfer in June.

"I addressed the request to the Maryland Wing at CAP Headquarters at Friendship International Air Port.

"The normal procedure is that the Maryland Wing would then request that my 201 file be sent to them from Tuskegee Squadron No. 2 of the Alabama Wing.

"The request would be honored through the Alabama Wing Headquarters.

"After the Maryland Wing gained possession of the 201, the next step would have been to assign me to a squadron here," the Rev. Mr. Carroll said.

"However," he continued, "even after several trips to the Maryland Wing headquarters at Friendship Airport, I got nothing but evasion and promises."

In June the Rev. Mr. Carroll's request was addressed to Major Inks who was at that time the Air Force liaison officer, he said.

"And on another occasion I visited the CAP headquarters and found a new liaison officer there. He was Major Frederick R. Beal who had just arrived in September." the Rev. Mr. Carroll continued.

"Major Beal explained to me that he was new on the job and that he had no knowledge of my request for transfer. He said he would get on it as soon as possible if I could give him a few days.

"I never received an answer.

"On Dec. 1, 1956, I called the office and it was told me that my request would receive immediate attention.

"In addition, at my request, the Airplane Owners and Pilots Association wrote to the commanding general of the CAP at Bolling Field in Washington and asked for official attention in the matter.

"In the meantime, I did not send a renewal fee to the Alabama CAP at Tuskegee because I had moved out of its jurisdiction, Mr. Carroll said.

The Rev. Mr. Carroll also stated that plans were under way at the Sharp Street Community House to set up a CAP cadet Squadron as part of the recreation program for the young people.

* * *

HE ALSO stated that the CAP practice of not allowing colored children to join would greatly handicap the Community Center program.

"I would refuse to activate a segregated unit in my community program," the Rev. Mr. Carroll said.

Early Wednesday morning Col. J. H. Griffith, at CAP national headquarters, Bolling Air Field, advised the Rev. Mr. Carroll to write to the Alabama Wing and request that his 201 file be sent to the Maryland Wing Headquarters. Col. Griffith also said that he would personally communicate with Col. Fonda, of the Maryland CAP and advise him to take "favorable action" on the request for membership.

CAP units are located at Air Force base encampments in all 48 states.

Baltimore CAP units are at Port and Harbor Field. There are 570 cadets on roll, all white.

Three ninth grade students at Houston Junior High school No. 181 have applied for training and were told that CAP doesn't accept colored cadets.

The students who made application were:

James Watson, 604 N. Pulaski St., Van Webb, 2427 Denison St., and Victor Cole, 1301 Madison Ave.

But we're interested

An Editorial

Three young Baltimoreans who applied for membership in the Maryland wing Civil Air Patrol last week were rejected with the rude assertion: "We are not interested in colored cadets."

But we're interested.

And we are satisfied the United States Air Force, which is responsible for the operation of this cadet recruiting program, is interested, too.

The Civil Air Patrol is no private organization, which with impunity can limit its membership to white boys only as Maryland officials mistakenly think.

It is run with an annual appropriation of two and one half million dollars of tax money which has been extracted from the pockets of all Americans, without regard to race or color.

The Civil Air Patrol manual, which establishes the program, makes no mention of race.

It merely states that a state wing should be open to all young men and women between the ages of 14 and 17.

It remained for Maryland to insert the qualification that all recruits must be white.

And they did so in bitter defiance of not only the Air Force's rules, but of national policy, indeed of the President of the United States.

They shouldn't be allowed to get away with it.

The CAP program is being deliberately sabotaged in this state by officials so blinded by prejudice, they would dare risk national security itself to feed the myth of white superiority.

We submit it's time for Defense Secretary Charles Wilson and some of his Air Force subordinates in the Pentagon to crack a few knuckles in Maryland.

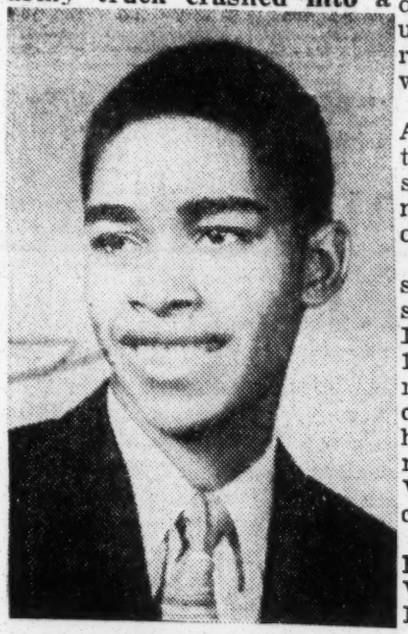
And the sooner the better.

30a 1957

14 GIs Die As Truck Overturns

FORT CAMPBELL, Ky. — (INS) — An investigation is underway to determine how an army truck skidded out of control and off a bridge, killing 14 paratroopers and injuring nine others.

The two-and-a-half ton army truck crashed into a bridge rail over Piney Fork creek and plunged 25 feet into a shallow creek, pinning most of the soldiers under the wreckage.



JAMES WRIGHT

One of those killed was Pvt. James W. Wright, of Chicago, whose father lives at 6325 S. Ellis ave. Wright, 20, was a member of the 101st Airborne Division.

He was scheduled to come home to spend Father's Day. His father, Reaber Wright, a foreman for a metal hose company, said his son had not been home since Christmas.

DU SABLE GRAD

Young Wright was a graduate of DuSable High school and Wilson Junior college.

The old World War II truck was returning 25 members of the famed 101st Airborne division to the Fort Campbell garrison from a field training bivouac.

Two helicopters were flown in to lift the truck while the dead and remaining injured were removed. Officers said some of the men died on the impact and others might have drowned beneath the truck. The accident occurred, the army reported, when the truck failed to make a sharp turn to the right.

LIST VICTIMS

The other dead were listed as: SP. 3 Ernest J. McNeill, 28, Lumberton, N. C.; Pvt. William A. Gagnon, 23, West Stockbridge, Mass.; Pvt. James L. Gorsuch, 17, St. Louis, Mo.; Pvt. Roger J. Jossi, 18, Chicago; Pvt. Richard J. Frankenberger, 18, Rochester, N.Y.; Pvt. Eieter E. Kiechzynski, 23, Stegligz, Germany; Pvt. Frank J. Doran, 18, Fresno, Calif.; Pvt. Robert E. Gleichman, 20; Dogalusa, La.; M-Sgt. Marcellus Searles, 27, Washington, D. C.; Pvt. Fredrick N. Bacon, 24, Tacoma, Wash.; Pvt. Jesse C. Gadd, 23, Dallas, Texas; Pvt. Kenith K. Archamdeau, 23, Greenwood, S. D.; and Sgt. Lester H. Boogan, 20, Ferndale, Mich.

"NO PANIC"

None of the injured was reported in critical condition today.

One of the survivors, Pvt. Ronald Curtis, of Kalamazoo, Mich., said when the crash occurred "everyone was being tossed around, but there was no panic or screaming."

Another survivor, Pvt. J. B. Cooper of Gatesville, Texas, who was riding near the tailgate of the truck when it toppled into the creek, said:

"My first move was trying to keep my head out of the water. I remembered seeing one of my buddies lying on his back. He was unconscious and was under water. I put a rock under his head to hold him up.

AVIATION

Airman Brutality Trial To Hear Defense Today

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 4 (AP).—The defense headed by the father of the accused opens its case today in the special court martial of Airman 2/c William Roberts, jr., 22. The 110-pound former drill instructor at Lackland Air Force Base is charged with mistreating basic trainees.

The prosecution rested yesterday after airmen who trained under Roberts testified to seeing recruits receive harsh treatment while under his command.

Air 3/c Alvin F. Frost, jr., and Airman 3/c Donald Wasserman told the five-man board they saw Roberts strike a sick airman in their flight and drag him off his bunk.

The victim of the alleged assault—Basic Airman Robert Dinsenbacher, 20, of Astoria, Long Island, N. Y., died August 20, 1956, two days after the incident related by the witnesses. His death was attributed to heat exhaustion complicated by a kidney ailment. Roberts, of Key West, Fla., is not accused of causing Dinsenbacher's death.

Frost now is stationed at Langley Air Force Base in Virginia. Wasserman is stationed in France.

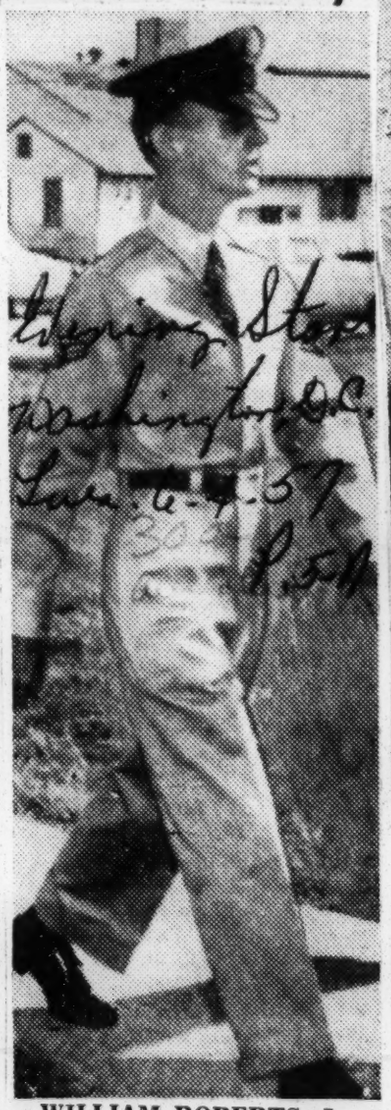
Wasserman told the court he saw Roberts pull Dinsenbacher from his bunk, "grab him by the shirt, throw him to the floor, kicked him and started banging his head against the wall . . . two or three times."

Frost and Airman 3/3 Howard B. Hayes, Davis-Monthan AFB, Ariz., told much the same story.

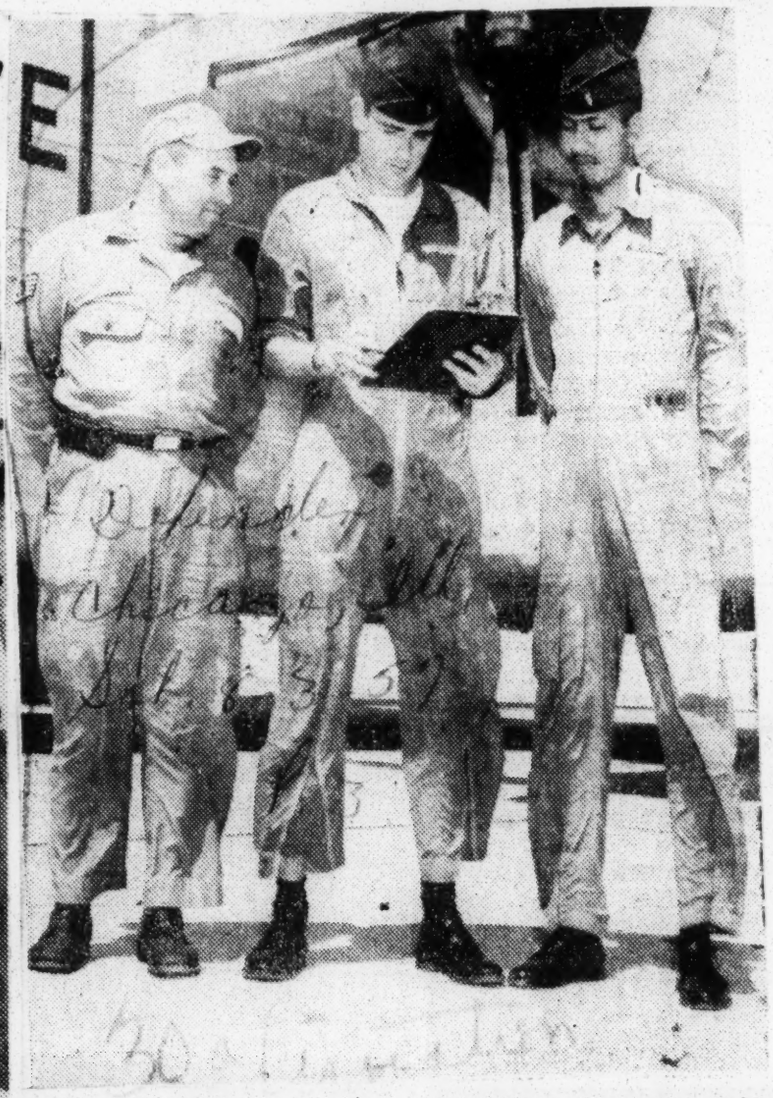
Frost also testified he saw Roberts kick Airman George E. Walker, 18, of Springfield, Mo., in the ear. Walker testified the kicking occurred while he and Frost were buffing the barracks floor, a short time after the Dinsenbacher incident.

Roberts has denied mistreating recruits. But he has been critical of Air Force basic training for being what he terms too soft. He claims he is being made a scapegoat to satisfy inquiries into complaints of harsh treatment by basic trainees.

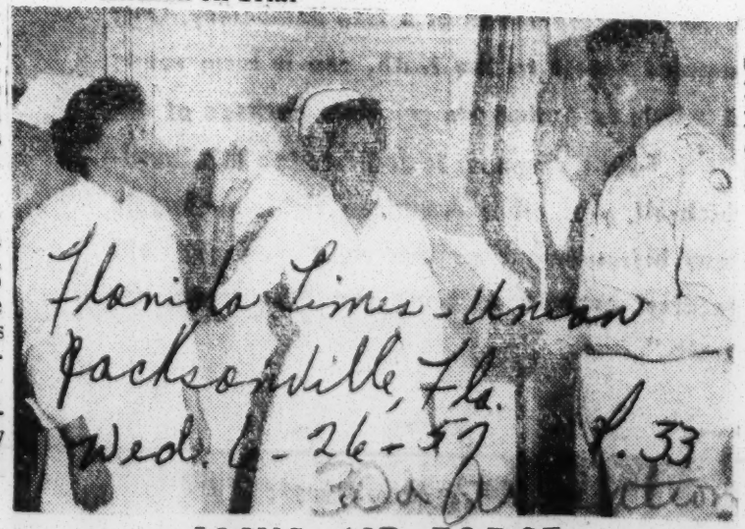
The defendant's father, William Roberts, sr., is an Army reserve major.



WILLIAM ROBERTS, Jr.
Airman on Trial



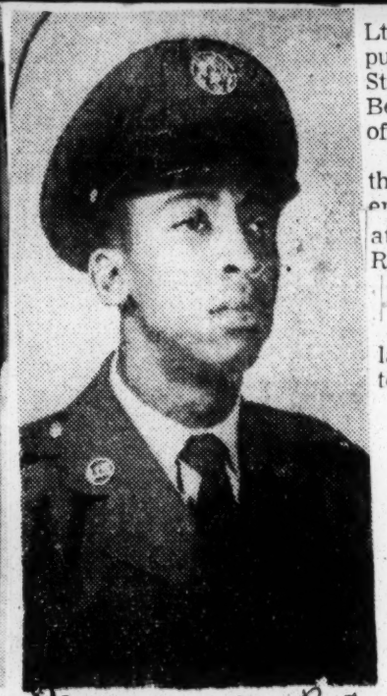
CREW OF C-119 U. S. Air Force aircraft flying shuttle run between Kirtland Air Force Base, New Mexico, and Indian Springs Air Force Base, Nevada, check manifest before taking off from Indian Springs in support of "Operation Plumbob" nuclear tests at Nevada Test site. From left: S Sgt. R. A. McKinney; 1st Lt. William K. Willard of Roslyn, Pa., and 1st Lt. Daniel James of Institute, W. Va.



Juanita Moore (center), staff nurse at Florida A. & M. University Hospital and Health Center, and daughter of David Moore Sr., of Madison, was sworn in as a second lieutenant in the Nurses Corps of the U. S. Air Force. At the left is Lt. Harold T. Webb of the A. and M. ROTC detachment, and right, is Mrs. Willie P. Porter, head nurse at the hospital and health center.

JOINS AIR FORCE

CHEMICAL WARFARE GRAD - Fort McClellan, Ala. - Graduating in first place with the First CBR (Chemical, Biological and radiological) Officers' Course is 1st Lt. Herbert A. Rountree. Making the presentation is the Commandant of the School, Col Carl V. Burke. Lieutenant Rountree has been assigned to the 47th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Brigade at Fort MacArthur, California. He is a graduate of A. & M. College Baton Rouge, Louisiana. The Lieutenant is the son of Mr. James A. Rountree of Wildesville, La. U.S. Army Photo.

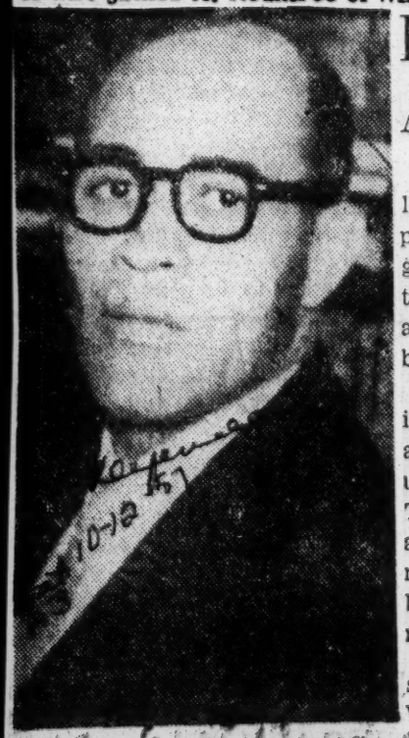


JASPER - - Airman 2-C Wilber Ray Beatty, the son of Mr and Mrs O H Beatty is now serving in the United States Air Force. He is specializing in teletype. He is now stationed in Formosa. Airman Beatty is a former student of D H Rowe High and Texas Southern University.

Lt. George W. Lee, Negro Republican leader, and Harry L. Strong, Negro editor of Veterans Benefit, a monthly publication of the organization.

Alex Wilson, Negro editor of the Tri-State Defender, who covered the integration controversy at Central High School in Little Rock, will speak on "The Little Rock Story."

Negro American Legion and labor leaders will pay tribute to the editor.



DR. OSCAR J. CHAPMAN has assumed duties at his new post as dean of instruction at Lincoln university, Mo. A native of Baltimore, Md., Dean Chapman was discharged recently from the U. S. Air Force where he served as a major.

Racial Clash At Air Base

HONOLULU, Oct. 8 (AP). — At least two service men were reported injured last night in a gang fight which broke out between white and Negro airmen attached to Hickham Field Air base.

Witnesses said fifty men were involved in the apparently prearranged battle. The airmen used tire irons and taped ropes. The fighters dispersed as police arrived. An Air Force spokesman said no arrests were made, but an investigation would be made.

The battle, just outside the sprawling air base, supposedly was caused by a dispute during a volley ball game earlier in the day.

CAMPAIGN PLANNED BY NEGRO VETERANS

To Protest Against Closing Mallory Depot

A veterans organization, which has about 500 Negro and white members employed at Mallory Air Force Depot, will begin a campaign tomorrow of circulating petitions in protest to a plan to close the depot.

Veterans Benefit, Inc., officers said they hope to get 400,000 signatures from throughout the Mid-South. They said the signatures will be sent to Tennessee congressmen in Washington.

James F. Estes, Negro attorney and president of the organization, said a petition may be signed daily from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. at Veterans Benefit office at 860 Vance.

Climax of the campaign will be at 8 p.m. Saturday with a rally at Mt. Olive Cathedral at Linden and Lauderdale. Speakers against the plan will include

Ala. Draft Board Ousted After Induction Failures

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — The entire Bullock County Draft board here was fired last week by the National Director of Selective Service in Washington following its failure to call inductees into military service because it protested the draft deferment of Fred D. Gray, part-time minister and active attorney in this city's recent Negro bus boycott.

Reports in the matter came from L. K. Andrews, a former member of the board, who announced that the board had been discharged several weeks ago.

Confirmation of the board's dismissal came from Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director in Washington. Protests stemming from the board because Gray was deferred from military induction reportedly caused the board to refuse calling up inductees for the past nine months. Gray was active in legal sections in the successful bus boycott here staged by 50,000 Negroes.

The controversy centered around Gray's deferment by Hershey after it was discovered he was a part-time minister. Immediate protests rang out from several draft boards in this state and many members of the boards resigned their jobs. Then the Bullock board set up classification they called "F-G" (meaning Fred Gray) refused to induct any more men into the service until Gray was called.

Hershey suspended the board giving it 20 days to "explain its position." He dismissed the unit when no explanation was offered. To date the board has not yet been replaced.

Hershey Cans Draft Board in Montgomery

The national director of Selective Service has fired the Bullock County Draft board in Montgomery, Ala. The board had refused for more than nine months to call up inductees in protest to a Negro's deferment.

An official of the state Selective Service System confirmed the action by Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national director. The board hasn't been replaced.

The Bullock Board's refusal was a result of a controversy last summer and fall over induction of Fred D. Gray, Montgomery Negro attorney and minister.

Gray is prominent in legal actions for Negroes in Montgomery in their fight against segregation and has represented the National Association for the advancement of Colored People in state courts.

In a case that went all the way to the Presidential Review Board on draftees, Gray received a deferment because of his ministerial status. When the decision was announced most of the Local Board resigned. About a dozen other draft officials in Alabama also quit in protest.

The Bullock board set up what it called an "F-G" classification and said it would put all inductees into it, instead of making them 1A and ordering them to service, until Gray was called.

Hershey had suspended the Bullock Board and given it 20 days in which to explain its actions when it failed he fired the board.

Draft Boards Face Cutbacks In Fund Slash

Twenty - five Alabama draft boards have been placed on a part-time basis because of congressional slash in funds, state Selective Service Director James W. Jones said yestereay.

Several workers at the state headquarters here will lose their jobs because of the reduced budget, Jones said. The state director did not specify the exact number or names of the employes who would be released.

Under Jones' order, effective last Sunday, 12 draft boards will be placed on three work days per week and the other 13 will be on four days a week.

SALARY CUT

The part-time admustment actually affects only the Civil Service clerks as board members draw no pay. Clerks' salaries will be cut commensurate with the reduction in working days

Jones said the operational cutback would prevent the elimination of a number of clerks or combination of two or three counties into a single board.

THREE-DAY WEEK

Boards placed on three-day work weeks (Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday):

Autauga No. 1, Bibb No. 4, Bullock No. 6, Clay No. 14, Cleburne No. 15, Coosa No. 19, Greene No. 32, Henry No. 34, Fayette No. 29, Lamar No. 38 (one clerk for Lamar and Fayette), Lowndes No. 43 and Washington No. 65.

Boards placed on four-day work weeks (Monday Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday):

Cherokee No. 10, Choctaw No. 12, Conecuh No 18, Crenshaw No. 21, Dale No. 23, Hale No. 33, Macon No. 44, Perry No. 53, Pickens No. 54, Randolph No. 56, Sumter No. 60, Wilcox No. 66 and Winston No. 67.

Ala. draft board fired after action in boycott leader's case

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (ANP) — The entire Bullock County Draft Board here was fired last week by the National Director of Selective Service in Washington following its failure to call inductees into military service.

The board balked in protest of the draft deferment of Fred D. Gray, minister and active attorney in this city's recent bus boycott.

Reports in the matter came from L. K. Andrews, a former member of the board, who announced that the board had been discharged several weeks ago. Confirmation of the dismissal came from Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service director in Washington.

Protests stemming from the board because Gray was deferred from military induction reportedly caused the board to refuse calling up inductees for the past nine months.

* * *

GRAY WAS active in legal actions in the successful bus boycott staged here.

The controversy centered around Gray's deferment by Hershey after it was discovered he was a part-time

Macon Draft Board Member Resigns Over Girard Case

An Alabamian joined an Illinois draft board member yesterday in resigning over the U.S. Supreme Court's decision to release GI William S. Girard to Japanese authorities for trial in the killing of a Japanese woman.

Mayor Phil Lightfood of Tuskegee, a member of the Macon County Draft Board, announced yesterday he had tendered his resignation in a letter to state Selective Service director James W. Jones.

Lightfoot wrote that "I cannot share the responsibility of sending young men into hostile areas without the protection of our government in the performance of their duties."

Girard is accused of killing a Japanese woman with a shell casing fired from a grenade launcher.

In Olney, Ill., Samuel E. Barnes attributed his resignation as Richland County Draft Board chairman to the government's handling of Girard's case, the Associated Press reported.

State director Jones said he had not yet received Lightfoot's letter, but "if he has resigned, I'm sorry to hear it." He said Lightfoot had "been an asset to Selective Service in Alabama."

The Tuskegee mayor had been a member of Local Board 44 since Selective Service was organized in 1940.

Bullock Stalemate

Because Of The Fred Gray Case

Bullock Is Not Drafting Any Young Men

By Don McKee

Advertiser State Editor

A CONTINUING reminder of the Fred Gray draft dispute is the situation in Bullock County, Alabama.

The steadfast refusal of the former board to induct anyone and its subsequent dismissal by the National Selective Service director, the steadily growing, unfilled draft quota—all attest to stubborness born of resentment over a mishandled situation.

McKEE

But things are quiet down in Bullock. No doubt, there is a special tranquillity in the bosoms of the undrafted, available as, including Negroes, who stand military service at the moment in no fear of.

This is not to imply that all the 14 nonfathers, already examined and acceptable, nor all the 36 available for delivery for examination, are unwilling to serve their country. It is presumed, to the contrary, that all the registrants are, in true Southern tradition, patriotic to the core.

However, should there be any Fred Grays in Bullock County, doubtless they are gleeful about the situation. And while other mothers' sons are leaving their jobs and friends and trudging off for a two-year stretch in the service, Bullock registrants never had it so good.

THE QUOTA MOUNTS

Meanwhile, the state Selective Service keeps adding to the county's unfilled quota. With the addition of the August call, Bullock now owes Uncle Sam 20 men. No registrants have been inducted from the county in the past 10 months. The board, on Sept. 21, 1956, went on record—and stayed there—as refusing to call up any registrant for induction until Fred Gray was drafted. Part of the quota is filled by a few volunteers.

The board was fired more than a month ago by the man who started the trouble, U.S. Selective Service Director Gen. Lewis B. Hershey. It was Hershey who reversed both the Alabama and presidential appeals boards in order to keep Gray, who professed to be a preacher-lawyer or lawyer-preacher, from the military service required of eligible U.S. citizens. During the furor over deferment of Gray, a Negro, who figured prominently in the local bus boycott, a total of 14 draft officials resigned in half a dozen counties. All the boards have resumed operation except Bullock.

In Bullock, the number of registrants continues to multiply since the Civil Service clerk of the non-existent board registers every male in the county who reaches age 18. There are now 1,900 registrants.

The question arises: How does the state manage to fill its quota with a deficit of 20 from one county? The Bullock deficit is not added to other counties. It is filled with "transfers" according to Alabama Selective Service Director James W. Jones. Registrants who have left the state and then volunteer for military service through an out-of-state board take up the slack for Bullock.

NO INVASION PLANS

State headquarters could do something about the situation, but Director Jones said he is "not going into Bullock County to try to find a draft board" until so ordered by Hershey. "That whole thing was handled in Washington," he says.

Jones' reasoning is simple: The fuss is between Hershey and the old board. And it's Hershey's move.

The state director has three alternatives in dealing with the situation. He may:

¶ Attempt to find citizens of the county willing to serve on a draft board and recommend them for appointment.

¶ Consolidate Bullock's draft board with that of another county.

¶ Or take over the county operation and handle it through state headquarters.

Of the three, the second is the probable recourse. This is true because Jones has said that consolidation may be necessary in a number of cases under a reduced national Selective Service budget. Jones' staff currently is working out the state budget, and the director said the results will determine whether smaller counties will be consolidated in certain cases to stay within the budget, or whether other steps will be taken. But Jones said, at this point, he doesn't know what will be done.

UNPOPULAR JOB

The first alternative obviously is the most improbable. First, Jones is reluctant to step into a fight between a local board and the national boss. Second, there is little doubt that efforts to find persons willing to serve on a draft board in Bullock County would encounter a most bleak failure.

TURNCOAT BACK IN U.S.

Hawkins Seventh to Return From China

HONOLULU, March 2 (AP) — A handsome, wavy - haired American youth who turned his back on his country and went to Communist China after the war ended in Korea, returned to United States soil Saturday, "a bit apprehensive" about his welcome.

But Samuel David Hawkins, 23, of Oklahoma City and Peiping, China, said with a big smile: "It's terrific, great, to be back."

He is the seventh turncoat to return from China. Thirteen are still there. One died.

A Pan American Clipper brought Hawkins here from Manila at dawn.

OFFER KOREAN BONUS BILLS IN LEGISLATURE

Would Add New 1 Cent Tax on Cigarets

BY ROBERT HOWARD
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Springfield, Ill., March 12—A $10 a month bonus for Korea war veterans, to be financed by an additional 1 cent a package tax on cigarets, was proposed today in bills introduced in both houses.

It would require a 75 million dollar bond issue, half the amount proposed in a bill Gov. Stratton vetoed in 1955. The new bonus bills were introduced by Sen. Paul Broyles [R., Mount Vernon], Rep. Clyde Choate [D., Anna] and other members of a special commission that has studied the question since then.

Bonus for Medal Holders

The bonus would go to military force men who served a least 60 days between June 27, 1950, and July 27, 1953, with an added $100 to holders of the Korean service medal.

Gov. Stratton, whose major objective is a balanced state budget without a general tax increase, has not indicated his attitude toward the Broyles-Choate bills.

Broyles, who was chairman of the interim commission, said 10.2 million dollars a year would be realized by increasing the cigaret tax from 3 to 4 cents. He said it would pay off a 3½ per cent bond issue within 10 years.

Sponsored Vetoed Bill

Choate in 1955 was chief sponsor of the vetoed bill, which proposed a 150 million dollar bond issue.

The stateis still paying off bond issues totaling 385 million dollars which financed a World War II bonus.

On a 52 to 1 roll call, the senate sent to the house a bill by Sen. Daniel D. Rostenkowski [D., Chicago] to appropriate 500.000 for$ state purchase of Salk polio vaccine. The only opposing vote was cast by Sen. Egbert B. Groen [R., Pekin].

Mayor Salary Bill OK'd

Groen was named chairman of a judiciary subcommittee that next week will consider a bill by Sen. William J. Lynch D.,[Chicago] minority leader to require registration of Springfield lobbyists. Other members are Senators Glen O. Jones [R., Raleigh], Joseph R. Peterson [R., Princeton], Lynch, and Donald J. O'Brien [D., Chicago].

The house gave final passage to a bill providing for salary increases for mayors and commissioners of downstate cities with the commission form of government. The increases were on a graduated scale based on population. Senate sponsors of the bill were Merritt J. Little [R., Aurora] and Hayes Robertson [R., Flossmoor.]

Hospital Work Approved

Pay increases for village presidents and trustees were provided in bills sent to Gov. Stratton by the senate on 57 to 1 roll calls. Rep. Maurino R. Richton [R., Chicago Heights] introduced them in the house.

New kitchen facilities for Kankakee state hospital were provided for in a bill, by Sen. Victor McBroom [R., Kankakee], which was sent to the house. McBroom said the hospital is still using the kitchen built in 1872 when the hospital had 1,000 inmates, one-quarter of the present number. The $667,800 appropriation bill also provided for bakery, storage, and refrigeration facilities.

Acheson Says Withdrawal In Korea Was Ike's Idea

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson accused President Eisenhower today of displaying "bad grace" with his Tuesday night comment on Korea.

Acheson said that Eisenhower, in his broadcast last night, "referred to what he called the tragic results of withdrawing United States forces from South Korea prior to 1950."

"He did not mention, however," Acheson continued, "that the recommendation to make this withdrawal was transmitted to the State Department under date of Sept. 25, 1947 over his own signature as the then chief of staff of the Army."

Acheson was secretary of state under President Truman and his statement today was distributed by the Democratic National Committee.

The Acheson statement concluded: "The State Department at the time protested Gen. Eisenhower's recommendation but eventually bowed to the insistent views of the military.

"Whether or not it was wise for the State Department to have so bowed, it would come in bad grace for the man who made the recommendation to imply such criticism."

It was after the American forces were withdrawn that the North Koreans poured into South Korea, setting off warfare that lasted until 1953.

Here is what Eisenhower said about Korea last night: "Even after what World War II should have taught us about unpreparedness, our armed forces became so starved and depleted that by 1950 we had to withdraw our military strength from South Korea.

"That area was then declared to be outside our defense perimeter.

"The tragic results of that woeful weakness are too close to us to need recounting now to the families of America. But I say to you that I shall never agree to any program of false economy that would permit us to incur again that kind of risk to our country and to the live of our citizens."

—Associated Press WIREPHOTO.
ANDREW FORTUNA

TURNCOAT WILL QUIT RED CHINA

Michigan Man Latest to Return to U.S.

HONG KONG, June 12 (AP)—The United States consulate general Wednesday said American turncoat Andrew Fortuna of Ionia, Mich., is leaving Red China Saturday.

Fortuna was one of 21 U.S. soldiers captured in the Korean war who refused repatriation after the fighting stopped in 1953. Seven of the 21 previously returned to the U.S. and one died in Red China.

The most recent returnee was Samuel David Hawkins of Oklahoma City, who crossed into Hong Kong last Feb. 27.

The defense department ordered dishonorable discharges for all the turncoats Jan. 25, 1954. The supreme court subsequently ruled that because of this they could not be prosecuted for their actions while in the armed forces.

Fortuna told an interviewer in 1955 he had been brought up in a poverty-stricken area of Detroit.

"We often did not have enough food in the house," he said, "and I saw breadlines in the streets. In the prison camp where I had time to think I wondered and puzzled what had caused all that.

"Marxist philosophy solved my basic problems."

Fortuna probably will be on his way back to the U.S. a few days after his arrival here.

Hawkins White Russian wife is scheduled to arrive in Hong Kong Friday. She hopes to join him in the U.S.

Official Says U. S. Troops In Korea Too Restricted

P.4 Daily Record Dec-1-1-57

BY SID WHITE

SEOUL — (INS) — The top U. S. ground commander in Japan and Korea said Monday that the combat effectiveness of American troops in Korea has been limited by Armistice weapons restrictions.

Gen. I. D. White, chief of the far East Army Forces declared it is known the Communists have been receiving new weapons in violation of the truce agreement while his troops are limited to World War II armaments.

FORESEEABLE FUTURE

The four star general told International News Service in an interview that he believed American soldiers would remain in Korea "for the forseeable future."

The general said that despite the imbalance of modern weapons confronting his troops the U. S. Eight Army "can give a good account of ourselves against the forces facing us."

White also said he saw no indication that Communist forces in North Korea intended to renew hostilities.

"But they are continuing training," he added, "and we know they have brought in new weapons - in violation of the armistice."

The General said he could not comment on the advisability of revising the armistice since this was a policy matter. He continued:

"I feel we should have the advantage of any modern or more efficient weapons that are in the hands of our U. S. Army. But, it has been our policy to observe to the letter the armistice terms which prohibit entry of new weapons.

TROOPS ELSE WHERE

"The effect has been to deprive my troops of the latest and most effective weapons with which U. S. troops elsewhere are equipped."

General White said he felt this deprivation "has an effect on our combat effectiveness" since his troops "must train under World War II concepts'.

Referring to the maintainance of American troops in Korea, White stated:

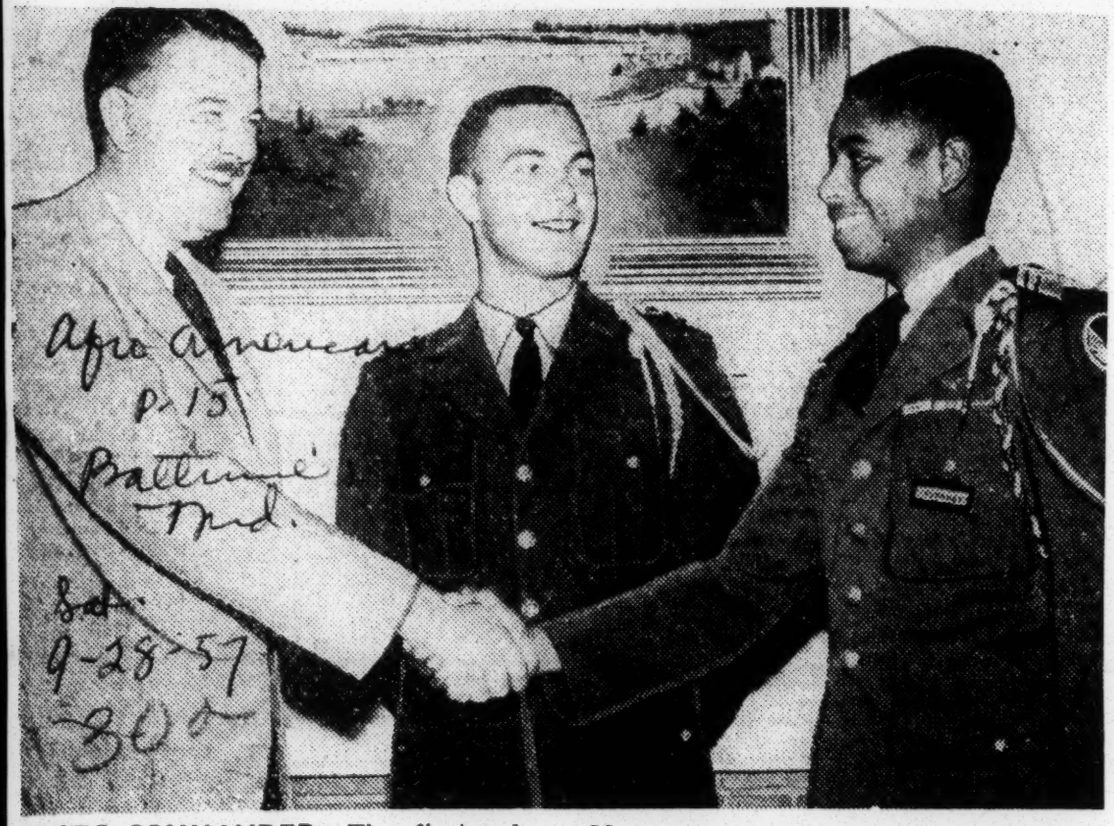
"I would not say we will maintain the same strength here that we now have, but it seems to me that the U. S. Army forces will remain in Korea for the foreseeable future."

The General said he was "very pleased" at the progress made in combat effectiveness of his troops through training. He added:

"I do not see any indication the Communist are readying overt hostilities except that we are confronted by an armed enemy and we feel we must be alert and ready for anything they might do.

"We have never relaxed our vigilance, or ability to act in the event the enemy does take some hostile action."

30a 1957 ROTC



ROTC COMMANDER—The first colored student to be named commander of the Air Force ROTC unit at Rutgers, the state university in New Brunswick, N.J., Cadet Col. John H. Voorhees, is congratulated by Dr. Mason W. Gross, provost of the university. Looking on is Cadet Col. William L. Whitacre, new commander of the Army ROTC Unit at Rutgers of 800 men.

COL. EDWARD C. JOHNSON

New ROTC head for Morgan

BALTIMORE

Come June 11, Morgan State College will officially get a new professor of military science and tactics to head its military science program.

He is Lt. Col Edward C. Johnson, an Army officer since 1941, and a former commanding officer of the ROTC at A and T. College, Greensboro, N.C.

Col. Johnson arrived in Baltimore last week and is already undergoing orientation.

* * *

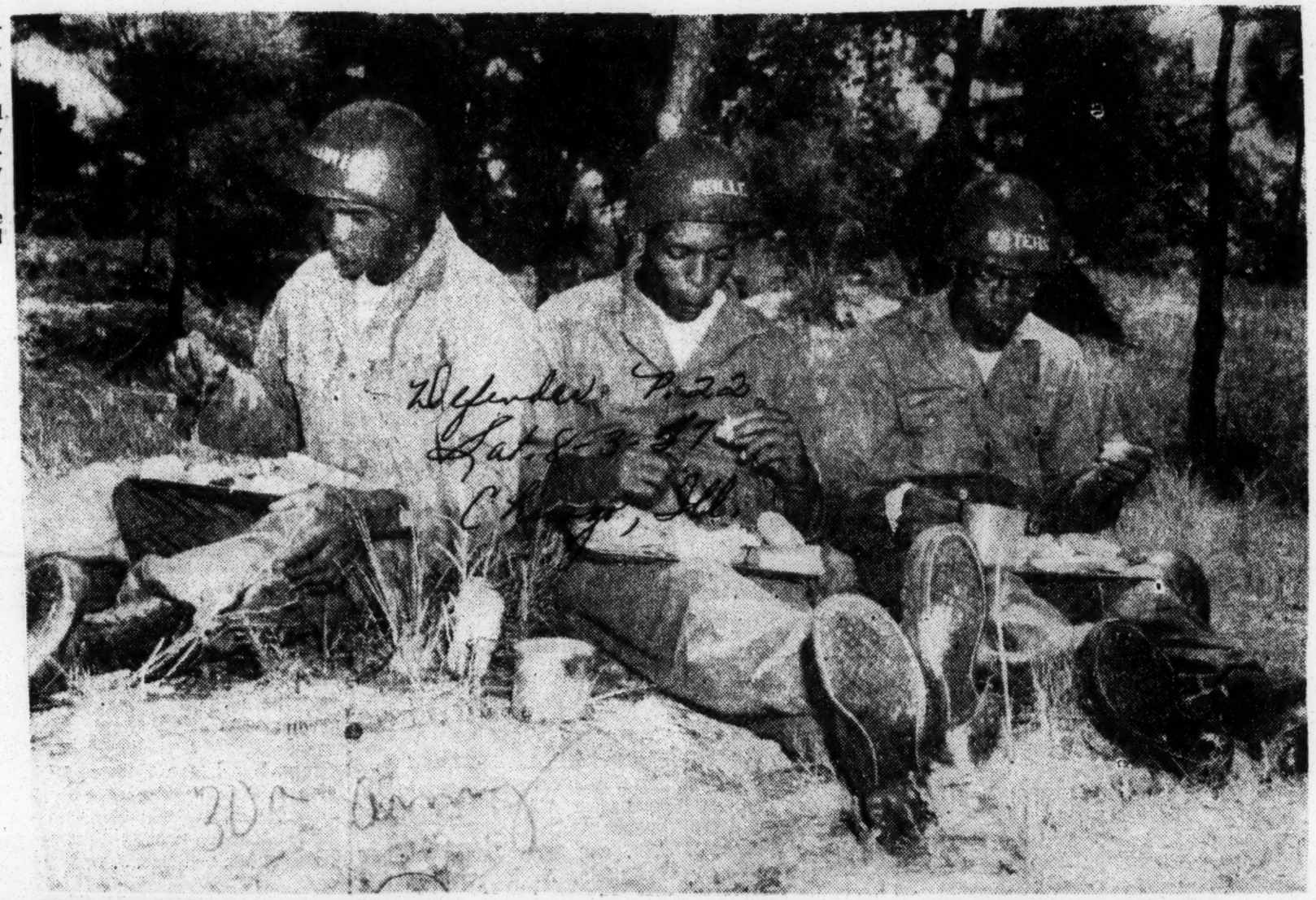
IN HIS new post, he will succeed Lt. Col. Willard Stewart, who has been reassigned for an 18-month tour of duty in Korea.

Col. Johnson comes to Morgan from a tour of duty in Germany, where he was general staff officer f Division 2 of the Second Armored Division.

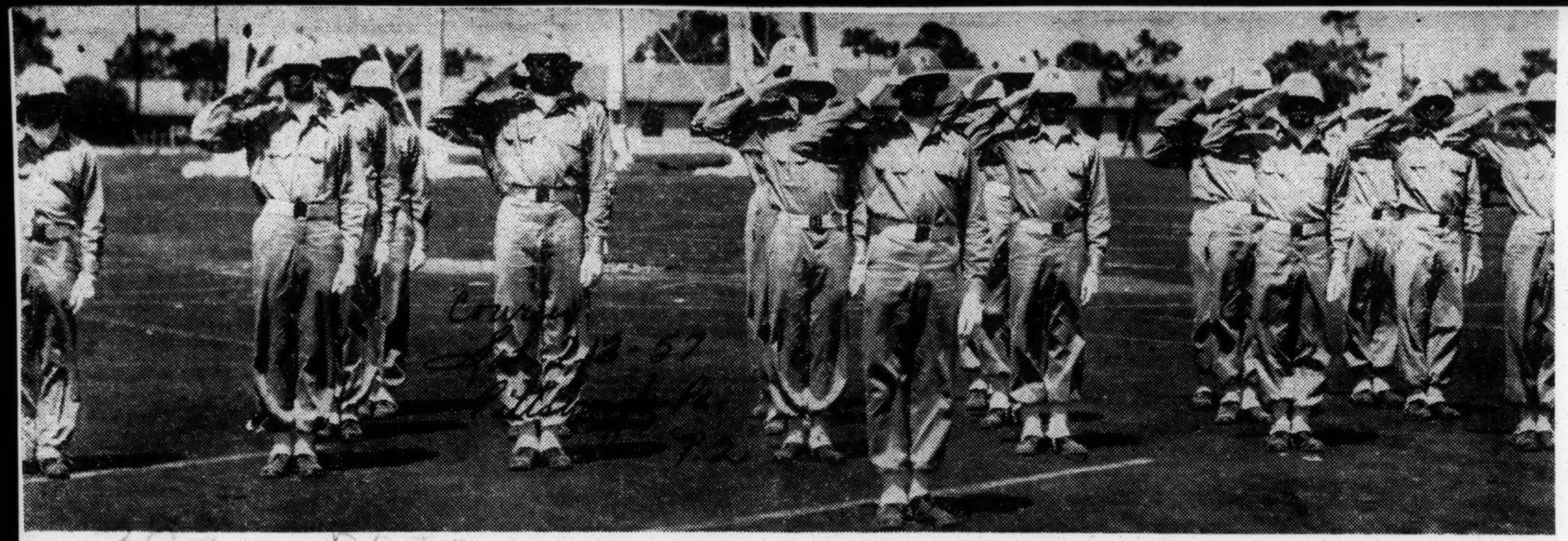
He is married to the former Gladys Campanella of Philadelphia, sister of Roy Campanella, the Brooklyn Dodger star.

They have a six-year-old son, Edward Jr. His family will join him here on the Morgan campus when he officially assumes his duties in June.

Col. Johnson is a graduate of Central State College, A and T. College.

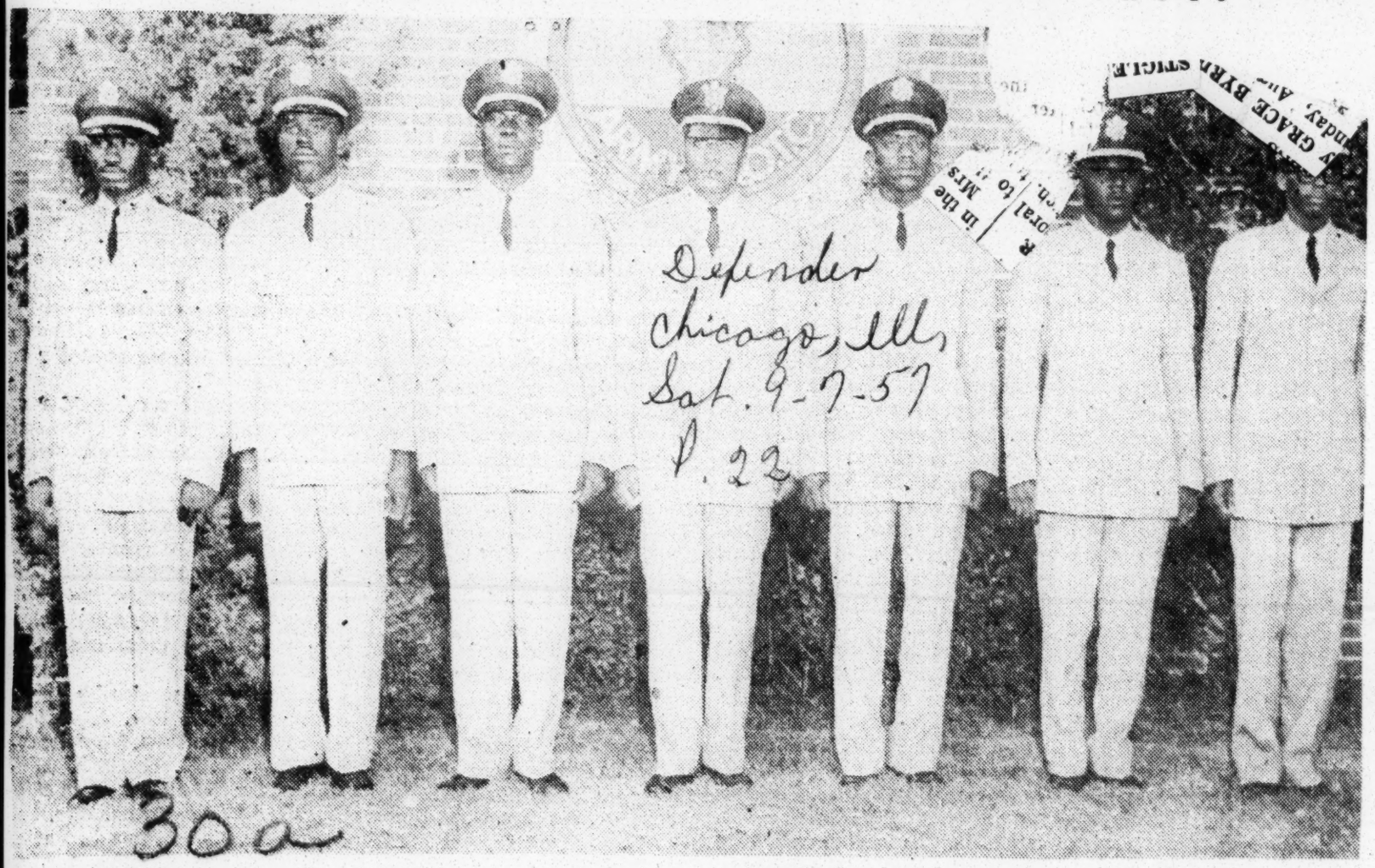


THREE FLORIDA A&M college student-cadets eat their first army chow in the field during training at the 1957 ROTC summer camp. From left: Henry L. Harris, Mount Dora, Fla.; Cecil Rollo, West Palm Beach, Fla., and Eldred K. Waters, Goulda, Fla. Nearly 1300 student-cadets from 26 universities and colleges in five Southeastern states and Puerto Rico participated in the leadership training course.



Second Best—The 20-member drill team of Tuskegee's AFROTC Corps placed second in the Area "E" ROTC competition held in Panama City, Florida. Tyndall Air Force Base served as team host. The precision team, distinguished by its white helmets, scarfs, belts, fourrageres and leggins, performed an intricate combination of movements before an audience in Oliver Stadium. The team is commanded by Cadet Second Lieut. Carl R. Walters, a sophomore in the School of Mechanical Engineering, and is composed of basic course cadets.

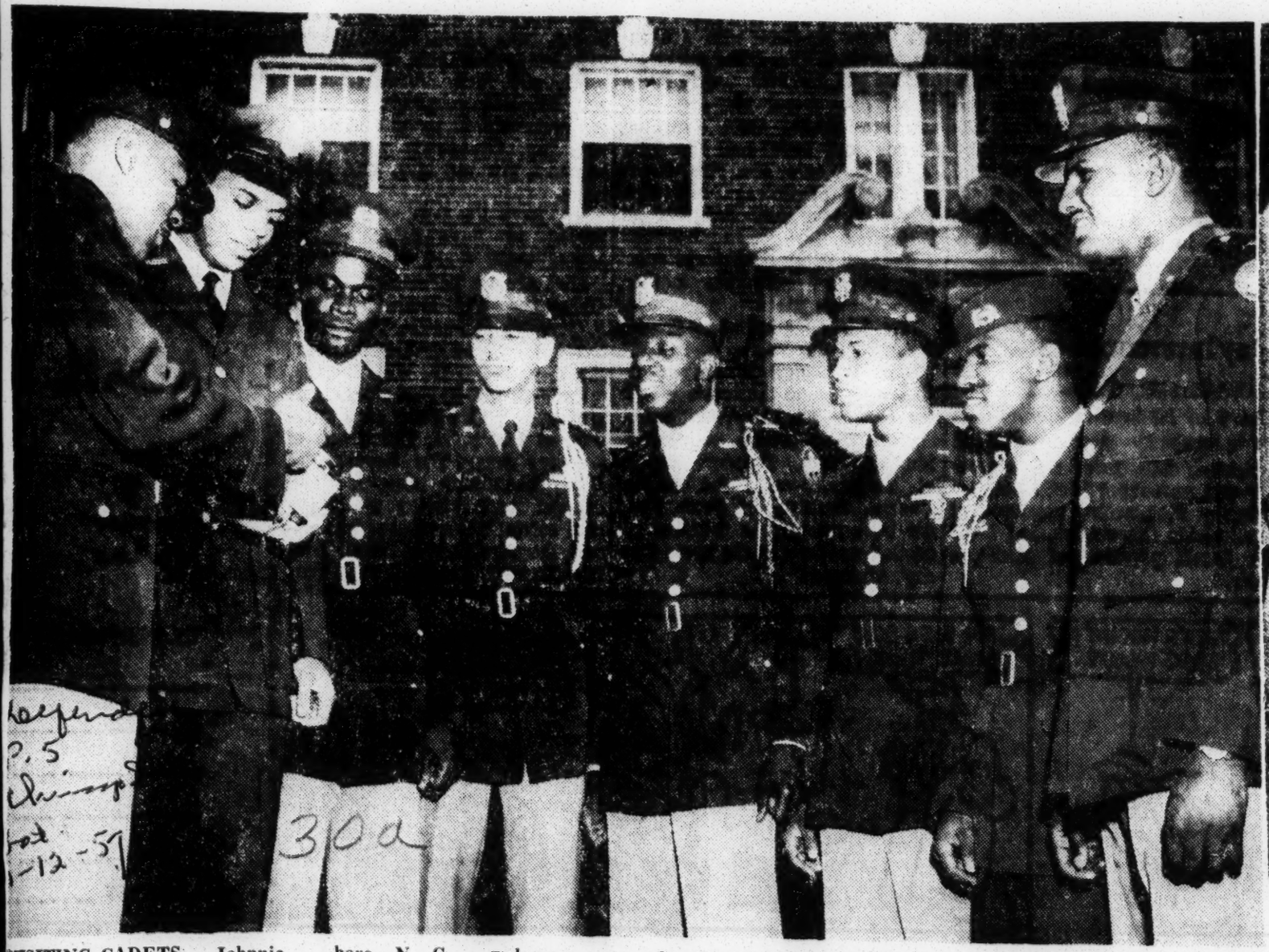
WEAPONMEN — Fort Benning, Ga.—Tuskegee student-cadets James M. Cross, Jr. (1), 815-5th Ave. Bessemer, Ala. and James L. Walker of Miami, Fla., learn the fundamentals of firing the big .50 caliber machine gun during weapons training at the 1957 ROTC Summer Camp here. Nearly 1300 student-cadets representing 26 colleges and universities in Five Southeastern states and Puerti Rico are attending the six-week leadership training course at Fort Benning, home of the U.S. Army Infantry Center (U.S. Army Photo)



Defender
Chicago, Ills
Sat. 9-7-57
P. 22

30a

CADETS COMMISSIONED — Eight ROTC cadets of Florida A&M university were sworn into the United States Army Reserve as 2nd lieutenants during the summer school graduation exercises. The newly commissioned officers and their assignments are from left to right: Major Bell, Miami, Fort Benning, Ga.; Victor D. Hunter, Miami, Fort Monmouth, N. J.; Willie G. Holt, Columbus, Ga., Fort Sill, Okla.; William H. McGlockton, Rock Bluff, Fort Eustis, Va.; Marshall Neal, Jacksonville, Fort Monmouth, N. J.; Robert L. Roquemore, Fort McClelland, Ala.; Not shown, Zebedee Wright, Fort Lauderdale, Fort Knox, Ky. The oath was administered by Captain Leon J. Calhoun, assistant professor of military science (Photo by H. Jones, jr., of FAMU)



VISITING CADETS — Johnnie Gooding, Warsaw, N. C., and Burnie Malone, Cincinnati, Ohio, (left) Army and Air Force ROTC cadets respectively at A&T college, Greensboro, N. C., welcome a group of Army cadets from South Carolina State college who visited at A&T college recently. The visitors are E. W. Cunningham, Hemingway, S. C.; Joseph Dickson, Darlington, S. C., Harvey Fields, Augusta, Ga.; Pontha Alston, Conway, S. C.; Harry Simmons, Charleston, S. C. and First Lt. David M. Kitchard, assistant professor of Military Science at the South Carolina institution, graduate and and former athletic "great" at A&T.

GOING PLACES—These Cadet commanders of the ROTC Training corps at Florida A&M university, Tallahassee, are destined to go places. All three have been cited as distinguished military students. From left: Lt. Col. DeWitt H. Hudson, commander, first battalion, Cincinnati; Col. Eugene Cromartie, corps commander, Gifford, Fla., and Lt. Col. Zebedee Wright, commander, second battalion, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE STUDENT-CADETS PASS MARKSMANSHIP TEST

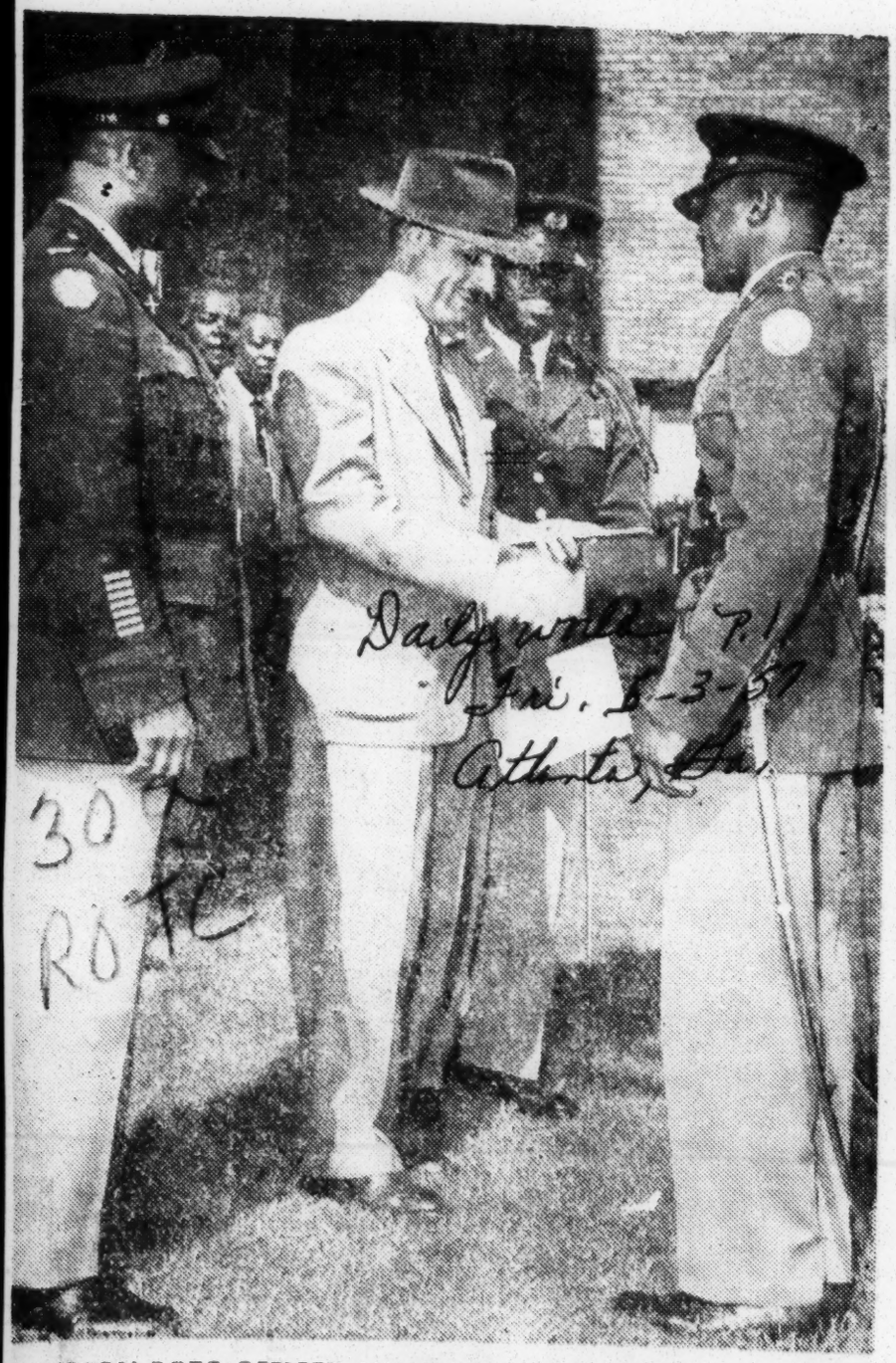
Tuskegee Institute, Ala. Daily Activity Sheet

Among the 1300 student-cadets from 26 colleges and universities in five southeastern states, attending Summer Camp at Ft. Benning, Ga., the 29 Tuskegee Institute advanced ROTC students successfully completed their rifle marksmanship training.

This unusual accomplishment is an indication of the rigid discipline and training they received in their basic course at the Institute. In addition to marksmanship, the group is experiencing field training in the several phases of infantry warfare and in leadership. They will return to the campus on August 2.

CITED — Miss Margie Scott, Eastover, S. C., "Miss Army ROTC" at A&T College was recently cited with the honorary rank of "Major." Maj. General D. V. Johnson, chief of staff for the Third Army, Fort McPherson, Ga., presents the commission in a special ceremony held at the college recently. At center is Marvin Chalmers, Pittsboro, N. 6., who was also cited as "Cadet of the Month."

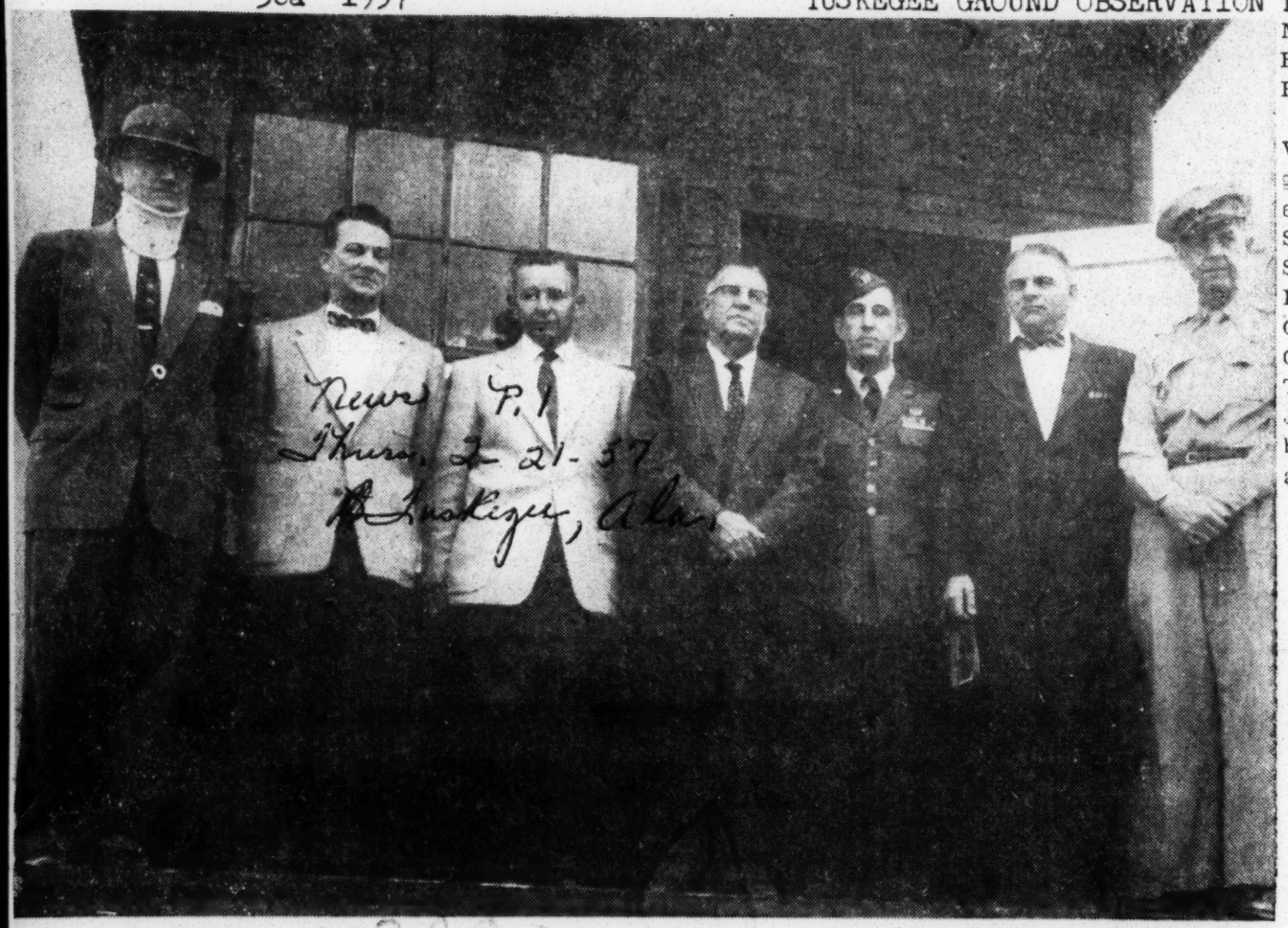
LINCOLN U. CRACK MARKSMEN. — The term "crack marksmen" is no understatement when used to describe these members of the Lincoln University rifle team. The group journeyed to Fargo, N. D., last week-end to represent the R.O.T.C. department in the annual invitational rifle tournament held at Fargo Agricultural college. The Lincoln group has won a number of trophies at meets held throughout the country. Shown standing from l. to r. are: Robert G. Flowers of Evansville, Ind.; Billy C. Arnwine of St. Louis; Raymond Curtis of St. Louis who is captain of the team, and William D. Gess of Fulton. Kneeling from left: are William R. Jones of Champaign, Ill.; Wendell G. Parker of Kansas City, Mo.; and John B. Cutts of Kirkwood, Mo.—Saunders Photo.



HAMPTON ROTC OFFICER AWARDED ARMY MEDAL — During the annual Formal Inspection of the Reserve Officers Training Corps (General Military Science) at Hampton Institute on April 25, Cadet Lieutenant Colonel Leo S. Morrison, Jr., Commander of the ROTC Battalion at Hampton Institute, (right in picture) having been selected by the Chief of Transportation, Department of the Army, received the National Defense Transportation Association Award for 1957. Cadet Morrison, who hails from Winston-Salem, N. C., is a senior in general studies and an honor student. (From left to right) Col. Harry B. Reubel, Prof. of Military Science and Tactics and chairman of dept. at Hampton, President Alonzo G. Moron, Cadet Major John H. Pleasants of Charlottesville, Va. and Cadet Lt. Col. Morrison.

TRIPLE AWARD — Cadet Colonel Williams Jr. of Upper Marlboro, Md., won three awards at the annual ROTC Day at Morgan State College last week and is being congratulated by President Martin D. Jenkins, while Lt. Col. Willard C. Stewart, professor of military science and tactics, looks on. Col. Stewart leaves June 11 for a new assignment in Korea.

TRADITIONAL BOUQUET — Miss Marian Braye of Tuskegee, Ala., who reigns as honorary coed cadet colonel at Howard University, is shown as she received the traditional bouquet from Cadet Colonel Henry T. Smith, of Portsmouth, Va., during Howard's recent Reserve Officers Training Corps Day ceremonies. Col. Smith is joint regimental commander of the school's Air Force and Army ROTC detachments. Looking on are Cadet Lt. Col. O'Neal Abel of St. Thomas, V. I., and Cadet Lt. Col. Frank A. DeCosta, Jr. (Right) of Montgomery, Ala.



GOC POST DEDICATED HERE — Pictured above are some of those taking part in the program formally dedicating the Tuskegee Ground Observation Post. Left to right, they are: Mayor Phil Lightfoot, G. B. Edwards, Jr., City Council president; Asa Vaughan, City Council member; C. A. Pruitt, county school superintendent; Capt. Warren E. Munson, GOC area operations officer; Frank A. Oslin, City Council member, and Police Chief Oliver Hodnett.

Local GOC Post Dedicated At Formal Ceremony Here

News Thurs. 2-21-57 P. 1
Tuskegee, Ala.

Tuskegee's Ground Observation Post, "Echo Charlie, One, Two Black," was dedicated at a program here participated in by city and military officials, with Mayor Phil Lightfoot cutting the ribbon to place the post formally in service.

"It is my fervent hope and prayer that this Ground Observation Unit may never have to be used expect for peaceful solution of international problems, without resort to military action," said Mayor Lightfoot in a brief address.

Capt. Warrem E. Munson, area operations officer for the Air Defense Command, also spoke briefly at the program, stressing the importance of the work being done throughout the nation.

Capt. Munson also presented GOC personnel here with certificates of merit for their services. Mrs. Hardin Howard, Jr., Macon County GOC co-ordinator, was cited for her service in organizing the local unit. Police Chief Oliver Hodnett, E. W. Wadsworth, post supervisor; Hardin Howard, Jr., chief observer, by ground observation volunteers and Garfield Wilson, assistant observer received Ground Observation Wings from the ADC.

Others attending the dedication ceremony were G. B. Edwards, Jr., president of the City Council; Asa Vaughan, Foy Thompson and Frank Oslin, City Council members; C. A. Pruitt, county school superintendent, and about 25 boys and girls who are serving as GOC observers. Also present were Quinan Vaughan and Sgt. Cook, of the ADC.

Members of the local adult volunteer group are Harold Hendon, Mrs. Richard Board, Mrs. Betty Howard, Mrs. W. C. Lumpkin, Mrs. John Sides, Mrs. Jean Vaughan, Mrs. Andy Bowers, Asa Vaughan, Sr., Dr. Claudia Heard, Mrs. Mary Vaughan, Miss Frances Tomlin, Mrs. H. C. Allen, Mrs. Margaret Hornsby, Miss Helen Ferguson, Mrs. Billie Howard and Rev. and Mrs. O. M. Sell.

Student volunteers are Asa Vaughan III' Katie Allen, Virginia Brown, Beverly Ruff Catherine Story, Arleen Raymon, Steve Wilson, Murray Steinberg, Sammy Taylor, Patricia Ann Page, Frances E. Bazzel, John Dyson, Carolyn Davis, Rebecca Rhodes, Charles Keever, Bill Varner, Carol Toney Pat Jolly, Faye McLendon, John T. Fuller, Martha Ann Ledbetter, James Perry, Dixie Alley and Faye Hill.

Youth Excels At West Point

Courier Sat. 9-14-57

Pittsburgh Pa. P 2

DETROIT, Mich.—Young Wilbourne A. Kelley III, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbourne A. Kelley II, of 1536 Pasadena, Detroit, returned to classes at West Point Military Academy, where he is among the top 10 of the third-year class.

The 21-year-old youth is also an outstanding athlete. He is the light-heavyweight champ of the

CADET W. A. KELLEY III
. . . back to West Point

military school, and a top cross-country runner.

He is a coach in the German language, and real "whiz" in chemistry, a field in which he plans to do further study after graduation from West Point.

The youth expresses interest in guided missles and would like to be assigned to the Air Force to work in this field.

Before he was appointed to young Kelley had completed West Point three years ago, three years of college work at Wayne State and the University of Michigan.

HE WAS A top student at Northern High and was appointed by former Congressman George O'Brien.

He spent a little more than three weeks with his parents here upon completion of a tour of a number of Army camps where he worked out tactical problems on the field and during skull sessions.

He, also, spent three days at Virginia Union University showing film to faculty and students of the opportunities offered to young men in a West Point military education.

Young Wilbourne, a husky 6 foot 1 inch, 175-pounder, is good at forensics. He is the manager of the debate forum team at the Point.

When he completes his Army service, he plans to enter into the field of chemical research.

Louisville Boy To West Point

Courier P.1

Sat. 6-29-57

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (ANP) — A 19-year-old honor student here was appointed to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point last week after being nominated by former Senator Earle Clements.

Pittsburgh Pa.

The youth, Kenneth L. Quinn, received the appointment because of his high scholastic average at Central High School where he ranked 10th in his class of 297 with an average of 94.3.

The young student was a member of the National Honor Society and the Engineers and Auto Mechanics Club. He has completed one semester at the University of Kentucky.

Veterans Get Cash Awards

Three Veterans Administration employes have received a cash award of $600 for their outstanding contribution to development and administration of VA's new system of handling orthopedic shoes.

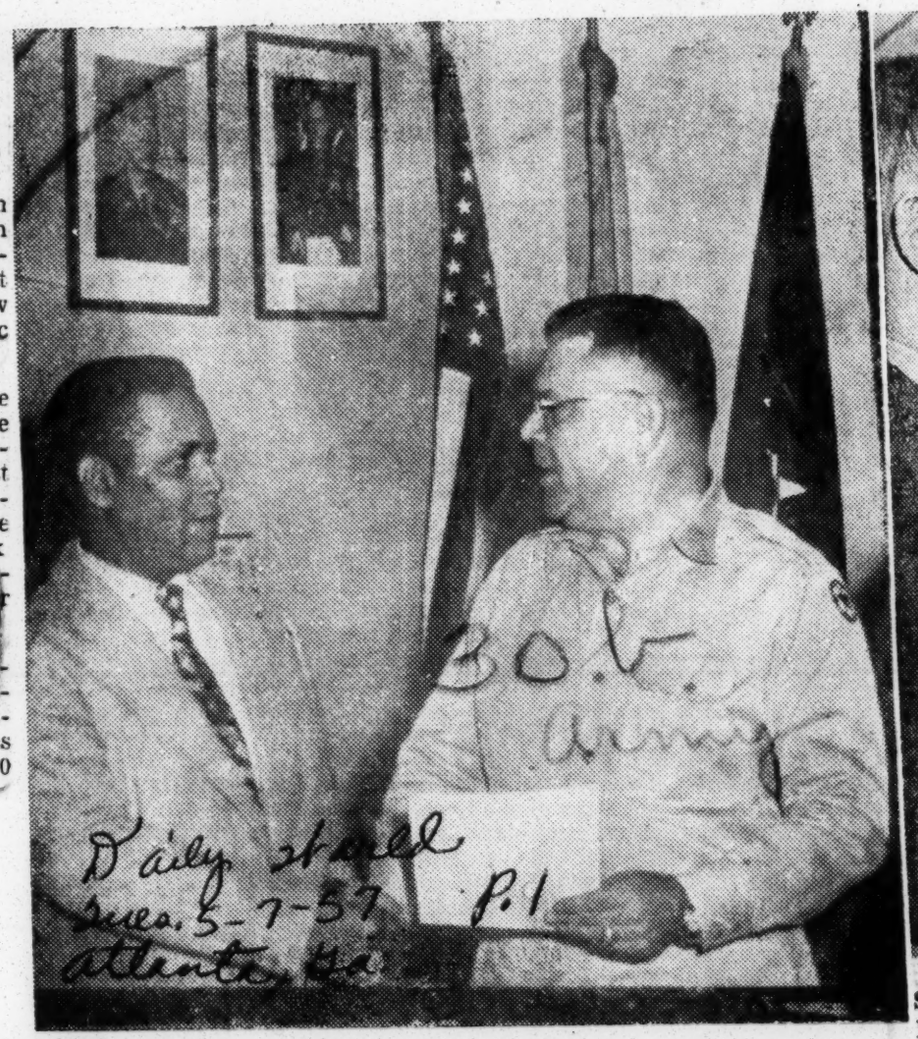
Sharing equally in the award were Dr. C. F. Mueller, chief of the prosthetic appliances and accessories section in VA central office at Washington, D. C., orthopedic technologist Joseph J. Ufheil of the same office, and Frank Schenck chief of the orthopedic shoes section of the VA prosthetics center in New York City.

The new system in which VA orthopedic shoe services are centralized in New York City provides better service to veterans and saves taxpayers about $50,000 to $60,000 per year.

Given Award At Military Center

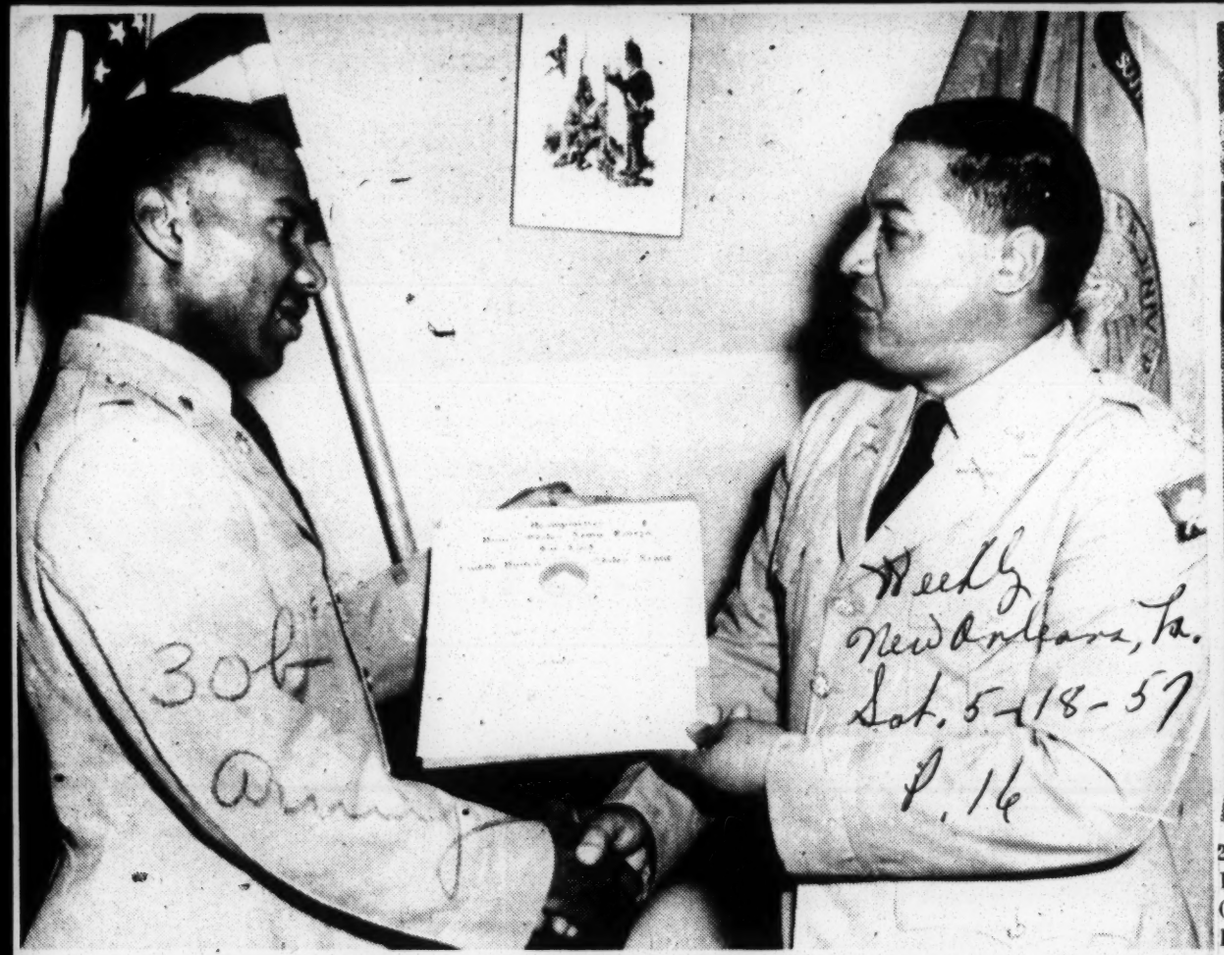
Charles A. Williams, of 924 E. 46th st., was awarded $200 by the Military Subsistence Market center for "sustained superior performance of duties." The award was made by Lt. Col. R. A. Holzman.

The citation stated that "Williams' work performance contributed greatly to the success of our mission and he has potential value to this organization which is found in few employees of his grade.



DEPOT AWARD — ATLANTA GENERAL DEPOT, FOREST PARK, Ga. W. J. Allen, 314 Delavan St., S. W., Atlanta, is shown as he receives award from depot commander, Brig. General J. R. Ranck, Atlanta General Depot, for prize-winning suggestion submitted for work improvement. — (U. S. ARMY PHOTO)

SERGEANT First Class John D. Williams (right) of 1805 S. Troy, Chicago, is awarded the Army Commendation Ribbon with Metal Pendant at ceremonies at Headquarters, U.S. Army Military district, Illinois. Brigadier General Hiram D. Ives, Chief, Illinois Military District, presented one of the Amy's highest awards for meritorious performance of duty to Sgt. Williams for his outstanding work as non-commissioned officer-in-charge of the Highway Transport Division of the Transportation Section at the Headquarters. Williams and his wife, Ada, live at the above address with their two young sons, John Jr. and Leonardi.



CITED FOR ACHIEVEMENT - Major John R. Reaves, right, Professor of Military Science and Tactics, Southern University, presents Lt. Otto H. Brown, Jr., left, a certificate of achievement, awarded by the Commanding General, Headquarters, United States Army Forces Far East and Eighth United States Army. The certificate of achievement cited Lt. Brown for meritorious service, demonstrating outstanding leadership and technical ingenuity while serving as Communications Officer in the Far East. Lt. Brown joined the Military Staff at Southern University in March 1957 and is presently the Signal Officer and Assistant Supply Officer.

2 WIN CITATIONS—Sergeants First Class Jimmie E. Kirby (center) and Anthony N. Ratliffe (right) are presented citations for "outstanding achievement" by Lt. Col. Beram R. Pratt, commanding officer of the second battalion of the 178th Regimental Combat Team, Illinois National Guard, during a battalion formation. The men attended a course of training at the Non-Commissioned Officers Academy at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., recently. They were presented Certificates of Achievement for the outstanding attitude displayed which "contributed greatly to their success in meeting Course requirements."

Negro GI's Married To Whites Skip Texas

Washington, Nov. 6 (AP)—The Army said Wednesday that all Negroes in the Second Armored Division known to have married white women in Germany will have transferred to other units before the division reaches its new station in Texas early next month.

Advance elements of the Second Armored are scheduled to leave Germany late this month for Fort Hood, Tex., and will be followed soon afterward by the remainder of the division. The Fourth Armored Division, now at Fort Hood, will replace the Second in Germany.

The Army was confronted with the problem of mixed marriages after the decision was reached to assign the Second Armored to the Texas post. During the past several months the division commander informed Negro soldiers who had married German women that Texas does not recognize marriages between Negroes and whites.

The Army said also that the decision in each case would have to be made by the individual soldiers who had contracted such marriages. It said that, as far as is known, all the 30 soldiers involved in such marriages had been transferred or would be assigned to other units in Germany before the division leaves its overseas post.

Army Offers Mixed Couple Transfers

WUERZBURG, Germany, Oct. 18 (AP)—The United States Army's 10th Infantry Division said today it is ready to help any Negro with a white wife transfer out of the division before it moves to Ft. Benning, Ga., next March.

A division spokesman said a few Negro members of the division have married German girls while stationed here.

He said Georgia laws regarding Negro-white marriages have been explained to the few Negro soldiers involved and that a decision on whether to seek a transfer has been left up to the individual. The division itself, he said, does not recommend any course of action.

Under Georgia law, he said, the mixed marriages would not be recognized and the couple would not be allowed to live together. Despite this barrier, he said, some Negro soldiers might prefer to go home with the division, especially those soon to be discharged.

The 10th Division's problem regarding Negro-white marriages is similar to that of the 2d Armored Division, which will transfer from Germany to Texas this winter.

Awards Received By Foster Parents Of T-Sgt. Pollard

Call P.1
Fri. 8-9-57
Kansas City, Mo.

SWEET SPRINGS, Mo. — Mr. and Mrs. Turner Baker, foster-parents of T.Sgt. Ronald Pollard who passed away March 25, 1957, have received his awards, which were sent to them upon request

T-SGT. RONALD POLLARD

by the department of the army and United States Air Force.

The bronze star medal with the latter "V" was awarded. The citation was for heroism in action during the night of March 22, 1945 in Germany when a motorized reconnaissance platoon was ambushed by the enemy and further progress was halted by a wagon placed as a temporary road-block. Immediately he fired his light machine gun until it jammed then used a sub-machine gun, expending all ammunition he picked up a machine gun from a member of the platoon and continued firing. Disregarding enemy fire he led a small group of men and directed the removal of the wagon permitting the platoon to escape.

Call P.4
Fri. 10-4-57
Kansas City, Mo.

FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE.—George Anderson, (right) receives the Meritorious Civilian Service Award, the second highest Army honor for government workers, from Colonel Ward W. Conquest, commander of the Kansas City Records Center, in a presentation ceremony at the center.—U. S. Army Photo.

30b 1957 ARMY

THE GOOD CITIZENSHIP AWARD, a bronze medal, was awarded to Cadet Cpl Arm stead Smith, by the daughters of the American Revolution, for evidencing the most out standing development in citizenship at Wheatley, Houston, for the 1956-57 school year.

WARD TO GI'S. — Major General Lionel C. McGarr, commanding general of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., (left), presents a certificate of merit and a monetary award of $6.00 for excelling in rifle marksmanship to Cadet Major Gary Winfrey (center) of Route 7, St. Joseph, Mo. Cadet Winfrey was the battalion execu- up of high school students from St. Joseph, Kansas City and Council Bluffs, Iowa. The battalion spent a week of training at their summer encampment at Fort Leavenworth. At the right is Cadet Sfc John Reed of 2110 Prospect, Kansas City, Mo., who also was presented the Certificate of Merit and a monetary prize for

INTERN—Poised Cora Holliday of Memphis, Tenn., completed special foods and nutrition courses at Tennessee State University last week in preparation for two years of internship in the U. S. Army. She will report Aug. 15 to Fort Sam Houston.

OVER 27,000 WILL BE DROPPED FROM ARMY

Daily World Sat. 7-27-57 P.1

Atlanta, Ga.

BY DARELL GARWOOD

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Army said Wednesday that more than 2,100 officers will be dorpped from the service and 25,000 enlisted men will be released as "non-trainable" during the next five months.

At the same time, the army sought action by Congress to permit rejection of large numbers of draftees on mental grounds. This could exclude nearly one-third of the military-age population from the draft.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

The army said the enlisted discharges will fall on men "who lack the aptitude to absorb more technical training." It added: "First priority in this action will be the discharge of those ineffective now in the training phase....and 'non-trainables' now in units."

Army officers to be "involuntarily" released involved 100 Colonels 390 lieutenant Colonels, 570 majors 490 Captains and 580 Warrant officers. They will get their notices by October 15. The Army said the result will be "a reduced but competent army."

50,000 MAN CUT

..Combined with a sharp reduction in draft quotas, the releases will accomplish the 50,000 man cut in the ground forces ordered by Defense secretary Charles E. Wilson.

The Air Force, cutting 25,000, said it will release officers who are ready to retire, will grant releases five months earlier to airmen not planning to re-enlist and will delay by three months the reporting to duty of 500 ROTC officers.

In addition to the 10 per cent already excluded the Army proposal would authorize rejection of draftees whose intelligence tests scores fall in "category 4"—the remainder of those in the lower 30 per cent.

The rejectees might have little or no chance of enlisting, since the Navy and Air Force are also raising their intelligence standards to eliminate the least desirable men in the Pentagon drive to reduce the armed forces by 100,000 men in the next five menths

Proposed Army Cut To Affect 27,000 By Dec.

Journal + Guide Sat. 8-3-57

Norfolk, Va.

By DARRELL GARWOOD

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Army said today that more than 2,100 officers will be dropped from the service and 25,000 enlisted men will be released as "non-trainable" during the next five months.

P.13

At the same time, the Army sought action by Congress to permit rejection of larger numbers of draftees on mental grounds. This could exclude nearly one-third of the military-age population from the draft.

* * *

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* * *

COMBINED WITH a sharp reduction in draft quotas, the releases will accomplish the 50,000-man cut in the ground forces ordered by Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson.

De

Army to Cut 2100 From Officer Roll

By Darrell Garwood
International News Service

More than 2100 officers will be dropped from the service and 25,000 enlisted men will be released as "non-trainable" during the next five months, the Army said yesterday.

The Army sought action by Congress to permit rejection of larger numbers of draftees on mental grounds. This could exclude nearly one-third of the military-age population from the draft.

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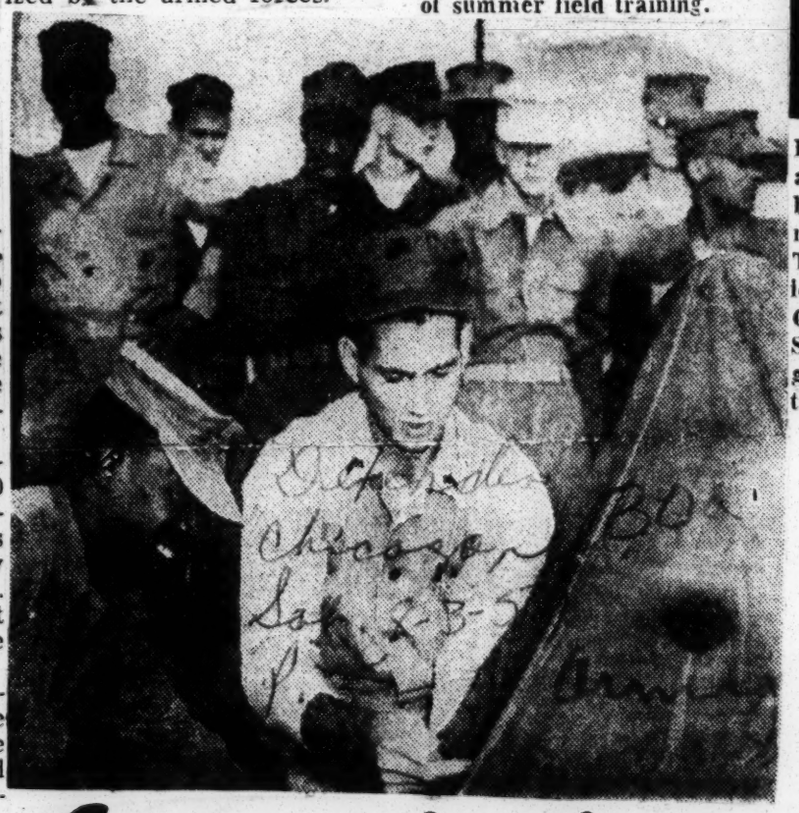
The Air Force, cutting 25,000, said it will release officers who are ready to retire, will grant releases five months earlier to airmen not planning to reenlist, and will delay by three months the reporting to duty of 500 Reserve Officers' Training Corps officers.

In addition to the 10 per cent already excluded, the Army proposal would authorize rejection of draftees whose intelligence-test scores fall in "category 4"—the remainder of those in the lowest 30 per cent.

The rejections might have little or no chance of enlisting, since the Navy and Air Force are also raising their intelligence standards to eliminate the least desirable men in the Pentagon drive to reduce the armed forces by 100,000 men in the next five months.

A one-paragraph proposed bill dispatched to House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Texas) by Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker late Tuesday would transfer from Congress to President Eisenhower the authority to set the intelligence limit for draftees.

Brucker told Rayburn in an accompanying letter that atomic-age warfare clearly calls for the elimination of persons "who cannot be effectively and economically utilized by the armed forces."



DRESS IT UP! — Chicago area Marine Reservists line up before their barracks upon arrival at Camp Pendleton, Calif. The members of the Communication Electronic Maintenance Company, 2nd Communication Support Battalion, in the foreground, are (left to right) Captain Allen M. Andreasen, 9746 S. 51st ave., Oak Lawn; Pfc. Maurice Maloney, 5629 Perry ave.; Pfc. Robert Lowe, 5120 Kenwood ave. and Pvt. William C. Unger, 2039 W. 21st st. all of Chicago. The men arrived at this huge West Coast Marine Corps Base Saturday evening for two weeks of summer field training.

PUP TENT — Cpl. Walter Jackson, jr. (left) and Sgt. William W. Freck, two members of Chicago's Marine Corps Reserve unit, the 2nd Communication Support Battalion, demonstrate how to set up a pup tent after their arrival at Camp Pendleton, Calif. for two weeks of summer field training.

Communications Outfit Training In California

CAMP PENDLETON, Calif. — Chicago's newly-formed 2nd Communication Support Battalion under the command of Maj. John P. Garriott began rifle range indoctrination here and at Camp Matthews this week to kick off the 1957 annual field training stint.

The 2nd Communications Support Battalion, composed of the Communication Electronic Maintenance company and ANGLICO, Air Naval Gunfire Liaison Company) arrived in California late Saturday evening at the Los Angeles International airport aboard four chartered commercial airliners.

Major Garriott

First to touch California soil were Leathernecks of the ANGLICO unit who were shuttled to Camp Matthews for first week billeting and rifle firing.

ARRIVE SUNDAY

Men of the Communication Electronic Maintenance arrived here at Camp Pulgas, an outpost of the vast Pendleton bas, at 3 a. m. Sunday.

The ANGLICO Leatherneck reserve unit will move to the Naval Amphibious Base at Coronado, Calif., Thursday, after firing M-1 Garand rifles for record in the morning.

Meanwhile, at Pendleton, the maintenance men will return from four days of rifle firing and bivouac to start working with their host unit, The First Force Service regiment.

During their three night stay under shelter halves (pop tents) men of the Communication Electronic Maintenance Company will take part in Tuesday evening CPX (Command Post Exercise) featuring military occupational specialties pertinent to each individual of the company.

Later the same evening they will witness a demonstration of a final protective line put on by regular troops stationed here. The final protective line is designed to repel the enemy in a last ditch stand.

All weapons, artillery and air support are thrown in the breach to stop the aggressors when they start their all-out assault.

Thursday morning Leathernecks of the Camp Matthews-based ANGLICO unit and the Electronic Maintenance men here will shoot for qualification on the rifle ranges at both bases.

Following record day shooting the men of the Maintenance Electronic Company will devote the remainder of Thursday and part of Friday morning undergoing close order drill.

The Southside Marines will cap their first week of training here Friday at 10 a.m. with a parade on the Camp Pulgas parade grounds.

After leaving Camp Matthews Thursday the ANGLICO Marines under the command of Maj. W. J. O'Toole, will be billeted at the Amphib Base, Coronado, and will make preparations for their wide-range training for the second week of encampment.

Part of the unit will train off San Clemente Island, working with destroyers, while others of the ANGLICO will test their endurance against the blistering heat of the desert.

Maj. Charles N. Rice, commander of the Camp Pendleton-based Communication Eletronic Maintenance Company, will send his charges through a fast-paced second week of training in specialized phases of electronic equipment repair, radio testing equipment, wire laying and retrieving and radio relay workouts.

According to Maj. Garriott, battalion commander, "The men and officers have trained hard at their home armory and are confident they will make a good showing at summer camp training on the West Coast this year."

CADET LT. COL. Dewitt Hudson of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Ocala, Fla., now on active duty as a 2nd lieutenant at Ft. Benning, Ga., receives the "Certificate of Merit of the Third Army" awarded to the graduating senior who demonstrated the most outstanding leadership development during his ROTC career. The presentation was made by Dr. Manning Efferson, dean of the university. Lt. Hudson was graduated as a "distinguished military student" and as such was commisioned in the regular Army.

CORPORAL JOHN B. CALHOUN, JR. (Right)

"SOLDIER OF THE MONTH" — Birmingham's Corporal John B. Calhoun, the hospital radio station engineer, receives congratulation and a Letter of Appreciation from Colonel Fred H. Mowrey, hospital commander, Letterman Army Hospital, San Francisco, after being named "Soldier of the Month" during September.

He is the son of the Rev. J. B. Calhoun, 503 No. 66th St. Cpl. Calhoun is a 1950 graduate from Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga. He was graduated from Parker High School in 1945. Meantime, he is a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

Cpl. Calhoun entered the Army in Sept. 1950, completed basic training at Ft. Eustis, Va., before being sent to Japan and Korea with the Transportation Corps. He returned to the states in 1956 and went to the Radio Repairman School at Ft. Monmouth, N. J. Following school he came to Letterman this past June and was assigned to the hospital radio station as engineer.

Commended —

S/FC Melvin D. Lewis Jr., son of Mrs. Mattie L. Jones, Wichita Falls, Tex., was presented the Army Commendation Ribbon with metal pendant (first oak leaf cluster) at headquarters, Regional Camp, Tokyo.

CAPT. COLLINS JACKSON (left) son of Mr. and Mrs. Matt Jackson of Itta Bena, Miss., receives the Commendation Ribbon for meritorious service at Manhattan Beach Air Force station, Brooklyn, N. Y. Capt. Collins earned the award while serving as transportation officer at the 7100th Motor Vehicle Squadron, Wiesbaden, Germany. Presentation was made by Station Commander, Col. John L. Turner.

Col. Lofton cited for Mercy job

Afro-American
Sat. 3-2-57
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — Lt. Col. Harry Lofton received a commendation last week from Brig. Gen. Sidney P. Wooten, chief of the U.S. Army District of New Jersey, and Brig. Gen. Raymond P. Bell, Chief of the New York District. P. 13

Col. Lofton was complimented for his work at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey on "Operation Mercy" where he was chief billeting officer and placed over 5,000 Hungarian refugees in homes throughout the country.

* * *

THE CITATION said: "A difficult job well done."

Col. Lofton was stationed at Kilmer from Dec. 9, 1956 to Jan. 24, 1957.

He is now unit advisor of the U.S. Reserve School of New York.

S.C. teacher accepts posthumous citation, oak leaf for spouse

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 2-9-57

SHAW AIR FORCE BASE, S.C. — Mrs. Geneva B. Williams of Camden recently received a posthumous citation and the seventh oak leaf cluster to the Air Medal for her husband, Capt. Edward J. Williams.

The citation read in part: "The technical skill, personal courage, and selfless devotion to duty which he displayed reflect the highest credit upon himself, his organization and the United States Air Force."

Captain Williams was killed on March 30, 1951, while participating in an aerial flight over Korea. Mrs. Williams is a music instructor at Claflin College in Orangesburg. She has two daughters, Edwina, 6, and Cherryette, 7.

'AIRMAN OF THE MONTH'

Montgomerian Wins Honors At Larson Air Force Base

Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala.
Wed. 5-22-57
30b
P. 2-C

LARSON AIR FORCE BASE, WASHINGTON — May 21. A. 1.C. Judge T. Lymm, 62d Supply Squadron, pictured with Brigadier General G. F. McGuire, was named "Airman-of-the-Month," for May. General McGuire is shown pinning on Airman Lymm's Airman-of-the-Month badge.

Airman Lymm, from Mntgomery, Ala., entered the Air Force, March 31, 1955, after attending Mackey Banch Junior High School in Gosport, Ala. His letter of nomination for "Airman-of-the-Month reads in part, "he learns quickly, works conscientiously, and accepts every responsibility given him willingly and cheerfully. He is a courteous, sincere, career-minded airman whose conduct both on and off duty is completely above reproach."

As Airman-of-the-Month, Airman Lymm received a letter of congratulations from General McGuire, and will receive a $25 check, be excused from all squadron details for one month, and be given a three-day pass. He will be honored by the Moses Lake Chamber of Commerce at a dinner where he will receive gifts from local merchants. He will also be the guest of the Ephrata Chamber of Commerce, where he will receive a $25 saving bond, and wil be feted at at Ephrata Kiwanis Club luncheon. One of the highlights of his award will include a ride in a B-52 Stratofortress and lunch at the B-52 Testing Center, and Mrs. Charlie Lymm, Montgomery, Ala.

Daily Herald, Atlanta, Ga. Tues 11-12-53

GET CITATIONS — James L. Person, Garysburg, left and Thurman Ballard, Scotland Neck, Army and Air Force cadets respectively, at A&T College, were cited last week for outstanding achievement. Person received the "Distinguished Military Student" award for his outstanding record in summer camp this year at Fort Bragg and general high efficiency and Ballard was presented a letter of commendation for his high record while serving as flight commander and group commander while in summer camp this year in Florida. Dr. Warmoth T. Gibbs, president of the college, makes the presentations, as Lt. Col. Aubrey L. Williams, professor of military science, looks on.

HAMILTON MARINE AWARDED

Butler County American P. 1

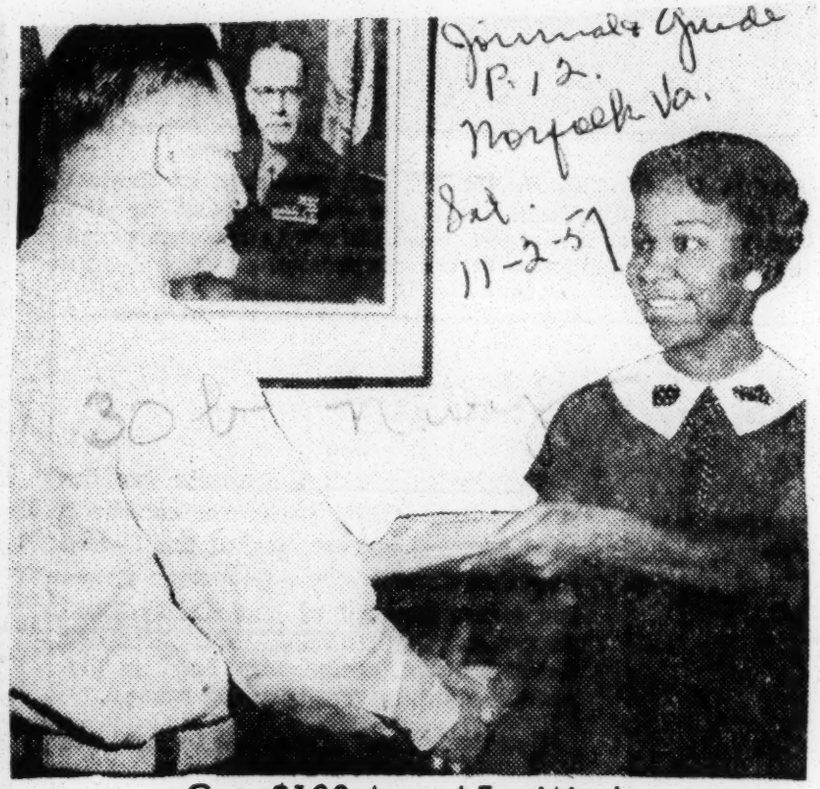
Camp Lejeune, N.C. (FHTNC)—Marine Cpl. Ervin Hendrix (left), son of Mrs. Arlee Hendrix of 281 Walnut St., Hamilton, Ohio receives a basketball award from his regimental commander, Col. Max C. Chapman. Presentation was made April 1 at Camp Lejeune, N.C.

Hendrix, a forward, was awarded the engraved desk pen set for his part in leading his team to the 1956-57 regimental intramural basketball championship.

Before entering the service in June 1954, Hendrix graduated from Hamilton High School.

He is serving with Weapons Company, 3rd Battalion, 6th Regiment of the 2nd Marine Division at Camp Lejeune.

GETS NAVY CITATION — Dr. Joseph Henry Pierre, (left) noted West Indian Specialist surgeon of the General Hospital in Port of Spain, Trinidad, shakes hands with Rear Admiral Daniel V. Galley (right), U. S. N. Commandant, Tenth Naval District, after being presented the U. S. Navy's Meritorious Public Service Citation at a ceremonial parade held at the U. S. Naval Station in Trinidad. Dr. Pierre was cited for his voluntary professional services to the Navy in the fields of orthopedics, caesarean section, harelip repair, thermioplasty and traumatic surgery. — (ANP)



Gets $100 Award For Work

Mrs. Alice V. McCoy of 1333 Glasgow street, Portsmouth (right) receives from Lt. Col. Robert Q. Grider, commanding officer of the Marine Corps Supply Forwarding Annex in Portsmouth, $100 as an award for superior accomplishment in her position. Mrs. McCoy, wife of Clifton E. McCoy, is employed as a trouble clerk in the maintenance branch at the annex, and she was cited for her sustained work performance under added duty requirements when a controlled maintenance program was inaugurated at the annex.

30d 1957

Lt. Col. James D. McClish, of 5162 S. St. Andrews pl., has been named commander of McCormack General hospital, Pasadena. The war time Army hospital will house at least 10 federal agencies upon completion of a $336,000 rehabilitation project in June, including Headquarters Battery, 793rd Anti-aircraft Artillery Missile Battalion, Armed Services Technical Information Agency, Army Audit Agency, Signal Corps Supply, Air Force Procurement Office, 115th Counter-Intelligence Corps, Los Angeles Industrial Field Office, Tank Car Regulating Service, and the Ballistics Test Facility.

The new commander is a veteran of 27 years in the Army. He holds the Silver Star and Bronze Star among his decorations. He was previously Headquarters Commandant at Fort MacArthur.

VFW HITS INTEGRATION

Commercial Appeal
Louisiana Posts Seek End
to Hospital Policy
Jan. 5-57 P. 29

MONROE, La., March 6.—A call for halt "a system of forced integration" in Louisiana veterans hospitals has been asked by five Northeast Louisiana Veterans of Foreign Wars posts.

In a resolution adopted by the 13th district of the VFW, the posts charged "there is much resentment and bitterness on the part of some veterans" and asked that patients be allowed to request segregated quarters.

Posts endorsing the resolution are from Ruston, West Monroe, Bastrop, Bernice and Jonesboro.

N. C. Solons Lend Their Weight To Hospital Segregation Push

News & Observer Wed. 3-20-57 P1
Raleigh N. C.

The News and Observer Bureau,
1255 National Press Building

By MARY ANN PARDUE.

WASHINGTON, March 19 — Nine of North Carolina's 12 House members, today joined 47 of their southern colleagues in petitioning the Veterans Administration to apply state and local laws pertaining to segregation in VA hospitals, thus ending present integration policies.

A delegation of six Congressmen. Headed by Rep. Overton Brooks (D-La.) called on Veterans Administrator, H. V. Higley to present a petition bearing the signatures of the 56 southern Congressmen.

Later, Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss) said Higley told the group that the integration order stemmed from a directive from President Eisenhower and that he was powerless to change it. Williams added, however, that Higley promised to forward the petition to the White House.

The North Carolinians signing the document were Reps. Hugh Q. Alexander, Graham A. Barden, Herbert C. Bonner, L. H. Fountain, A. Paul Kitchen, Alton Lennon, Ralph J. Scott, George A. Shuford, and Basil L. Whitener.

Those who failed to sign were Reps. Harold D. Cooley, Carl T. Durham and Charles R. Jonas.

"I have not received a single complaint from anybody in my district, nor have I received a complaint from anyone in the state," Cooley said in explaining his failure to sign.

He said the petition was presented to him in the form of a letter written by a Louisiana Congressman (Overton Brooks).

"I don't ask people to sign my letters, and I don't sign other people's letter's" the Tar Heel Congressman said.

Durham declined to comment on the petition.

Jonas said he "understood the letter was provoked by some situation that arose in Louisiana about which I was not familiar," so didn't think it would matter whether he signed or not.

"I don't think much of signing round robin letters, anyway," he added.

The full text of the petition, written in the form of a letter to Higley, follows:

"Veterans Administration hospitals were authorized by Congress for the purpose of taking care of the sick and wounded veterans who need hospital treatment. Nowhere in the law authorizing these institutions do we find any reference to the use of these agencies to put over racial or social reforms.

"Since September, 1953, VA hospitals throughout the Nation have been integrated often in violation of state and local statutes. We believe that the criticism which has been rising against VA hospitals can be allayed and the service which these hospitals render to both Negro and white veterans will be greatly improved by allowing state and local laws relating to segregation apply.

"In the interest then of restoring the efficiency and the morale to these hospitals, we are calling upon you to authorize immediately the applications of state and local laws to these institutions. We want both white and Negro to receive the best treatment which VA hospitals can give; but we want these races segregated and hospitals run with the benefit of local laws covering segregation. Operated in this manner they will have the support of both colored and white veterans.

The proposal was made by Rep. Overton Brooks of Louisiana. He placed a letter in the Congressional Record last Tuesday, signed by 56 members of the House, urging the VA to abolish its integration policy.

* * *

A DELEGATION, composed of all southern congressmen, presented the letter to H. V. Higler, administrator of Veteran Affairs. Those in the party included Reps. John B. Williams (Dem., Miss.) George M. Grant of Alabama and James C. Davis of Georgia.

After a 45-minute discussion with Higler "urging that local and state laws relating to segregation be applied to the hospital, Brooks said Higler promised to take the matter under advisement.

The VA spokesman said, however, Mr. Higley actually said he would have to take up the matter with the White House.

* * *

HE SAID Veterans hospitals, like all federal facilities, are under an executive directive prohibiting segregation adding that any change in policy is out of jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration.

The petition letter was signed by Representatives from Lousiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Virginia.

Tuskegeee VA Plans Hospital Addition

Courier
Sat. 3-23-57
Pittsburgh Pa.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—A construction contract for $1,663,000 has been awarded the Jordan Company of Columbus, Ga., for alterations and additions at the VA Hospital, here, it was announced by Dr. T. T. Tilden, manager of that installation.

Dixie asks jim crow but VA is 'happy'

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
Sat. 3-30-57

WASHINGTON (ANP) — A Veterans Administration spokesman last week said that they (the VA) were "very happy with the present policy, integration and all," in answer to a proposal to resegregate.

Georgian Seeks Integration End In VA Hospitals

Daily World
Thurs. 3-21-57
Atlanta Ga.

Georgia Veteran Service Director Pete Wheeler Wednesday strongly endorsed the request to end integration in Veteran Administration hospitals.

Commenting on the letter sent by the Georgia delegation in the House of Representatives to VA Administration Harvey Higley, Wheeler said:

"Hospitals are certainly not the place to bring about drastic racial or social reforms. We have had complaints from both races on this matter. Integration is working a hardship on both Negro and white hospitalized veterans."

Georgia's ten representatives all signed the letter together with 46 other representatices from southern states. The letter asked that the VA hospital comply with state laws prohibiting integration, and requested that the south be allowed to restore operation on a segregaed basis.

Higley, who ordered all Veteran Administration hospitals integrated in Sept. 1953 on direct edict from President Eisenhower, said he will forward the southern representative's request to the President for consideration.

Integrated VA Hospitals Hit

Post Herald
Birmingham Ala.

VALLEY PARK, May 16 (U.P.)—If federal hospitals must be racially integrated Mississippi veterans should go out of state for medical care, State Rep. Buddy Newman told the State Sovereignty Commission today.

"I would rather crawl to an integrated hospital in a Northern state than be delivered by limousine to an integrated hospital in our great state of Mississippi," Newman said in a letter. "If it must be integrated let it be away from the soil of Mississippi."

Newman protested the commission's recommendation that the state donate land for a VA hospital, which would be integrated in line with federal policy.

Halt Integration, VA Hospitals Asked

Post Herald
Birmingham Ala.

WASHINGTON, March 19 (U.P.)—Southern congressmen asked the Veterans Administration today to end its policy of racial integration in VA hospitals.

A delegation headed by Rep. Overton Brooks (D., La.) called on H. V. Higley, administrator of veterans affairs, to protest the integration policy.

Rep. John Bell Williams (D., Miss.) said the group presented petitions "pointing up the trouble" that he said has resulted from ending racial segregation in the hospitals.

He said Higley replied that the integration order stemmed from a directive from President Eisenhower and he was powerless to change it. However, Higley promised to forward the petitions to the White House, Williams said.

Closing 2 Hospitals Would Save Million A Year, Says Army

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP) — Army leaders told senators yesterday they could save a million dollars a year if Congress would let them close down hospitals at Hot Springs, Ark., and Waltham, Mass.

Maj. Gen. Silas B. Hays, Army Surgeon General, told a Senate Appropriations Subcommittee it is costing more than 3½ million dollars a year to keep open Murphy General Hospital at Waltham and the Army-Navy Hospital at Hot Springs.

He said the Massachusetts hospital has an average of 90 patients, capacity for 450 to 525, a staff more than 200 and costs $1,877,000 a year to operate.

He said the Arkansas hospital has an average of 70 patients, a capacity for 415 to 514, a staff of 200 and costs $1,731,000 a year to operate.

For several years, Arkansas and Massachusetts members of Congress have inserted a rider in the annual defense appropriations bill requiring directing that the two hospitals be kept open.

The House Appropriations Committee did this again this year but an economy - minded House struck out the rider on the House floor.

Sen. Ellender (D-La.), acting chairman of the Senate committee, asked Army officials if they considered the House committee action "a mandate" to keep the hospitals open.

Hays replied "there is no requirement" for either hospital.

Under questions, he said a number of defense medical and hospital facilities are available near Waltham and there is only a small service personnel load in Arkansas that could be handled by existing medical facilities there.

Army leaders said the Air Force now uses part of Murphy for office space and the Army Engineers Corps would take over remaining space if hospital use is discontinued.

They said the Arkansas hospital would be turned over to the Veterans Administration, Public Health Service or some other federal agency.

Hays said the first year savings if the Army could close both would be $400,000 and "approximately one million dollars" each year thereafter.

INTEGRATED HOSPITAL BRINGS OBJECTIONS

Jackson Citizens Council Protests Proposal

JACKSON, Miss., May 29.—(UP) — The Jackson Citizens Council warned Wednesday that location of an integrated veterans hospital in North Jackson "would be an open invitation to demands for non-white housing accommodations . . . as well as demands to integrate schools in such areas."

The council said in a statement that the same "Left Wing" groups which caused integration in veterans hospitals "have also instigated a vast multi-million dollar program of residential integration known as 'Free By '63,' the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation."

The statement also noted that the Supreme Court has "deprived private citizens of the protection of the law" by "striking down restrictive covenants."

Earlier, two Delta American Legion posts expressed opposing views on the squabble over donation of state land to the Federal Government for construction of an 11 million dollar integrated veterans hospital.

Long-Term Patients May Leave Hospital For Jobs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Increasing numbers of long-term patients are able to leave Veterans Administration hositals take aying jobs under a new vocational guidance program that is beginning to produce results, VA said Wednesday.

During the first three months of 1957, a total of 2,835 patients were placed in jobs outside the hospital by VA's vocational counseling service and through state and local agencies.

During the three months August through October 1954, when the vocational counseling rogram was developing about 200 patients were so placed.

The figures include veterans who have recovered from mental illness, tuberculosis, and other seriously disabling illnesses.

The VA neuropsychiatric hospital at Coatesville, Pa., for example reports that former patients are making good in many fields.

Dr. Earl P. Brannon manager of the hospital, said patients who have spent more than 10 years in hospitals, fighting severe illness are back on their feet again supporting families and doing well on the job.

"The idea that former mental atients can't do complicated work just isn't so." Dr. Brannon said "Our patients go into all types of jobs, according to their abilities, he said. "We try to discharge every man with a job and we find most of them make excellent employees."

Patients who have been hospitalized by VA. for mental illness are not sent out "cold" to try their hand at former jobs, Dr. Brannon explained.

The Coatesville hospital has a machine shop and a carpenter shop where men can brush up and rusty skills. Ex-plumbers, electricians, stock clerks and bookkeepers are encouraged to work along with regular hospital employes for several months before they leave. Former typists regain speed under the guidance of an educational therapist.

Dr. Brannon said job hunting starts before the patient is discharged. The hospital's vocational counselor tests the patient's aptitudes and sizes up his work skills. The Pennsylvania State Service refers him to interest employees.

"Philadelphia employers are very cooperative," said Dr. Brannon. "They are fair-minded about accepting a man on his merit and present condition."

Acceptance by the employer, by the former mental patients family, and by the community are necessary for a former patient to stay at work as an independent, self-sufficient citizen, Dr. Brannon emphasized.

30d 1957

Louisville Woman Gets High Post At V.A. Hospital

Daily World
June 1-27-57
Atlanta Ga.

LOUISVILLE -- (ANP) — Miss Mary Louise Alexander, a native of this city and graduate of Central High school and Municipal College (1949), now has the distinction of being the only Negro woman ever employed on a professional basis in a southern Veterans' Administration hospital.

Miss Alexander is now employed at the VA Hospital in Lexington, Ky., as a Psychiatric Worker, where she directs treatment of both white and Negro patients, and aids their mental rehabilitation. She took advance training at Raymond Kent School of Social Work, Louisville, and Iowa State University, Iowa City. Miss Alexander received her Master's Degree in August, 1956, at University of Illinois School of Social Work

Kentucky Woman Gets High Post At VA Hospital

Courier 3-30-57
Louisville Ky.

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Dixie Urges Segregated VA Hospitals

Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
March 20-57
P. 3

WASHINGTON, March 19—Fifty-six Southern members of Congress today called on the Veterans Administration to restore segregation in VA hospitals in conformance with local and state laws.

The entire Georgia delegation in the House of Representatives signed a petition for such action along with colleagues from Mississippi, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Virginia and South Carolina.

Rep. James C. Davis of Stone Mountain was among a group of the Southerners who personally presented the petition to VA Administrator H. V. Higley.

Noting that VA hospitals were authorized by Congress for the purpose of caring for sick and wounded veterans who need hospital treatment, the petition said:

"Nowhere in the law authorizing these institutions do we find any reference to the use of these agencies to put over racial or social reforms.

"Since September 1953 VA hospitals throughout the nation have been integrated often in violation of state and local statutes.

"We believe that the criticism which has been rising against VA hospitals can be allayed and the service which these hospitals render to both Negro and white veterans will be greatly improved by allowing state and local laws relating to segregation to apply.

"In the interest then of restoring the efficiency and the morale to these hospitals, we are calling upon you to authorize immediately the applications of state and local laws back to these institutions.

"We want both white and black veterans to receive the best treatment which VA hospitals can give; but we want these races segregated and hospitals run with the benefit of local laws covering segregation. Operated in this manner, they will have the support of both colored and white veterans."

Reps. George Grant of Alabama, Overton Brooks of Louisiana and John Bell Williams of Mississippi, joined Davis in presenting the petition to Higley.

The VA administrator reportedly told them he was simply carrying out the orders of President Eisenhower by integrating the hospitals.

Florida congressmen did not join their Southern colleagues in the move.

Medical Care For Vets Not Being Abandoned

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
March 4-4-57

Veterans Administration is NOT abandoning its hometown medical care program in Michigan or in any other state, Dr. William S. Middleton, VA Chief Medical Director, said today.

Nor is any reduction planned in this service to veterans with service-connected disabilities, he added.

The Chief Medical Director issued the statement to correct reports that VA intends to cancel the hometown care program in eight states.

He said the reports apparently arose from a misunderstanding of VA contract previsions under negotiation in eight states and Hawaii to speed hometown medical care to eligible veterans and eliminate duplication of work.

The states are California, Colorado, Michigan, North Carolina, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington and Wisconsin.

The new contracts in seven of these states and in Hawaii will be with Blue Cross-Blue Shield organizations that serve socities in providing hometown care for eligible veterans by private physicians Dr. Middleton said.

In South Dakota, the contract will be directly with the state medical association.

Present contracts with the Blue Cross-Blue Shield organizations and the South Dakota State Medical Association for the program in these eight states and Hawaii expire June 30, 1957.

Effective date of the new contracts is to be July 1, 1957.

In states other than the eight in which contracts are being negotiated, VA has direct agreements with state medical societies under which the societies render certain services for the hometown program without charge.

VA Offers Assist To Homemakers

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Apr. 2-4-57

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Wives of sick veterans are being taught how to be better cooks and grocery shoppers by Veterans Administration dietitians.

Some veterans leaving VA hospitals to recuperate at home require special attention to their diets. The doctors' prescriptions on diet must be carried out by wives who do the cooking, and even excellent cooks need help in dealing with the complexities of nutrition for the sick, VA said.

Dietitians of VA hospitals and outpatients clinics not only teach these wives how to modify their cooking to provide necessary nutrients for health, but also how to stretch their dollars in shopping so they can buy the foods needed.

Many of the wives go to the nearest VA hospital or outpatient clinic for the instruction. In some cases, the dietitians visit wives at their homes.

This work by the dietitians aids in more rapid and frequently more complete recovery of the ill veterans, VA said.

30d 1957 TUSKEGEE, ALA.

VA Hospital Will Present Two-Week Veterans' Event

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Nov. 5—A two-week celebration of Veterans Day has been scheduled at the VA Hospital here, according to Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager.

The gala celebration will begin Tuesday evening, Nov. 5, with a coronation ball and the presentation of awards to the hospital's softball and bowling championship teams for 1957. During the Coronation exercises, the patients' "Queen" will be crowned resulting from ballots received from patients in their contest held last week.

Candidates, student affiliate nurses at the hospital, include Misses Kathryn Johnson, Jackson, Miss.; Betty Seawright, Greenville, S. C., and Julia K. Winston, Atlanta.

Thursday, Nov. 7 the Vetegee Bowl parade led by the Tuskegee HS Band, "Miss TIHS" and majorettes will get under way at 12:30 p.m. Other organizations participating in the parade will include the Infantry and Air Force drill teams and Color Guard from Tuskegee Institute; Lewis Adams School, Chambliss Children's House, Washington Public School, American Legion Auxiliary, VFW Auxiliary, American Red Cross, American Federation of Government Employees, Salvation Army, Iota Phi Iota Phi Lambda Sorority, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, along with floats, decorated bicycles representing the patients' wards.

The patients' "Queen" will reign supreme in the parade. Following the parade the game will be played between the A and B teams of the Tuskegee Institute High School.

Friday evening, Nov. 6, the "Queen" and her court will assist Aubrey O. Page, theatrical specialist, in a special veterans' program called "Over There." This project will take place in the Recreation Building.

The final activity for the period terminates on Veterans Day, Nov. 11 with a special program featuring the Tuskegee Institute Band. This program, sponsored jointly by the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and their auxiliaries will start at 9:45 a.m.

Throughout the celebration, the library will have a display of books on all wars along with equipment and medals now cherished by the veterans.

$1,663,000 Work Contract Let At Veterans Hospital

A construction contract for $1,663,000 has been awarded the Jordan Company of Columbus, Ga., for alternations and additions at the Tuskegee VA Hospital, it was announced by Dr. T. T. Tildon, manager.

This contract covers a second phase of a vast modernization program and is designed to make the facility one of the most modern in the nation. The work involves an increase in the laundry facilities. Also in this contract is the modernization of seven neuropsychiatric wards which will make possible a greatly improved program for the care and treatment of the patients.

The Jordan Company is presently engaged in the first phase of the construction program which included a new warehouse, modernization and alterations to several clinics and medical wards. This work is due for completion later this year and amounted to $1,332,000.

Subsequent phases of this modernization program will include buildings for activity therapies and is slated for the fiscal year 1958.

Youths Volunteer Services At Tuskegee VA Hospital

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE Ala., March 22 — Young people of high school and college age are making a valuable contribution in volunteer service at the Tuskegee VA Hospital.

The cheer and enthusiasm of the young volunteers and the services they perform are of great assistance to patients and members of the hospital staff, a study just completed by the VA Voluntary Service shows, James T. Williams, chief of the Hospital's Special Series, said today.

In return, the young people gain satisfaction from fulfilling their responsibility for community service and often develop interest in careers in medicine and hospital work, Williams said. The hospital is making plans for an even greater utilization of the services of the youth during the coming vacation season. An effort is being made to assign these volunteers in areas where their services might be educationally profitable to them as well as to provide additional morale services for the patients. Most of these assignments are restricted to persons above the age of 16. However, younger volunteers may be assigned to certain group projects.

The hundreds of services which may be performed by young volunteers at the VA Hospital include delivering books and flowers to wards, acting as hostesses and receptionists, pushing wheelchair patients, and reading, shopping for patients.

Those with special skills may shelve and catalogue library books, assist in laboratories and blood banks, help with production of newspapers and work as disk jockeys for hospital radio program.

Williams said, in assigning young volunteers to activities involving direct contact with patients, careful consideration is given to disabilities of patients involved and the degree of supervision that can be given by the hospital staff.

CITED IN TUSKEGEE—Dr. T. T. Tildon, right, manager of the VA Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., chats with four honored guests at the annual Recognition Ceremony for Volunteers conducted at the hospital. Left to right: Brig. Gen. James V. Thompson, assistant to the commander, Fort Benning, Ga.; Mrs. Velma Harrison, honored as regular volunteer of the year; Miss Ruth Richardson, high school volunteer of the year, and Lena Ivory, college student volunteer of the year.

Nursing Assistant Lauded For Aid Rendered Patients

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The annual award for psychiatric aide of the year was given to Ivery Chambliss at a ceremony held at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Thursday, May 16. He received a gold pin from the National Mental Health Association, sponsors of the nationwide activity.

Chambliss was cited for services to neuropsychiatric patients far beyond the requirements of his job as nursing assistant.

During the past year, he displayed iniative and ingenuity in organizing a patient's council on the ward to which he was assigned, established an excellent diversional therapy program to maintain ward morale during periods when other treatment activities were not in progress, and aided patients of the ward in many ways toward adjustment and rehabilitation for future roles as functioning members of his community and family.

He was selected from more than 425 nursing assistants at the Tuskegee Hospital.

Dr. W. E. Lewis, chief, neuropsychiatric service, in addressing the employes present at the ceremony, emphasized the important role of the nursing assistant. "Tranquilizing drugs," he said, "can be effective in the total rehabilitation of our patients only if there is a strong medical team to administer the supportive therapies." The nursing assistant is a very important member of that team.

The presentation was made by Dr. T. T. Tildon, hospital manager, and Mrs. Jurhetta N. Smoot, chief, Nursing Service. Music was furnished by the "Teenettes" and "Statics," two versatile vocal groups from Tuskegee Institute High School.

CONGRATULATIONS—Dr. Alan P. Smith, Jr., Chief, Acute-Intensive Treatment Service at the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama, receives the congratulations of the Hospital Manager, Dr. T. T. Tildon and Director of Professional Services, Dr. P. P. Barker upon his return from the Second International Congress for Psychiatry held in Zurich, Switzerland. Dr. Smith, representing the American Psychiatric Association in a symposium with several world-renowned psychiatrists on "The Utilization of Spontaneous Art in Relation to the Problem of Schizophrenia."

30d 1957

VA HOSPITAL- Tuskegee, ALabama

Miss Anna B. Raines, who recently retired from the Tuskegee VA Hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., where she was employed for more than 30 years, receives a Certificate of Commendation from Dr. T. T. Tilson, manager of that installation. Miss Raines, whose services were high lighted by the development of the Family Care Program fo neuropsychiatric patients, now resides at 466 Old Wheat St., N.E., Atlanta.

Europe or Korea either, so if we can buy thousands of foreigners homes, clothes, feed them, even give them jobs, then we should at least let the Negroes, who fought for this country, keep the homes they already have, and not be bombing their homes and churches. I might be wrong, but to me that doesn't seem civilized.

Montgomery, Ala

At present I am being treated by Negro doctors and nurses at the Tuskegee V.A. Hospital, and I assure you, I could not be treated better anywhere else. All of the personnel here have treated me wonderful. I take this opportunity to thank them.

GLENDON M. HETHCOX (White)
Ward D, Bed 37,
VAH, Tuskegee, Ala.

★ Tell It ★

To Old Grandma

Your name and address must be given on letter ★ But upon request, name will often be withheld at the Editor's discretion ★ We reserve the right to shorten letters ★ No poetry, please ★ Repeat: No letter will be printed unless Editor knows who wrote it.

Advertiser

Reply To Fox

p. 2B

EDITOR, THE ADVERTISER — I am writing this letter in reference to the one written by David C. Fox Jr. in the Jan. 23 issue of your paper.

I should like Mr. Fox to know that I am also a veteran of 12½ years service. Seven and one half of those years were overseas. Believe you me, they did not pick any color to put in a foxhole beside me. These Negro boys got just as cold and hungry as I did, their parents were just as proud of them as your and mine were of us. So let's don't kick them in the face.

Dec. 1-27-57

I don't remember seeing any Hungarian soldiers or refugees fighting in

NOAH R. CALHOUN, chief of dental service and oral surgeon at Veterans Administration hospital, Tuskegee, Ala., will visit Tallahassee, Fla., Feb. 12-14 to serve as a clinician at the 28th annual meeting and 31st annual clinic of the Florida A & M University Clinical Association.

MISS ANNA B. RAINES, who recently retired from the Tuskegee VA Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama, where she was employed for more than 30 years, receives a Certificate of Commendation from Dr. T. T. Tildon, Manager of that installation. Miss Raines, whose services were highlighted by the development of the Family Care Program for neuropsychiatric patients, now resides at 486 Old Wheat Street, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

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Subsequent phases of this modernization program will include buildings for activity therapies and is slated for the fiscal year 1958.

Wins Psychiatric Award

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The annual award for "psychiatric aide of the year" was given to Ivery Chambliss at a ceremony held at the Veterans Administration Hospital.

VA Employees Receive Awards

TUSKEGEE, Ala., Oct. 26—Awards were made to several employes of the Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, for outstanding performance and suggestions which resulted in a savings of money or a greater efficiency for the hospital.

Receiving awards were: Ivery J. Chambliss, nursing service, for outstanding performance as a hospital nursing assistant; Mrs. Annie D. Strong, social service, for

ATTEND 1957 COMMENCEMENT

TALLADEGA COLLEGE, Ala.—Dr. Carl Powell of Mobile, now a surgeon in the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, was a representative of the class of 1947 during the Commencement season at Talladega College. Seated at Dr. Powell's right in Fanning Refectory is Mrs. Powell, also a practicing physician.

in the development and conduct of the family care program which was pioneered at this hospital; Mrs. Jessie Robinson, nursing service, for the development of a Patients Manual forward procedures and policies; Jesse W. Esau, dietetic service, for the suggestion of a new method of cracking eggs in large quantities; Mrs. Ina V. Carothers, nursing service, for a suggestion relating to improved procedures in patients hygiene; and William Richardson, laboratory service, for the development of a hoist for use in the morgue.

The cash value for the above awards is as follows: Ivery J. Chamblis, $85; Mrs. Annie D. Strong, $135; Mrs. Jessie Robinson, $55; Jesse W. Esau, $20; Mrs. Ina V. Carothers, $15 and William Richardson, $35.

LIBRARIAN HAILED:—Some read books for pleasure. Others read for profit. But Dr. Sadie F. Delaney, L. H. D., chief librarian of the veterans Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama, has read books for many years with a single purpose in mind: to determine their helpfulness to persons in need.

Fruitage of her work with veterans and others has been conspicuous; and now her work is called "bibliotherapy." Whatever its name, Mrs. Delaney has been pioneering in this kind of service to others for some 30 odd years. On the side, she has learned Braille and Moon Point in order to teach these systems to more than 400 patients; and develop more book readers among them.

SEGREGATION PLEA AIMED AT VA UNITS

Petition By Southerners Cites Hospitals

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—A petition is being circulated among Southern congressmen asking segregation of whites and Negroes in veterans hospitals in the South.

Representative Overton Brooks (D., La.) said the petition will be presented "in the next two or three days" to Administrator Harvey Higley of the Veterans Administration.

The petition, Representative Brooks said, will ask that segregation among patients be carried out "where local laws are applicable."

The congressmen estimated between 40 and 50 signatures have been put on the petition so far. He declined to give specific wording of the petition or to say who has signed it.

Representative William Tuck (D., Va.) said he has signed the petition although he "had nothing to do with originating it." The former governor of Virginia said state law should apply in the case of Federal facilities within a state and that there has been "violation of Virginia laws" in connection with such property for some years. Mr. Tuck said he understood some other Virginians have also signed.

Halt Integration VA Hospitals Asked

WASHINGTON, March 19 (U.P.)—Southern congressmen asked the Veterans Administration today to end its policy of racial integration in VA hospitals.

A delegation headed by Rep. Overton Brooks (D., La.) called on H. V. Higley, administrator of veterans affairs, to protest the integration policy.

Rep. John Bell Williams (D., Miss.) said the group presented petitions "pointing up the trouble" that he said has resulted from ending racial segregation in the hospitals.

He said Higley replied that the integration order stemmed from a directive from President Eisenhower and he was powerless to change it. However, Higley promised to forward the petitions to the White House, Williams said.

Dixie Urges Segregated VA Hospitals

WASHINGTON, March 19—Fifty-six Southern members of Congress today called on the Veterans Administration to restore segregation in VA hospitals in conformance with local and state laws.

The entire Georgia delegation in the House of Representatives signed a petition for such action along with colleagues from Mississippi, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Virginia and South Carolina.

Rep. James C. Davis of Stone Mountain was among a group of the Southerners who personally presented the petition to VA Administrator H. V. Higley.

Noting that VA hospitals were authorized by Congress for the purpose of caring for sick and wounded veterans who need hospital treatment, the petition said:

"Nowhere in the law authorizing these institutions do we find any reference to the use of these agencies to put over racial or social reforms.

"Since September 1953 VA hospitals throughout the nation have been integrated often in violation of state and local statutes.

"We believe that the criticism which has been rising against VA hospitals can be allayed and the service which these hospitals render to both Negro and white veterans will be greatly improved by allowing state and local laws relating to segregation to apply.

"In the interest then of restoring the efficiency and the morale to these hospitals, we are calling upon you to authorize immediately the applications of state and local laws back to these institutions.

"We want both white and black veterans to receive the best treatment which VA hospitals can give; but we want these races segregated and hospitals run with the benefit of local laws covering segregation. Operated in this manner, they will have the support of both colored and white veterans."

Reps. George Grant of Alabama, Overton Brooks of Louisiana and John Bell Williams of Mississippi, joined Davis in presenting the petition to Higley.

The VA administrator reportedly told them he was simply carrying out the orders of President Eisenhower by integrating the hospitals.

Florida congressmen did not join their Southern colleagues in the move.

South Seeks VA Hospital Segregation

WASHINGTON, March 19 (AP)—A group of 56 Southern congressmen today called on H. V. Higley, veteran administrator, to direct that Veterans Hospitals observe state and local segregation laws.

Headed by Rep. Overton Brooks (D-La), four of the group presented Higley a letter signed by 56 House members from seven states asking the administrator to act "in the interest of restoring the efficiency and the morale" of Veterans Hospitals.

"We want both white and Negro veterans to receive the best treatment which VA hospitals can give," said the letter. "But we want these races segregated and hospitals run with the benefit of local laws covering segregation."

Reps. Williams (D-Miss), Grant (D-La) and Davis (D-Ga) accompanied Brooks to Higley's office to present the letter. It noted that since September, 1953, VA hospitals have been integrated "often in violation of state and local stautes."

The group said there has been rising criticism of the hospitals and that action by Rigley could allay this criticism and result in improved service to both whites and Negroes at the hospitals.

The matter, he said, has been under study by the American Legion and other veterans groups.

House members from Mississippi, North Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina signed the letter.

Happy With Present Policy

Small Chance To Resegregate VA Hospitals Says Spokesman

Washington-(ANP)-Segregation in all Federal facilities was abolished by an executive directive issued by the President of the United States, and any change in this policy will have to come from the White House. Thus spoke an executive at the Veterans Administration regarding a proposal by southern congressmen to resegregate veterans hospitals.

The southern proposal came to public attention Tuesday when Cong. Overton Brooks placed in the Congressional Record a letter signed by 56 members of the House of Representatives urging the Veterans Administration to abolish its policy of integration in veterans hospitals.

The letter was presented to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, H. V. Higler by a delegation led by Louisiana's Representative Brooks. Others making up the delegation were Congressmen John Bell Williams of Mississippi, George M. Grant of Alabama, and James C. Davis of Georgia.

After discussing the problem for 45 minutes with the Veterans Administrator and "urging that local and state laws relating to segregation be applied to the operation of the hospitals, Congressman Brooks reported that the Administrator said he would take the entire matter under careful advisement.

A spokesman from the VA said Mr. Higley actually said he would have to take up the matter with the White House. The Veterans hospitals, like all other federal facilities, are working under an executive directive prohibiting segregation. Any change in policy is out of the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration.

The spokesman said they were "very happy with the present policy - integration and all". And, he added, the Administrator made no committments whatsoever. When mandates of this kind come you just accept them, that' s all.

The letter, as placed in the Congressional Record, points out that Congress authorized hospitals to take care of the sick and wounded veterans who need treatment. These agencies are not to be used to put over racial or social reforms.

"Since September 1953, VA hospitals throughout the nation have been integrated often in violation of state and local statutes" the letter continued.

"We believe that the criticism which has been rising against VA hospitals can be allayed and the service which these hospitals render to both Negro and white veterans will be greatly improved by allowing State and local laws relating to segregation to apply."

The manifesto went on to urge VA officials to resegregate these hospitals "in the interest of restoring the efficiency and the morale" of the institutions.

The legislators claimed that they wanted both white and Negro veterans to receive the best treatment which VA hospitals can give, "but we want these races segregated and hospitals run with the benefit of local laws covering segregation."

The petition letter was signed by Representatives from the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina and Virginia.

The petitioners claimed that they made no effort to obtain signatures from states like Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas. And they added, they made no all-out effort to secure signatures from any member of Congress, but "signatures just kept coming" from those who possessed the same viewpoint, and they held the list open for them.

Reveal Move To Segregate Vets

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 4-13-57
P. 7

WASHINGTON — A petition is being circulated among Southern Congressmen asking segregation of whites and Negroes in Veterans Administration hospitals in the South.

The petition, reportedly being sent to Veterans Administrator Harvey Higley, has been signed by some members of the Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama Congressional delegations.

A number of representatives are reported to have withdrawn their signatures after news of the petition leaked to the press.

The petition reads, in part, "We want both white and Negro veterans to receive the best treatment which VA hospitals can give; but we want these races segregated and hospitals run with the benefit of local laws covering segregation."

VA hospitals were integrated in 1953.

In another action, the American Veterans committee attached what it said was seeming discrimination against Negro veterans in the South. Testifying before a House Banking subcommittee studying GI housing benefits "is another clear case of using federal funds for continuing segregation."

He urged the subcommittee to take action that would assure Negro veterans that they would not be deprived of any of their rights under the GI bill.

All veterans interested in joining forces against the included plans to segregate Negro and white Veterans in Veterans Administration Hospitals, please contact Veterans Administration Inc. 860 Vance ave. Memphis, Tennessee.

J. F. Estes, president of Veterans Benefit Inc., a mid-south organization has filed a protest with Higley and the House Veterans Affairs committee.

Estes said his group will protest "vigorously" against any move to return segregation to veterans facilities.

Mississippi May Give Land For Integrated VA Hospital

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.
Wed 5-8-57

JACKSON, Miss., May 7 (U.P.)—A state agency created to maintain Mississippi's segregation of races found itself today in the uncomfortable position of favoring donating state land for an integrated veterans hospital. One member rebelled.

"They're deliberately integrating, as part of an overall scheme to force it down our throat," State Sen. Earl Evans Jr., of Canton, said of State Sovereignty Commission action supporting providing a site for a new VA hospital here.

The commission, created by the 1956 Legislature and given a $250,000 budget, went on record as favoring donation of the land but asking that it be kept as far as possible from the state medical center here.

VA hospitals are integrated as part of federal policy.

Evans, only member present to vote against the motion, protested:

"Here a state agency created to keep segregation is in the position of being a part in the creation of an integrated facility or denying medical facilities to the veterans of Mississippi."

Gov. J. P. Coleman, chairman of the sovereignty group, said "That's exactly the position we're in." He asked that the record show he would have voted for the motion if the chairman could vote.

The governor said "It would put us in a bad light over the country to deny the land, to indicate we're willing to deny the veterans these facilities just to prove we're segregationists.

"There's a great deal of difference between putting grown people together in a hospital and putting children together in a school."

Mississippi Roundup—

Gov. Coleman Blasts Editorial On Integrated VA Hospital

Thurs. 5-9-57 Post-Herald B'ham, Ala. A53

JACKSON, May 8 (U.P.)—Gov. J. P. Coleman termed as "libel" today a newspaper editorial charging the State Sovereignty Commission with aiding racial integration in Mississippi.

The editorial, in today's Jackson Daily News, was entitled "Munich Day in Mississippi" and blasted the commission for recommending that the state carry out a 1954 legislative act by donating land for construction of a Veterans Administration hospital here. It would be integrated in line with federal policy.

Coleman issued a three-page statement in reply which he said he would run tomorrow in The Daily News as a paid advertisement.

In it Coleman charged the newspaper with being "just a little disappointed that the administration has scored a 100 per cent success in the maintenance of segregation in all areas where the state possessed any authority."

The Daily News opposed Coleman in the 1955 gubernatorial election.

"The editor of The Daily News (Frederick Sullens) is now on a trip to Europe," Coleman said. "It is obvious that he did not write this monstrosity cloaked in the form of an editorial. Therefore, upon being furnished with an affidavit containing the name of the ghost writer who gave birth to this libel, I will make a substantial contribution in cash to each of the veterans organizations in our state."

The editorial accused Coleman of "planning the demise" of the commission, created to maintain segregation in Mississippi.

"Upon its creation he thwarts the will of a friendly Legislature, loaded the agency with orders to be anemic on performance concerning integration and by gubernatorial edict, the commission was doomed to serve as a political whiplash — at the expense of the taxpayers."

Coleman called the editorial "absured in its concocted statement of facts and fantastic in its contorted conclusions."

Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson, also a member of the Sovereignty Commission, pointed out the commission's action was endorsed by leaders of all veterans organizations in the state.

"I concur in and follow the recommendations of the Mississippi vetreans' organizations," Patterson said, "and in so doing I know that I am not condoning, embracing or knuckling to any form of integration."

Patterson said the state had no control over whether a veterans hospital will be integrated and "if a veterans' hospital is not available in Mississippi, these disabled and unfortunate veterans will be compelled to go to hospitals outside the state."

INTEGRATION BLAMED IN DEATH OF VETERANS

Commercial Appeal 7.8

Mississippian Cites 2 Cases In Letter To 'Ike'

Sat. 5-25-57

GREENWOOD, Miss., May 24. (UP)—Robert B. Patterson, executive secretary of the Mississippi Association of Citizens Councils, Friday cited two cases where racial integration "hastened" the death of two white veterans.

Mr. Patterson wrote President Eisenhower asking him to issue an executive order giving patients a choice of segregated or integrated VA hospital wards.

Mr. Patterson said two white residents of Indianola, Miss., were placed in a veterans hospital ward between Negroes. One, with a heart condition, was bathed in a tub that had been used minutes before for a Negro.

Both men died, Mr. Patterson said, "and I believe that integration hastened their passing."

Mississippi Roundup—

Integrated VA Hospital Approved Over Bitter Protests

Post-Herald B'ham, Ala.
Wed. 5-8-57

JACKSON, May 7 (U.P.)—The State Sovereignty Commission recommended today that Mississippi co-operate in building a racially-integrated Veterans Administration hospital here despite protests that the action sanctioned a breakdown of segregation.

The commission, in its recommendation to the State Building Commission, said the $11 million federal facility should be built as far from the segregated state medical school and training hospital as possible.

State Sen. Earl Evans bitterly protested that the State Sovereignty Commission "was created for the purpose of maintaining segregation and now we are becoming a party to creating integration."

The funds already have been allocated for the new hospital and the building commission was authorized under a 1954 act to donate land for it.

Gov. J. P. Coleman, chairman of both the building and sovereignty commissions, said the government has been put off as long as possible. He said a survey now is under way to determine whether the VA can use the land specified for the hospital.

The commission acted following a report by Atty. Gen. Joe Patterson, who headed a subcommittee to look into complaints of racial integration in the present VA hospital, which must be replaced.

The committee, he said, talked to all heads of veterans organizations in Mississippi and it was their unanimous recommendation that the state do nothing to stand in the way of construction of the new facility.

Patterson said it boiled down to whether Mississippians would go to an integrated VA hospital in Mississippi or out-of-state where they "perhaps would be examined by a Negro doctor."

He said he opposed the study in the first place as a "rather futile proposition" but now that the commission tackled it the building commission would not release the land without sovereignty's approval.

Evans said the commission had reports that officials at the present VA hospital purposely integrated white and Negro patients in the wards even when it was more convenient to keep them separated.

Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin said to stand in the way of building the hospital would "amount to depriving the veterans of this state of their rights."

The formal recommendation which the commission adopted was offered by Hugh N. Clayton of New Albany. He said the building commission should take every step possible under the 1954 law to keep the VA hospital away from the state facility.

Integrated VA Hospital Is Protested

Post-Herald Thurs. 5-23-57 B'ham, Ala.

GREENWOOD, May 22 (U.P.)—Mississippi's Citizens' Councils today joined the fight over an integrated Veterans Administration Hospital in Jackson, asking Congress to segregate the institutions according to state law and custom.

The council asked in a resolution that Congress stop the practice of complusory integration because the "humiliation of integration causes deep psychological reactions on physicially helpless war veterans which could greatly injure their health and well being in a way likely never to be undone."

The controversy began when the State Sovereignty Commission, charged with maintaning segregation, gave its approval to the donation of land for an 11 million dollar VA hospital in Jackson, even though the institution would be integrated.

STATE VFW TO STUDY INTEGRATED HOSPITAL

Memphis Commercial Appeal

Annual Mississippi Conclave Begins Today

7m 6-14-57

BILOXI, Miss., June 13. (UP) — The controversy over appropriation of land for a new integrated Veterans Hospital in Jackson is expected to erupt here this week end during the state Veterans of Foreign Wars annual encampment.

The conclave, which begins Friday, will hear resolutions from various posts on the matter. Some of them favor the state Sovereignty Commission's recommendation to grant the land while others oppose the action.

Allison M. James of Mount Olive, Mississippi department quartermaster-adjutant, will be opposed for re-election by Jesse F. Davis of Jackson for the highest administrative position in the state organization.

The third highest state post, junior vice commander, is sought by Jimmy Adcock of Gulfport and Earl Johnson of Columbia.

Robert Whitehead of Kosciusko is expected to succeed Sidney Russell of Grenada as state commander and Dewey Harkins of Oxford will advance from junior vice commander to senior vice commander.

VETERANS' HOSPITAL SEGREGATION ASKED

Memphis Commercial Appeal

Mississippi Legionnaires Score High Court

COMMANDER ELECTED

Mem. Thurs. 7-11-57

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., July 10. — The Mississippi Department of the American Legion Wednesday called on the Veterans Administration to "immediately cease the policy of integration" in its facilities in the state as being "detrimental to the recovery of veterans of the white and Negro races."

As an alternative to operating the facilities on a segregated basis, the Legion in state convention asked that Mississippi veterans be granted the "privilege of segregation to which we are accustomed."

"Segregation is to the best interest of the state and nation and promotes the rapid recovery of any veteran confined to or treated by Veterans Hospital facilities in Mississippi," the resolution from the beneficial legislation committee headed by Sam Waggoner of Newton, former state commander said.

"Any failure or refusal to practice segregation in any such facilities in Mississippi is detrimental to and will retard the recovery of veterans of the white and Negro races," the resolution continued.

Segregation Beneficial

The Legionnaires asserted in the resolution that "segregation of the races in all our institutions and in all phases of our social, cultural and educational life is beneficial to the best interest of all Mississippians."

"We assert that the Federal Government by its executive order forcing integration in Mississippi has violated the true basis and concept of the sovereignty of its respective states," the resolution stated.

The document was drafted by Mr. Waggoner; former State Commander Norman Johnson Jr., the public service commissioner from Philadelphia; State Senator George Yarbrough of Red Banks, and State Representative C. B. Newman of Issaquena County.

Court Criticized

Another resolution from the same committee and adopted on the convention floor criticized the United States Supreme Court for assertedly usurping powers not delegated to it in its recent opinions in cases opening files of the FBI in sedition cases.

The convention recommended corrective legislation by the Congress that will "permit the FBI the necessary freedom and ability to function in all spheres to combat communism within this nation."

The Legion elected Fred R. Metcalfe Jr., planter of Itta Bena, state commander to succeed Jack Pace of Magee. The World War II veteran announced he has arranged his business in order to devote full time to the office.

Mr. Metcalfe won out over Ralph W. Van DeLoah, World War I veteran of Gulfport, who moved for Mr. Metcalfes election by acclamation after the voting had indicated that result.

Auxiliary Elects

Meanwhile, the Women's Auxiliary, also in state of convention, elevated Mrs. J. O. Porter of McCalls Creek, from vice president to succeed Mrs. A. J. Mattox of Fulton, as president. Named vice president was Mrs. Harold Hale of Hattiesburg, with Mrs. Frank L. Whitman of Columbus, elected chaplain, and Mrs. H. W. Coleman of Clarksdale, historian.

Vice commanders of the three Legion districts elected were Thomas C. Bilello of Greenwood, Gary Moore of Winona, and John Rutherford of Bay St. Louis.

Bobby Peters of Jackson, won out over E. L. Sims of Anguilla, for sergeant at arms, with Frank Osborne of Greenwood, renamed chaplain without opposition.

District commanders for the nine white Legion districts named were—

Louis Cook of Tupelo, Guy G. Taylor of Oxford, Woodley Carr of Moorhead, Rodney Hamlin of West Point, Albert S. Johnston III of Carthage.

Thomas J. Kirk of Bentonia, Wendell Craft of Tylertown, P. L. McRaney of Prentiss, and Vaughn Smith of Pascagoula.

Legion Urges Integration End At VA Hospital

Daily News Wed 7-10-57 Jackson, Miss.

The American Legion Tuesday urged federal officials "to cease immediately the policy of integration" in Veterans' Administraiton hospitals in Mississippi.

The Legionaires, holding their state convention here, also asked that the activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People be investigated.

A resolution asking segregation in federal hospitals described segregation as "beneficial to the best interests of all Mississippians."

"Any failure or refusal to practic segregation in any hospital facility in Mississippi is detrimental and will retard the recovery of veterans of the white and colored races," the resolution said.

The resolution, authored by two members of the state legislature, Sen. George Yarbrough of Red Banks and Rep. C. B. (Buddy) Newman of Issaquena, said the federal government's integration edicts have "violated the true basis of the constitution of the United States and the sovereignty of the respective states."

The resolution declared that integration will wreck the harmony of the American people and threaten the security of the nation "to the delight of those who would destroy our form of government."

The state legislature was asked to investigate the NAACP in a resolution presented by the Philadelphia Post No. 138.

The resolution suggested that the NAACP is dominated by Communists.

Both resolutions were approved by the Beneficial Legislation Committee of the American Legion which is headed by Sam Waggoner, III, of Newton.

"We feel both resolutions are very important to the welfare of the state of Mississippi and its veterans," Waggoner commented.

The four-day American Legion concludes here Wednesday with the election of officers.

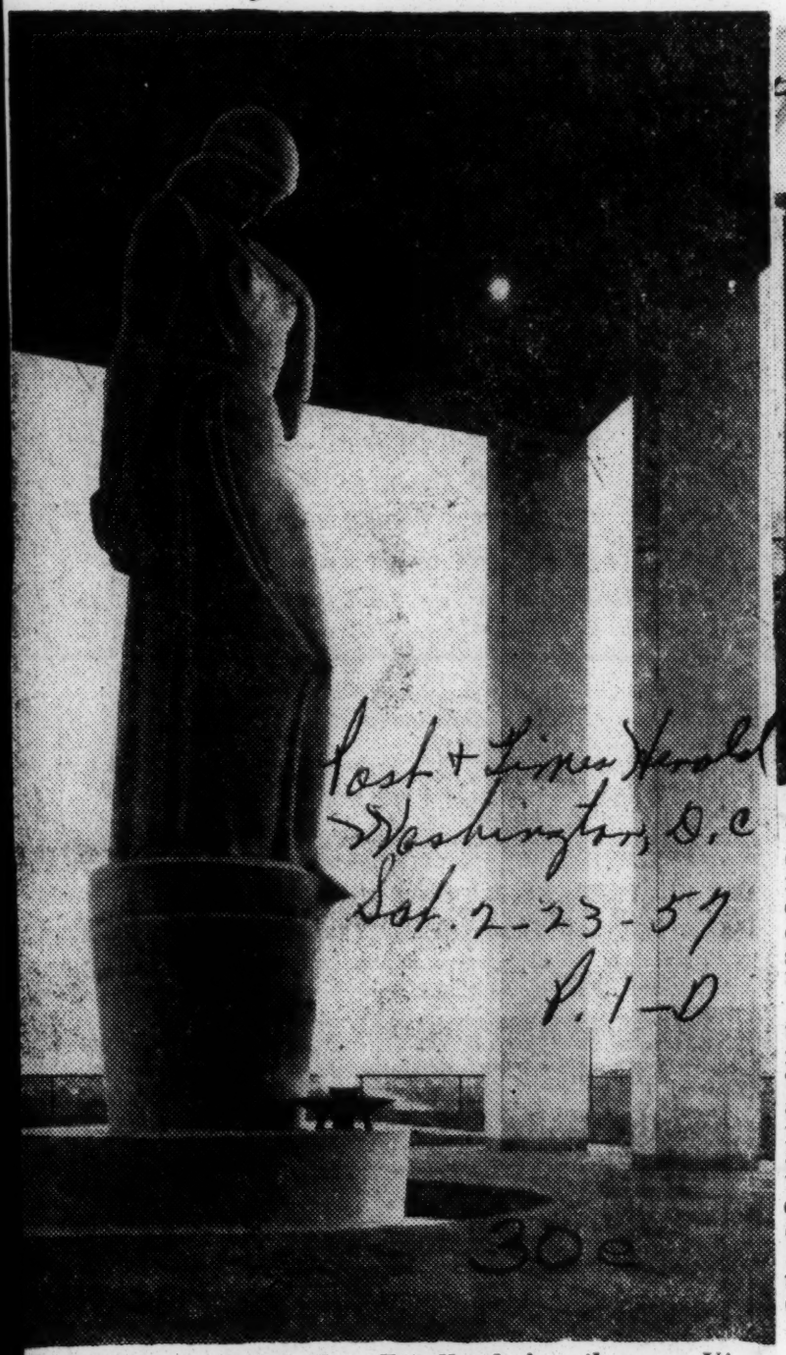
Fred Metcalfe of Itta Bena and Ralph Van Dolah of Gulfport are competing for the office of state commander.

John Rutherford of Bay St. Louis and W. H. Cook of Prentiss are candidates for vice-commander of the southern district and E. L. Sims of Anguilla and Bobby Peters are seeking the post of sergeant-at-arms.

Tom Bilello of Greenwood is unopposed for northern district vice-commander.

Among convention speakers Tuesday was Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin who described the American Legion as "one of the greatest deterrents to the spread of communism in this nature."

30e 1957



"Memory"—sculptor Leo Friedlander's tribute to Virginia dead of World War II and the Korean War

Hall of Memory

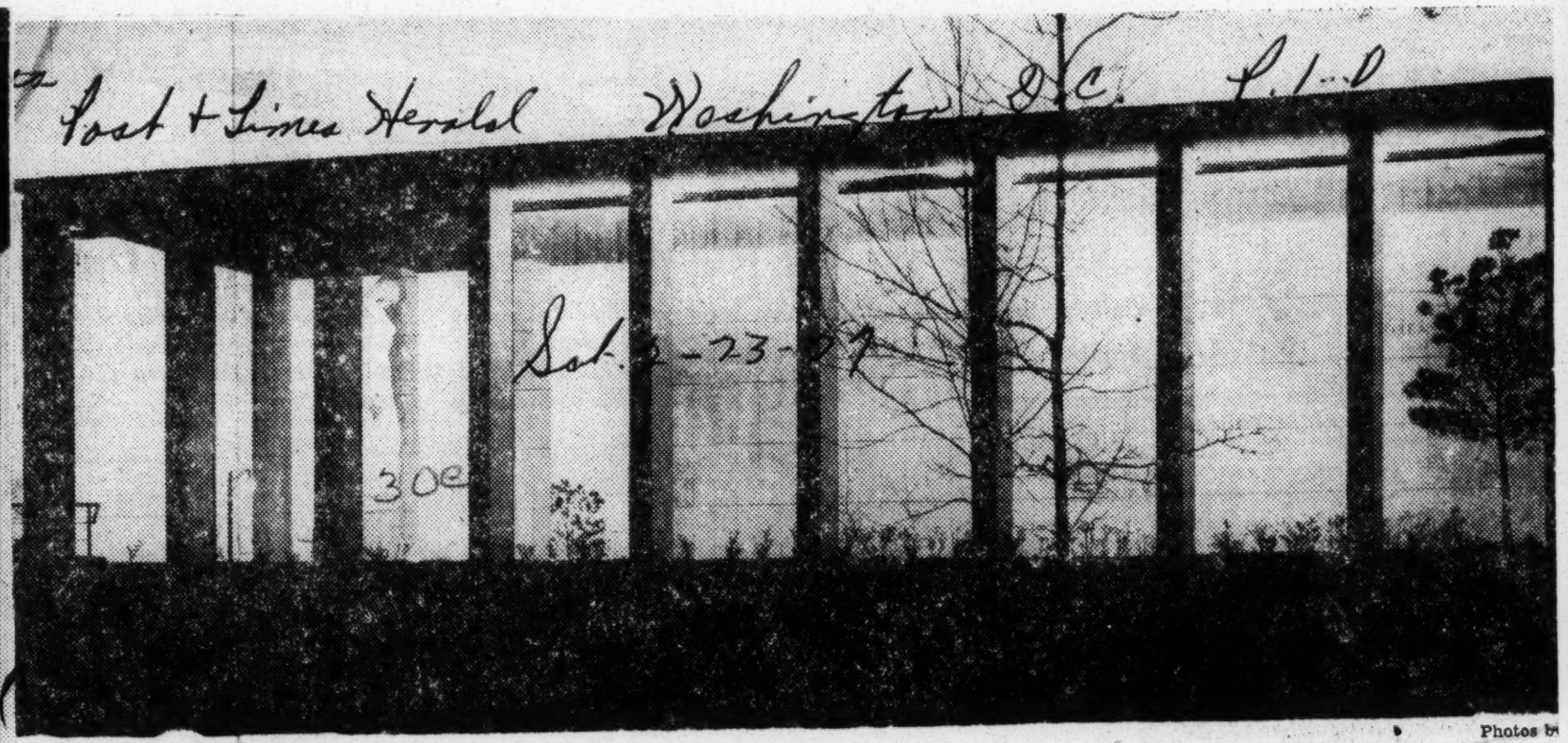
Post + Times Herald
Washington, D.C.
Sat. 2-23-57
30e P. 1-D

NEARLY 11,000 of Virginia's World War II and Korean War dead are honored in the newly-completed Hall of Memory in Richmond, Va., designed by two Washington architects.

Richard Collins, AIA, and the late Samuel J. Collins, AIA, designed the Hall of Memory, selected as the best in a competition sponsored in 1952 by the Virginia World War II Commission.

Located on U. S. Route 1, opposite the Lee Bridge entrance to Richmond, the Hall of Memory contains the names of 10,300 Virginia servicemen killed in action during the two wars.

Coffers within the memorial



Photos b

The Hall of Memory—prize-winning design by architects Richard and Samuel Collins that honors 10,300 Virginia servicemen.

contain relics from 150 battlefields on which Virginia soldiers were engaged and a pool outside the building contains similar relics from 50 naval battles.

The commission, in making the award to the architects noted that the design was not a "meaningless mausoleum" but a structure of beauty and simplicity that invited, welcomed and inspired the visitor yet at the same time preserved the dignity and honor of the war dead.

The structure was built by the Thorington Construction Co. of Richmond.

30f 1957

Army Refuses To Accept National Guard Proposal

Daily World Fri. 2-8-57
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON (INS) -- The Army refused to accept Tuesday a National Guard proposal for an 11-week basic training course for Guard recruits in place of the six months proposed by the pentagon.

Army Secretary Wilber Brucker told a House Armed Services Subcommittee which is investigating the readiness of the reserves that "It would not be an acceptable alternative, in my opinion."

Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Army chief of staff, informed the subcommittee that 290,000 National Guardsmen cannot be sent overseas now in the event of war because they are inadequately trained.

Taylor explained that the law requires that no one may be sent into combat until he has taken a four-month "survival course" of training. Taylor said 290,000 of the 406,000 National Guardsmen have not had this training.

OVERSEAS GARRISONS

The four-star general emphasized that in the event of a global conflict "Trained reservists must be started overseas to replace the losses which will occur in the troops of our overseas garrisons." He said these reserves should be ready to go abroad "In a matter of weeks."

Both Brucker and Taylor stated that in their opinion a six months course of active duty was essential to adequtely train Guardsmen and other reserves.

ARMY SPOKESMAN

But subcommittee chairman Overton Brooks (D) La., reminded Brucker and Taylor that when the Pentagon was seeking universal military training legislation, army spokesmen maintained that a year's training was essential.

Brooks noted that 11 weeks of basic training would still make a national guardsman eligible for the two year draft if he left the Guard before he was 28. However, he pointed out, a six months' course would remove a Guardsman from the lists of draft eligibles.

Brucker assured the subcommittee that he will do everything in my power to preserve the National Guard." The secretary, a former National Guardsman, pledged also that he would endeavor to keep National Guard units intact if taken over by the Federal Government during an emergency.

Training for What?

Post-Times Herald Fri. 2-1-57 P. 10-C
Washington, D.C.

The National Guard is to be congratulated for exercising its not inconsiderable political power with some restraint to make possible a settlement of the training dispute with the Army. The outcome is, as Secretary Wilson notes, "a victory for the country," in which both the Guard and the Army gave ground under the skillful mediation of Rep. Overton Brooks. The Army has lost nothing of importance in agreeing to postpone the effective date of its six-month training order for National Guard recruits to next Jan. 1. The Guard, on the other hand, has won important concessions that will facilitate recruitment and a public pledge of Pentagon support for maintenance of the Guard at approximately its present strength.

The result will be an over-all military training and service program that is both more fair and more effective, although it would be a mistake to assume that an across-the-board six-month training program is a total answer to the need for adequate reserve forces. What is still required is a fresh review of the probable role of the reserve forces, and especially of the Guard, in any future war.

It is unlikely that there would be time to mobilize the Guard for any extensive combat service in large nuclear war, though the reserves might have a later role. Not enough attention has been given, however, to the very great likelihood that vast numbers of reservists would be needed for wartime duty in the United States in the event of effective nuclear missile or bomber attacks on this country. Large areas might have to be temporarily under martial law, and much of the initial responsibility would necessarily fall upon state governments to authorize and direct military efforts to cooperate with civil defense in coping with the destruction. The Guard, with its dual status, is the logical force to carry the brunt of home-front military duties. The training program that is developed ought to take this prospect into account.

44 integrated in Md. Guard -Reckord

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 5-18-57

BALTIMORE Integration in Maryland National Guard units has been proceeding slowly but satisfactorily, according to Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord, the adjutant general.

He added that he feels "the progress being made is very satisfactory."

General Reckord said he does not have the exact figures for all units throughout the state, but he does have current figures showing 44 in the following six units:

Co. H, 115th Infantry, Denton, 1;

Hq. Co., 3rd Bn., 115th Inf., Salisbury, 2;

Co. I, 115th Infantry, Salisbury, 2;

Co. A, 683rd AAA Battalion, Dundalk, 19;

Co. B, 683rd AAA Battalion, Dundalk, 17;

104th Fighter Interceptor Sqn., Dundalk, 3.

Tuskegee Guard Unit Will Attend McClellan Camp

News Tuskegee, Ala.
June 6 20 57

Tuskegee's unit of the Alabama National Guard will leave Sunday, June 30, for its annual two weeks encampment at Fort McClellan, it is announced by Lt. Lee Lamar, acting company commander.

The men will leave in a convoy of 35 vehicles and about 60 enlisted men and officers are expected to make the trip. The local unit is Co. B, 1320th Engineering Battalion.

In addition to its routine military training, the Tuskegee company will build an emergency air strip and a log pill box during its stay at camp.

Compny B will have its own softball team to compete with other companies during recreation periods at the camp.

Two members of The Tuskegee News staff are members of Co. B and will attend the camp. They are Joe Moore, advertising manager, and Marvin Walters, Linotype operator. Both are sergeants in the company.

Guardsman, 18, Killed In Maneuvers Explosion

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.

A District National Guardsman, Pfc. Thomas Holloway, 18, was fatally injured last night during Guard maneuvers at Indiantown Gap, Pa.

Pfc. Holloway lived at 6408 K street, Cedar Heights, Md. He was a member of Headquarters Co., 171st Military Police Battalion of the District Guard.

The accident occurred about 10 o'clock during night exercises, a Guard spokesman said. A trip flare went off near young Holloway and struck him a severe blow on the head.

After emergency treatment, including the administration of blood plasma, by Guard medical corpsmen and doctors from the 115th Evacuation Hospital, he was taken to Lebanon (Pa.) Veterans Administration Hospital, where he died a short time later.

Probe Under Way

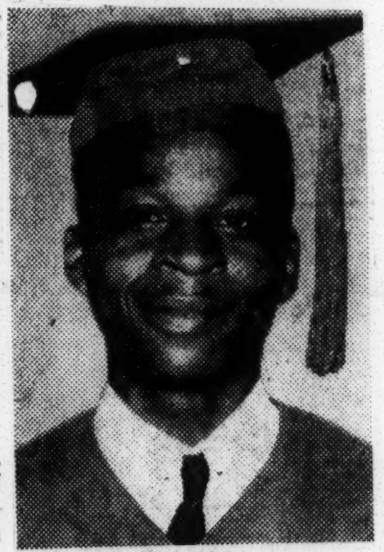
A formal investigation of the fatal accident was opened this morning by a board of officers appointed by Maj. Gen. W. H. Abendroth, commanding general of the District National Guard.

Spokesmen explained that a trip flare is a device that shoots an incendiary charge high into the air to illuminate a wide area. It is set off when a wire attached to the trigger is tripped. The setting of the flare apparently was a part of last night's Guard exercise and Pfc. Holloway evidently was too near when it exploded.

Chaplain James H. Brooks, chief of chaplains for the District National Guard, this morning drove to Washington and took Pfc. Holloway's mother back to Indiantown Gap.

Graduated Last Month

Pfc. Holloway was graduated last month from Fairmont Heights (Md.) High School. He



THOMAS HOLLOWAY
When He Graduated

was one of four children of Mr. and Mrs. Louise Holloway. The father is a construction worker.

He is survived by his parents; two brothers, George, 21, and Charles, 20, and a sister, Christine, 13. Funeral services were to be arranged later.

The District National Guard has been holding its annual two-week field exercises at Indiantown Gap and at Bethany Beach, Del.

The National Guard Should Be Opened To Negroes

An opportunity to serve in the National Guard of this and other Southern states should not be made the privilege of some based on race. It should be one open to anyone willing to shoulder arms to serve his nation.

The devotion of the Negro to the defense and honor of his country has been time-tested since the founding of this nation. His gallantry and unswerving patriotism predates the Revolutionary War. From the infancy of this country, when the Pilgrims struggled for survival after landing on Plymouth Rock, through the struggle for liberty under General George Washington and the War Between the States when General William Tecumseh Sherman, the Negro has served with valor and fortitude.

This newspaper during the administration of Gov. Ellis Arnall cited long and distinguished service of the Negro soldier in asking his inclusion in the National Guard. The present governor, Marvin Griffin, at that time was state adjutant general and head of the guard. At that time he opposed the idea of including Negroes in the guard.

In the light of reports that some white men are withdrawing from the National Guard in protest against policies of our national government, we repeat that our untapped resources of manpower be fully utilized. The American Negro is eager and willing to serve in the National Guard.

Such duty will be in fulfillment of a right long lost and which we have been ever vigilant to regain. Military archives reveal that as late as 1900 Negro units of the National Guards were in use in Georgia.

Many forthright Georgians like Henry O. Flipper, fifth Negro graduate of West Point served in these units. They were shining lights in an age that produced General Benjamin O. Davis and Colonel Charles Young.

Reactivating the Negro into the National Guard would be no precedent or phenomena. It would take up any lag in enlistments, add to the moral fibre of our country and provide a staunch and unshakable bulwark of defense and internal security.

The National Guard is supported by the states with the strong supporting arm of the national government. It is an instrument of the people, in fact, the National Guard should be color blind and prejudice free. It is not a political instrument and should never be utilized as such.

Recognizing that Negro represents a large proportion of the civil resources of the southern states, there should be prompt utilization of this untapped reservoir of wasted manpower.

Prompt recruitment of ex-service men and ROTC enlistees should be started to allow the Negro to serve. There is no valid reason why the Negro should be denied the discipline and mental and physical development that such service provides.

Georgia should promptly open the ranks of the National Guard to all willing to serve. Why wait. The Negro is ready, willing and able to shoulder his just share of our national defense.

30f 1957

Army Orders 6-Month Active Duty For Guard, Stirring Cry of 'Bias'

Constitution P.1 Atlanta, Ga.

Active Duty Required of Guardsmen

Post & Times Herald Tues. 1-15-57 Washington, D.C.

Brucker's Order Making Recruits Serve 6 Months May Bring Fight

By John G. Norris
Staff Reporter P.1

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14 (UP)—The Army announced today that it will require all reservists and National Guardsmen to take at least six months' active training as part of broad revision of its reserve program.

The overhaul has been opposed by the National Guard. It contends the move is part of a Defense Department drive to "relegate the National Guard to a second-string position in national defense, if not to destroy it."

Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker called the step part of a program to "improve the combat readiness of the Army reserve components." It also will reduce the time affected personnel must spend in the ready reserve.

The plan, effective April 1, provides that any youth without prior military service who enlists in the Army reserves or the National Guard must take at least six months' active training.

Youths enlisting in the reserves already must take six months' active training followed by 7½ years in the ready reserves. National Guard enlistees may volunteer for such six months' active training but are not required to take it.

The National Guard Assn., comprised of guard officials and spokesmen, charges that making such training mandatory will discourage volunteers and cut guard strength by 100,000 men over a two-year period.

The association, which has powerful friends in Congress, has summoned an emergency meeting here Jan. 23 to protest the new program.

Under the new plan, reservists will have to participate in the ready reserve for only 4½ years instead of 7½ years after completing their six months' active training. They then will be transferred to the standby reserve for 3 more years.

The Army announced sweeping changes in its military service requirements yesterday which permit draft-age men to discharge their military obligation by performing only six months of active duty and 5½ years in the Ready Reserve.

Defying strong opposition of National Guard leaders, the Army also ordered that beginning April 1 all recruits in the Guard must serve six months in active Army training.

The far-reaching directive also cuts the amount of time that Army draftees and enlistees must spend in a Guard or Reserve until after release from active duty.

Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker said the moves are designed "to improve the combat readiness of the Army Reserve components," but Guard leaders said they will carry their fight against the six months basic training to Congress.

Congress also is expected to ask searching questions about the major changes made in the Armed Forces Reserve Act of Aug. 9, 1955 by Pentagon directive—particularly the new proviso permitting men aged 18½ through 25 to avoid being drafted by enlisting in the Army National Guard or Army Reserves for six years, only six months of which must be on active duty.

The 1955 Reserve Act authorized only pre-draft age youths 17 to 18½ years old and limited numbers of men with scarce skills to discharge their military obligation by taking six months training and then entering the Reserve. Army spokesman said the change was legally proper under other legislation.

Post & Times Herald

But the strongest opposition on Capitol Hill is expected to be generated by the politically potent National Guard Association. Maj. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, president of the group and a retired Guardsman, last week denounced the then pending order. P.10-a

Guard leaders will gather here Jan. 23 to consider what to do about the situation. Walsh has charged it is part of a Defense Department drive "to relegate the National Guard to a second-string position in national defense, if not to destroy it."

But the Army said it was recommended by Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army chief of staff, and was based "solely on military considerations."

The National Guard now has large numbers of draft-deferred men, who unlike members of the Army Reserve and the reservists of the other services, are not required to perform at least six months of active basic training.

General Walsh says the Guard recognizes that some basic training should be given, and has proposed that three instead of six months be required. But Taylor, the Army said, decided that six months was the minimum required to qualify a man for immediate service in an emergency. Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, chief of the Pentagon's National Guard Bureau, dissented from the Army plan on the ground the Guard would not get enough recruits to maintain its present 405,000 men.

Brucker, in his statement, and Army officials who briefed newsmen on the plan, declared that the action the Guard complains about was directed by a Nov. 26, 1956, order of Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson. A "confidential" stamp on this far-reaching directive has kept it from public knowledge until now.

It fixes new strength levels of 2,500,000 for the Ready Reserve—1,448,000 for the Army, 530,000 for the Navy, 314,000 for the Air Force and 208,000 for the Marines. Among other things, it directs that all services take steps to assure that all reservists now in service obtain the equivalent of four months active basic training. The other armed services say they have orders making changes in their Reserve in progress.

The new Army plan alters the military service obligation of all me who entered after Aug. 19, 1955, as follows:

- Draftees still retain a total six years obligation, but must put in only two years in the Ready Reserve (drilling unit) and two years in Standby. They have been required to serve three in the Ready Reserve.
- Youths in the six-months Reserve program have their total obligation reduced from 7½ years in the Ready Reserve to 4½ years in the Standby.
- Men who enlist for three or more years active duty still have a six-year military obligation, but men released after four years active duty go immediately in the Standby.

Eisenhower Chides Wilson

Herald Tribune Thurs. 1-31-57

Defends Guard, Calls Secretary's Remark 'Unwise'

New York

By James E. Warner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—President Eisenhower said today that Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson was "unwise" in describing the National Guard as a refuge for slackers.

The President at his news conference defended Guardsmen against Mr. Wilson's charge that it "was sort of a scandal during the Korean War, a draft-dodging business . . . ," an assertion which has brought a storm of denunciation to the Secretary, by saying: "Anything that people in the National Guard have done they have done in accordance with existing law . . ."

No reference was made in news conference to Mr. Wilson's remark on the White House doorstep yesterday that "this is not my dunghill."

The President was emphatic, however, in asserting that Guard recruits need at least six months of "good hard" Army basic training. Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Army chief of staff, testified before the House Armed Services Committee yesterday that 80 per cent of enlisted men in the Guard had no prior military service.

Mr. Eisenhower said:

"The law provides that men between seventeen and eighteen-and-one-half can enter the Guard directly. For years I have struggled to make of the Guard an efficient first line of defense. I assure you it is never going to be in this day of terrible weapons and the kind of warfare that places a premium on skill and discipline and training—it is never going to be the kind of force we need, until we get these recruits having at least six months of good hard basic training . . .

"I am not pointing a finger at anyone, and I am sure Secretary Wilson wasn't. He was short-cutting and making a very, I think, unwise statement, without stopping to think what it meant, because these men have not been slackers when they have entered the military service in accordance with law."

Maj. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, president of the National Guard Association, who denounced Mr. Wilson's statement originally as a "damnable lie," said the President's statement today was "very gratifying," but added, with relation to the "hard training" proposition:

Herald Tribune

'For Realistic Program'

"We have striven for and are still trying to get a realistic training program. We differ only as to the real necessity for a full, consecutive six months of active duty. Our position is that extremely effective, essential basic training can be accomplished in a much shorter period of active duty which would not interfere with school attendance, and which therefore would attract more young men than would the longer hitch . . ."

The Pentagon starts a drive next month to get more young men to enlist in the National Guard, provided they take six months' basic training for the Army units and eleven weeks of basic for Air Guard units.

President Agrees With Wilson

Daily Worker
Atlanta Ga.
Tue. 2-5-57

Ike Backs 6 Months Active Duty For National Guard

WASHINGTON — (INS) — President Eisenhower sooted the ruffled feelings of National Guard leaders Monday but backed Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson's demand that Guardsmen get six months active training.

The Chief executive assured four National Guard Generals that he would not allow the organization to be "destroyed or materially reduced in strength."

After listening to the Generals' proposals that guard recruits go through a training period of only 11 weeks, the President said flatly that he agreed with Wilson, who ordered six months of active duty for the citizen soldiers.

The officers, who said there was no mention at the White House conference of Wilson's assertion that the Guard was a haven for Korean war draft dodgers, were:

Maj. Gens. Milton A. Reckord, Adjutant General of the Maryland National Guard; Edward D. Sirois, Massachusetts; Earl M. Jones, California, and Ronald C. Brock, New York.

Maj. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, National Guard Association President who branded Wilson's Korean war remark a "damn lie," was not present.

Beckford reported: "The President was very receptive and assured us he would not permit the Guard to be destroyed or materially reduced in strength. He said he recognized the value of the Guard and would see that it was maintained."

Reckford ducked all questions about the defense secretary, whose draft-dodging statement Mr. Eisenhower has labeled "very unwise." The Maryland Guard officer said: "I don't want to get into any argument with secretary Wilson."

Meanwhile, the House Armed Services committee began a broad inquiry into the nation's military reserve forces, including the National Guard.

Stephen F. Jackson, assistant secretary of defense for manpower and reserve matters, testified that of 133,362 youths 17 to 18½ years old who enlisted in the Guard between August, 1955, and Dec. 31, 1956, at least 126,000 had no basic training and are not required to get it.

Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker said that 80 per cent of the personnel in the army National Guard had no basi ctraining and that this "drastically impairs" its ability to mobilize quickly as an "effective fighting force."

Gen. Maxwell Taylor, army chief of staff, said in a prepared statement that it was essential for National Guardsmen and other reserves to receive basic training preparing them for immediate combat duty should the need arise.

Taylor said that in the event of war many reservists might "find themselves in active operations from the outset."

DORIS FLEESON

Wilson and the National Guard

Star Times 1-31-57 P13-A
Washington D.C.

Secretary Said Usually to Have a Point In Blasts With Which Many Agree

The professional umbrage-takers are in full cry again after Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson. What they ought to do is send him a case of fine whisky.

In this administration they would be out of business if it were not for the forthright Wilson. The present fashion is for the choicest Madison avenue "newspeak." The men who contradict each other—as do President Eisenhower and Treasury Secretary George Humphrey — are always in "fundamental agreement." Everything is for the best in this best of all possible worlds. The sell is always soft.

Ever so often the Defense Secretary bursts through this gelatin curtain with his old Detroit meatax. It is not a very discriminating weapon.

But like other prominent figures of the recent past who kept the umbrage-takers in business—the late Harry Hopkins and former President Truman, for example—Wilson usually has a point with which many Americans agree. Like them, he is far more popular here and probably with the people than the present furor suggests.

The current Wilson mayhem is directed at the National Guard. The Secretary said it was "a sort of scandal" during the Korean war; that some young men were using it as a "draft dodging business." He sticks to that statement.

The National Guard is a vested interest very powerful in the 48 Statehouses of the Nation where potent political figures work at their trade. President Eisenhower, who actually knows at first hand the Army's troubles with the Guard, has now felt obliged to repudiate the Secretary's statement as "very unwise."

The President at the same time praised without restraint his Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, who is under heavy fire in Congress. The irony is that the politicians all know that Wilson has a lot on his side and that Dulles has asked for years for his troubles with compound interest.

It was President Eisenhower's mentor, Gen. George C. Marshall, then Army Chief of Staff, who personally undertook the delicate task of getting the National Guard in fighting shape during the critical period before Pearl Harbor. One of his first moves was to hold a private conference with veteran Washington reporters who understand the political headaches attached to the problem.

Gen. Marshall explained his purpose and said discreetly that he was asking all top Guard commanders to take new and rigorous physical examinations. The reporters burst into laughter in which even the dignified general joined. He then spoke with great frankness, asking reporters for their help and understanding when the inevitable political pressures began back in the States.

Gen. Omar Bradley, the "soldier's general" of World War II, has described his problems in trying to whip a Guard division into battle shape. He found so much family and politics in it that he felt he would have made faster progress with a regular Army cadre and raw recruits.

The Guard divisions went to war and did valiant service. But before they crossed the seas, all but a scant few of their original commanders had been relieved.

Folsom

first step toward "military dictatorship."

He also accused military "professionals" of prodding Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson into making his recent charge that the Guard was used as a "draft-dodging" outfit by youths seeking to avoid front-line service during the Korean war.

Folsom, who previously had demanded Wilson's ouster, testified before a House Armed Services subcommittee studying the National Guard and Reserve programs. The governor said he joined the Guard when he was 13 years old.

Folsom told the subcommittee there has been a "constant concerted effort" by the Defense Department and the Budget Bureau to "downgrade the National Guard to such an extent that it would fall easy prey to the Federal Government."

Backs Guards Program

At the same time, he said, an effort has been made to "upgrade" the Reserves which, Folsom said, are "completely amenable to the whim and caprices of Department of Defense control."

He charged that if the Reserves and Guard were placed under "complete Pentagon control" there would be "the making of a military dictatorship." Such a dictatorship, he said, "could be overthrown only by bloodshed."

Folsom urged the subcommittee to back the National Guard's fight against the six-months training plan for guardsmen. He backed the Guard's substitute 11-week training plan, but said he also would support a A. Quarles told the subcommittee that the Air National Guard has an 11-week training program and does not plan to change. But he said the Air Guard is "different in many respects" and 11-weeks training meets its needs "quite soundly."

Program Held 'Failure'

Folsom said the Army's six-months training program for Reserves has been a "colossal failure" and is now "being foisted on the National Guard."

"If the situation is as serious as the brass spokesmen for the bureaucrats say it is, why don't they immediately draft sufficient numbers to train instead of trying to make over the National Guard?" he asked..

Folsom also said his experience in the Guard convinced him the age for enlisting should be reduced from 18 to 16. He said he joined at 13 and was discharged "when I was just old enough to get in."

He said he felt he was a better soldier at 15 than he was later at college age.

Folsom Assails Army on Guard

Post & Times Herald P. 2-A
Sat. 2-9-57
Washington D.C.

By Tom Nelson
United Press

Gov. James E. Folsom of Alabama said yesterday that the Army's order requiring six months training for national guardsmen could be the "split" program of three months training a year for two years.

President Eisenhower has spoken out against the Guard plan, but has not slammed the door on a possible compromise.

Air Force Secretary Donald

30 g 1957

Report Claims Navy Can Improve Racial Integration

NEW YORK CITY — Conditions for the Negro within the Navy are improving, but there is room for even more improvement.

That is the conclusion drawn in a survey made public Wednesday by the American Civil Liberties Union. The survey was conducted for the Union by Mrs. Ruth Danenhower Wilson to review an original study done by Mrs. Wilson in 1955 for the ACLU. The results of the newest study—as with the original—were forwarded in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy signed by ACLU executive director Patrick Murphy Malin.

These improvements were found in the past two years:

1. Negroes no longer comprise entirely the Stewards' Branch of the Navy. Some whites have been integrated into the branch. "We sincerely hope," the ACLU said, "that the number of white recruits assigned to the Stewards' Branch will continue to grow, to avoid the impression that only a few have been assigned as a token gesture and that one of the strongholds of Navy segregation has been fully broken."

NO ADVANCEMENT

To create further avenues for advancement for Negroes, however, the civil liberties group recommends that the Stewards rating be consolidated with another —Cooks and Bakers, for instance —to improve chances of promotion. Generally, advancement in the Stewards' Branch, which includes a large Negro roster, is not possible, the ACLU said.

2. "Practically no discrimination pattern of life on shipboard or on Navy Bases" is crrrently in existence, the ACLU asserts. This shows, it claims, that "the Navy is observing the national policy of non-discrimination set down by this and previous Administrations."

However, these criticisms were found:

1. While recently, there have been no applications by Negroes . . . "it is difficult for well-qualified Negroes to be accepted in the regular college ROTC." Mrs. Wilson credits a lower standard instruction in segregated Negro schools and stiff selection committee requirements as two causes for this.

The ACLU urges that references which Negroes can get — "such as from ministers and high school principals"—should be given "equal consideration with references offered by white candidates from such prominent civilians as governors, Congressmen and judges."

NO COMMANDING OFFICERS

2. "The Navy still has no Negro commanding officers although the Merchant Marine has long had them." The survey revealed that "Negro officers start up the line of promotion as white officers do brt after having been reck officers are too often kept n recruiting or public relations posts."

The ACLU suggests that "in promoting Negro officers, more should be assigned to line duty leading to the command of ships, on the same basis that white officers are assigned to such posts." By following a fully integrated policy in this area, the ACLU comments, the Navy would be aiding "our foreign policy position that Negroes in the United States are considered the equal of whites.

If a ship commanded by a Negro officer had been part of the U. S. Naval representation at the recent ceremonies honoring the independence of the all-Negro nation of Ghana, this would have offered visible proof of our protestations about equality and been a strong blow against Communist propaganda."

SCHOOLS REFUSE NEGROES

3. Negro applications for the Naval Academy are very low. The reason, the report says, is that specialized coaching schools will not accept them. In 1955, six out of 23 such schools said they would admit a Negro.

The number of favorable responses dropped to five in the new survey, and the ACLU urges that he Navy Department recommended that these schools accept stu- lc 's regardless of color.

4. "No Negro officers are on duty in the Navy Department at the Pentagon or on admiral's staffs at Navy bases." The report recommends that Negroes be appointed to these posts and their number greatly increased at our embassies, overseas missions, and domestic bases. "Such appointments might be as much benefit to our foreign relations as millions of dollars in economic aid," the CLU asserted.

The report concludes that "if he recommendations we have made herein were implemented. we feel that integration in the Navy would be complete and a vitally important step toward the goal of integration in American life would be taken."

Mrs. Wilson is an experienced researcher and author of problems of armed forces integration. She was born at the Navy Academy in Annapolis in 1887 and comes from a long line of Navy officers who served in the War of 1812, the Civil War, the Spanish American War and World Wars I and II.

She is the author of Jim Crow Joins Up, a Study of Negroes in the Armed Forces of the United States, published in 1943, and in 1949 testified for the ACLU before the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces. She is a graduate of Vassar College, a member of Phi Beta Kappa and in 1948 received a Master's degree in Sociology from New York University, College of Education.

But Things Could Be Improved

More Whites In Stewards Branch Would Be A Step

NEW YORK CITY — (ANP) — Conditions for the Negro within the Navy are improving, but there is room for even more improvement.

That is the conclusion drawn in a survey made public Wednesday by the American Civil Liberties union. The survey was conducted for the union by Mrs. Ruth Danenhower Wilson who also did a study in 1955 for the ACLU.

The results of the newest study —as with the original—were forwarded in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy signed by ACLU executive director Patrick Murphy Malin.

These improvements were found in the past two years:

1. Negroes no longer comprise entirely the stewards' branch of the Navy. Some whites have been integrated into the branch. "We sincerely hope," the ACLU said, "that the number of white recruits assigned to the stewards' branch will continue to grow, to avoid the impression that only a few have been assigned as a token gesture and that one of the old strongholds of Navy segregation has been fully broken."

No Advance In Steward's Branch

To create further avenues for advancement for Negroes, however the civil liberties group recommends that the stewards' rating be consolidated with another—cooks and bakers, for instance—to improve chances of promotion. Generally, advancement in the stewards' branch, which includes a large Negro roster, is not possible, the ACLU said.

2. "Practically no discrimination in the pattern of life on shipboard or in Navy bases" is currently in existence, the ACLU asserts. This shows, it claims, that "the Navy is observing the national policy o non-discrimination set down by this and previous administrations."

However, these criticisms were found:

1. While recently there have been no applications by Negroes . . . "it is difficult for well-qualified Negroes to be accepted in the regular college ROTC." Mrs. Wilson credits a lower standard of instruction in segregated Negro schools and stiff selection committee requirements as two causes for this. The ACLU urges that references which Negroes can get—"such as from ministers and high school principals"—should be given "equal consideration with references offered by white candidates from such prominent civilians as governors, congressmen and judges."

No C. O.'s In Navy

2. "The Navy still has no Negro commanding officers, although the Merchant Marine has long had them." The survey revealed that "Negro officers start up the line of promotion as white officers do, but after having been deck officers are too often kept in recruiting or public relations posts." The ACLU suggests that "in promoting Negro officers, more should be assigned to line duty leading to the command of ships, on the same basis that white officers are assigned to such posts."

By following a fully integrated policy in this area, the ACLU comments, the Navy would be aiding "our foreign policy position that Negroes in the United States are considered the equal of whites. If a ship commanded by a Negro officer had been part of the U. S. Naval representation at the recent ceremonies honoring the independence of the all-Negro nation of Ghana, this would have offered visible proof of our protestations about equality and been a strong blow against Communist propaganda."

3. Negro applications for the Naval Academy are very low. The reason, the report says, is that specialized coaching schools will not accept them. In 1955, six out of 23 such schools said they would admit a Negro. The number of favorable responses dropped to five in the new survey, and the ACLU urges that the Navy Department recommend that these schools accept students regardless of color.

None At The Pentagon

4. "No Negro officers are on duty in the Navy department at the Pentagon or on admirals' staffs at Navy bases." The report recommends that Negroes be appointed to these posts and their numbers greatly increased at our embassies, overseas missions, and domestic bases. "Such appointments might be as much benefit to our foreign relations as millions of dollars in economic aid," the ACLU asserted.

The report concludes that "if the

recommendations we have made herein were implemented, we feel that integration in the Navy would be complete and a vitally important step toward the goal or integration in American life would be taken."

Mrs. Wilson is an experienced researcher and author of problems of armed forces integration. She was born at the Naval Academy in Annapolis in 1887 and comes from a long line of Navy officers who served in the War of 1812, the Civil war, the Spanish-American war and World Wars I and II.

She is the author of Jim Crow Joins Up, a study of Negroes in the armed forces of the United States, published in 1943, and in 1949 testified for the ACLU before the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces. She is a graduate of Vassar college, a member of Phi Beta Kappa and in 1948 received a Master's degree in Sociology from New York university, college of education.

ACLU Reports On How Navy Treats Negroes

Mon. 12-3-52

NEW YORK, Dec. 1 (AP) — An American Civil Liberties Union survey released today found practically no discrimination against the Negro on U.S. Navy ships and bases.

The report observed, however, "There is room for even more improvement."

Well-qualified Negroes have difficulty being accepted for the Naval Reserve Officer Training Corps in colleges, the survey said, and "the Navy still has no Negro command officers, although the merchant marine has long had them."

Mrs. Ruth Davenhower Wilson, who did the survey, claimed: "Negro officers start up the line of promotion as white officers do, but after having been deck officers are too often kept in recruiting or public relations posts."

She also said Negro applications for the U.S. Naval Academy are very low because specialized coaching schools "will not accept them—Negroes" and "no Negro officers are on duty in the Navy Department at the Pentagon or or admirals' staffs at Navy bases."

The ACLU is a privately financed organization devoted to protecting and defending the constitutional rights of citizens.

But Higher Promotions Come Slowly

Sat. 12-1-52

"No Discrimination" Policy Is Praised; More Work Needed

NEW YORK — The U. S. Navy is well on the way with its "no discrimination" policy, but several major areas still need to be worked on according to a report issued this week by the American Civil Liberties Union.

According to the report qualified colored officers are still not being given command positions. They start up the line of promotions as white officers do, but after having been deck officers, are too often kept in recruiting or public relations or other staff positions.

• • •

A NOTHER DISCREPANCY ted in the Navy's policy was found in the Naval Reserve Training Corp. According to the report, well-qualified colored college students still have difficulty getting accepted into the Corp.

Under the NROTC program, a student enrolls in the Navy program along with his academic studies and at the end of four years is given a commission in the regular Navy or the Naval reserves.

The report said, however, that there is practicelly no discrimination against the Negro on U. S. Navy ships and bases.

30g 1957

GETS NAVY CITATION

Butler County American P.1

Dr. Joseph Henry Pierre, (left) noted West Indian Specialist surgeon of the General Hospital in Port of Spain, Trinidad, shakes hands with Rear Admiral Daniel V. Gallory (right), U.S.N. Commandant, Tenth Naval District, after being presented the U.S. Navy's Moritorious Public Service Citation at a ceremonial parade held at the U.S. Naval Station in Trinidad. Dr. Pierre was cited for his voluntary professional services to the Navy in the fields of orthopedics, caesarean section, harelip repair, therminoplasty and traumatic surgery.—(ANP)

Timmerman Resigns As Reserve Officer

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 30 (AP) — The Navy was minus one reserve officer here today —South Carolina Gov. George Bell Timmerman.

Timmerman, a lieutenant, resigned because of the "recent change in the official attitudes on the Federal level toward the personal and property rights of American citizens."

The resignation was in specific protest against the use of Federal troops in the Little Rock school crisis.

Less Color Bias Found In the Navy

A. C. L. U. Urges Negro Officers

Discrimination in the United States Navy against Negroes has decreased in the last two years, but has not been eliminated in a number of areas, according to a report made public today by the American Civil Liberties Union.

Mrs. Ruth Danenhower Wilson, who prepared the study as a progress report based on her initial survey in 1955 for the A. C. L. U., said she found that some whites have been integrated into the previously all-Negro stewards' branch of the Navy, and that there is now "practically no discrimination in the pattern of life on shipboard or on Navy bases."

The report, which has been forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy over the signature of Patrick Murphy Malin, A. C. L. U. executive director, recommends consolidation of the stewards' rating with another so that advancement for Negroes in that branch, now not generally possible, can be more readily available.

Bar to Promotions

The study also notes that "the Navy still has no Negro commanding officers, although the Merchant Marine has long had them." Negro officers, the report says, start up the line of promotion in the usual fashion, "but after having been deck officers are too often kept in recruiting or public-relations posts."

The report comments upon the difficulty which Negro students encounter in applying for Naval R. O. T. C., attributing the problem to low instructional standards in segregated Negro schools and general unavailability to Negroes of prominent civilian references.

Negro applications to Annapolis are also very low, the report says. The reason is evidently that specialized schools which coach students for Naval Academy examinations generally do not accept Negro applicants. The study urges the Navy to recommend to these schools that they take students regardless of color.

Noting that "no Negro officers are on duty in the Navy Department at the Pentagon or on admirals' staffs at Navy bases," the A. C. L. U. recommends that Negroes be appointed to these posts and that the number of Negroes at American embassies, overseas missions and domestic bases be greatly increased.

SWORN INTO NAVY.—Seaman Recruit Louise H. Wallace is sworn into the U. S. Navy by LCDR C. L. Sims Jr., of the U. S. Navy Recruiting station. Seaman Recruit Wallace is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hodge of 318 Franklin Ave., Kansas City, Kas. She is now undergoing training for the Waves at the U. S. Naval Training center, Bainbridge, Md.

Call P.14 Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 8-30-57

30g

Room For Much Improvement In Treatment Of Negroes In U. S. Navy Says A. C. L.

Globe P.1

Nashville, Tenn.

Sat 12-6-57

New York, N. Y., Dec 1—Conditions for the Negro within the Navy are improving, but there is room for even more improvement yet.

This is the conclusion drawn in a survey made public today by the American Civil Liberties Union. The survey was conducted for the Union by Mrs. Ruth Danenhower Wilson to review an original study done by Mrs. Wilson in 1955 for the ACLU. The results of the newest study—as with the original—were forwarded in a letter to the Secretary of the Navy signed by ACLU executive director Patrick Murphy Malin.

These improvements were found in the past two years:

1. Negroes no longer comprise entirely the Stewards' Branch of the Navy. Some whites have been integrated into the branch. "We sincerely hope," the ACLU said, "that the No. of white recruits assigned Stewards' Branch will continue to grow, to avoid the impression that only a few have been assigned as a token gesture and that one of the old strongholds of Navy segregation has been fully broken."

To create further avenues for advancement for Negroes, however, the civil liberties group recommends that the Stewards' rating be consolidated with another—Cooks and Bakers for instance to improve chances of promotion. Generally, advancement in the Stewards' Branch, which includes a large Negro roster, is not possible, the ACLU said.

2. "Practically no discrimination in the pattern of life on shipboard or on Navy Bases" is currently in existence, the ACLU asserts. This shows, it claims, that "the Navy is observing the national policy of non-discriminationset down by this and previous Administrations."

However, these criticisms were found:

1. While recently there have been no application by Negroes. . . . "It is difficult for well-qualified Negroes to be accepted in the regular college ROTC." Mrs. Wilson credits a lower standard of instruction in segregated Negro schools and sti. selection committee requirements as two causes for this. The ACLU urges that references which Negroes can get, "such as from min-

isters and high school principals" should be given "equal consideration with reference offered by white candidates from such prominent civilians as governors, Congressmen and judges."

2. "The Navy still has no Negro commanding officers, although the Merchant Marine has long had them." The survey revealed that "Negro officers start up the line of promotion as white officers do, but after having been deck officers are too often kept in recruiting or public relations posts." The ACLU suggests that "in promoting Negro officers, more should be assigned to line duty leading to the command of ships, on the same basis that white officers are assigned to such posts." By following a fully integrated policy in this area, the ACLU comments, the Navy would be aiding "our foreign policy position that Negroes in the United States are considered the equal of whites. If a ship commanded by a Negro officer had been part of the U. S. Naval representation at the recent ceremonies honoring the independencme of the all-Negro nation of Ghana, this would have offered visible proof of our protestations about equality and been a strong blow against Communist propaganda."

3. Negro applications for the Naval Academy are very low. The reason, the report says, is that specialized coaching schools will not accept them. In 1955, six out of twenty-three such schools said they would admit a Negro. The number of favorable responses dropped to five in the new survey, and the ACLU urges that the Navy Department recommend that these schools accept students regardless of color.

4. "No Negro officers are on duty in the Navy Department at the Pentagon or on admirals' staffs at Navy bases." The report recommends that Negroes be appointed to these posts and their numbers greatly increased at our embassies, overseas missions, and domestic bases. "Such appointments might be as much benefit to our foreign relations as millions of dollars in economic aid," the ACLU asserted.

The report concludes that "if the recommendations we have made herein were implemented, we feel that integration in the Navy would be complete and a vitally important step toward the goal of integration in American life would be taken."

Mrs. Wilson is an experienced researcher and author on problems of armed forces integration. She was born at the Naval Academy in Annapolis in 1887 and comes from a long line of Navy officers who served in the War of 1812, the Civil War, the Spanish American War and World Wars I and II. She is the author of **Jim Crow Joins Up a Study of Negroes in the Armed Forces of the United States**, published in 1943, and in 1949 testified for the ACLU before the President's committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces. She is a gradate of Vassar College, a member of Phi Beta Kappa and in 1948 received a Master's degree in Sociology from New York University, College of Education.

GEORGIAN ON CARRIER—Welcomed aboard the anti-submarine carrier USS Philippine Sea by his new skipper on October 28 is Luther J. Stewart, fireman, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. Willard Stewart of 320 Lincoln Avenue, Macon, Ga.

He has been assigned as a boilerman in the Engineering Department. Daily World P.1. Sat. 12-14-57

Before enlisting in March 1956, Stewart attended Ballard-Hudson High School. Atlanta, Georgia

Navy Captain Magruder H. Tuttle gave him a formal welcoming at the Philippine Sea's home port in Long Beach, Calif. The ship operates with units of the Pacific Fleet.

Navy improving for Negroes, survey finds

NEW YORK — Conditions for the Negro within the Navy are improving, but there is room for even more improvement, according to a survey made public today by the American Civil Liberties Union. Tribune P.7

Conducted for the Union by Mrs. Ruth Danenhower Wilson to review an original study by Mrs. Wilson in 1955, the results of the newest study were forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy. Sat. 12-14-57

These improvements were found in the past two years, according to the ACLU:

1. Negroes no longer comprise entirely the Stewards' branch of the Navy. Some whites have been integrated into it; however, the ACLU said this gives the "impression that only a few have been assigned as a token gesture." Los Angeles, Calif.

To create further avenues for advancement for Negroes, ACLU recommended that Stewards' rating be consolidated with Cooks and Bakers. Generally, advancement in the Stewards' branch is not possible, the ACLU said.

2. "Practically no discrimination in life on shipboard or on Navy bases" exists, the ACLU asserts.

However, these criticisms were made:

"It is difficult for well-qualified Negroes to be accepted in the regular college ROTC." Mrs. Wilson credits a lower standard of instruction in segregated Negro schools and stiff selection committee requirements as two causes.

"The Navy still has no Negro commanding officers, although the Merchant Marine has long had them." The survey charged that "Negro officers start up the line of promotion as white officers do, but after having been deck officers are too often kept in recruiting or public relations posts". The ACLU suggests more Negroes . . . "assigned to line duty leading to the command of ships, on the same basis as white officers."

Negro applications for the Naval Academy are few. The reason, the report says, is that specialized coaching schools will not accept them. In 1955, only six out of 23 such schools said they would admit a Negro. ACLU urges that the Navy recommend that the schools accept students regardless of color.

"No Negro officers are on duty in the Navy at the Pentagon or on admirals' staffs at Navy bases," the report said. It recommends that Negroes be appointed to the posts and their numbers increased at our embassies, overseas missions, and domestic bases. "Such appointments might be as much benefit to our foreign relations as millions of dollars in economic aid," the ACLU said. Tribune p 10

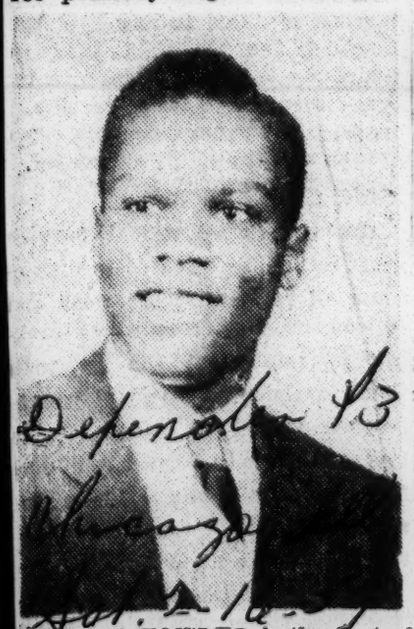
Mrs. Wilson, an experienced researcher, was born at the Naval Academy in Annapolis in 1887 and comes from a long line of Navy officers who served in the War of 1812, the Civil War, the Spanish American War and World Wars I and II. She is the author of "Jim Crow Joins Up, a Study of Negroes in the Armed Forces of the United States," published in 1943. She is a graduate of Vassar college, Phi Beta Kappa and holds a master's degree in sociology from New York university. Los Angeles, Calif. Sat. 12-14-57

30g 1957

Graduated from the U. S. Naval Pre-Flight School at Pensacola, Fla. last October 22 was Naval Aviation Cadet Donald F. Teixeira, son of Mr. and Mrs. Roy F. Teixeira of 33 Lawrence ave., Roxbury, Mass.

He attended Boston University before entering the Naval Aviation Cadet Program through the Naval Auxiliary Landing Field, South Weymouth, Mass.

He is now assigned to the Whiting Field U. S. Naval Auxiliary Air Station, Milton, Fla., for primary flight training.



ALLAN J. FOWLER is the first of Chicago's Wendell Phillips high school graduates of the January 1957 class to enlist in the U. S. Navy. Son of Mr. and Mrs. John Fowler, 651 East 49th st., he is now undergoing recruit training at the U. S. Naval Training Center, Great Lakes, Ill.

Ike Names Bantz as Aide To Navy Chief

United Press

President Eisenhower yesterday nominated Fred A. Bantz of Pawling, N. Y., a director of the J. C. Penney Co., to be an Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Bantz, 61 and a Republican, will replace Raymond Fogler, resigned.

The President also nominated Gerald A. Drew, 53, now Ambassador to Bolivia, to become Ambassador to Haiti, and Philip W. Bonsal, 53, now Ambassador to Colombia, to replace Drew in Bolivia.

Drew, a career diplomat from San Francisco, will replace Roy Tasco Davis, whose resignation was announced Feb. 19. Bonsal also is a career diplomat.

The White House announced the resignation of Arthur A. Agetan as Ambassador to Paraguay. Agetan, 56-year-old retired Rear Admiral, wrote Mr. Eisenhower that he is accepting a position in private life.

SONARMAN LEW HODGKIN Kentucky State college, Frankfort, Ky., prior to entering the Navy in December, 1953. Before becoming a member of the Navy's sub service, Lew served on the

Chicago Navy Man Tracks Warships

ON BOARD USS BONITA — "I think that destroyer is directly over us," says Lew T. Hodgkin, sonarman second class, USN, as he listens carefully to sounds of approaching ships or objects on the "boat's" sonic detection equipment.

Lew, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lew H. Hodgkin, of 6607 Evans ave., and husband of the former Miss Sarah Dudelyne Lewis, of 6009 S. Michigan ave., is serving on board the Pacific fleet "killer submarine" USS Bonita.

The Chicago Navyman attended destroyer escort USS LeRay Wilson.

In earning his "dolphins", hallmark of the "silent service", Lew first completed the Navy Submarine School, New London, Conn., and then served for one year in training on board the Bonita.

His duties as a sonarman in the Bonita are very important. He operates and maintains the sonar equipment and also stands bow an stern plane watches. During wartime, his job could determine the difference between bing torpdoed and getting away clean.

Since joining the U. S. "sea service", Lew has visited many foreign countries and ports. He lists the most outstanding and interesting as: Siam, Japan, Philippines, Hong Kong and a few other Far Eastern ports.

"Even though I've visited many foreign ports and seen very interesting landmarks," replied Lewis, "I still think my most unusual and interesting experience in the Navy is the scientific expedition the Bonita participated in last year. We cruised to a point off the Hawaiian Islands, with several scientists on board, and then searched for proof of reported volcanic activity there." The Bonita also made an Alaskan training cruise last year.

Men who receive training in the field of nucleonics will be assigned to duty in the Navy's atomic powered submarines or nuclear powered surface vessels that are in future ship building plans. The deaduine date for application to become a member of this company, which is named after Houston's own "Houston Buff" baseball team, is 26 April. Men who are between the ages of 17 and 31 and meet the mental, moral and physical requirements are eligible and detailed information is available from the local Navy Recruiters located in room 609 of the Federal Office Building, telephone Capitol 8-6874.

Applications Accepted For Special Navy Recruit Co

HOUSTON — Application for membership in the special Navy recruit company, to be known as the "Houston Buff Company", are now being accepted according to an announcement made this week by Lieutenant Commander Rex RILEY, Jr. Officer in Charge of the South Texas Navy Recruiting District. This special company being recruited into the Navy during the month of April will undergo recruit training at San Diego, California as a unit rather than individually thereby giving the new Navymen a chance to adjust themselves to Navy life along with their buddies and new shipmates from Houston. The company is due to leave Houston the last of April for the Naval Training Center.

Upon completion of the nine weeks of "boot camp" the company will be granted 14 days recruit leave prior to entering Navy service schools or joining units of the fleet, and may return to Houston as a group if they so desire. Lieutenant Commander RILEY said high school graduates can be guaranteed the service school of their choice prior to enlisting and announced that they are also now taking applications from high school graduates for training in the Navy's new nuclear power program.

One Killed, Two Wounded— Beserk Sailor Gives Up After Ship Shootings

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28 (U.P.)—A young sailor who "felt he was persecuted" by a Navy court-martial shot and killed one officer and wounded two other men aboard ship today, then seized control of the bridge for more than six hours.

He finally surrendered to the pleadings of his mother, two chaplains, his commanding officer and a Marine officer.

As a dozen Navy and Marine sharpshooters watched warily from the rigging and decks of the attack transport USS Uvalde, mild-appearing Jimmie L. Henderson, 21, a Negro, of Marin City, Cal., surrendered his stolen .45 automatic pistol to Cmdr. Herman N. Schnurr, Catholic chaplain at Treasure Island Naval Station.

The tense drama had its beginning yesterday when a special court-martial convicted Henderson on charges of failing to return a shipmate's wrist watch which he had found. Henderson, a third class dispensing clerk, was broken to seaman and sentenced to four months in the brig.

His commanding officer, Capt. Robert O. Beer, who helped coax the bespectacled Hendercon to surrender, said, "He felt he was being persecuted . . . that the sentence was too severe."

Beer said Henderson armed himself with a wrench early this morning and went to a carpenter shop at the rear of the ship and slugged a security guard, Joseph H. Verbeek, 22, of Oakland, Cal.

Grabbing the guard's .45 pistol, Henderson raced to the officer's quarters of the 13,000-ton transport. He entered the cabin of Ensigns Arthur L. Morris, 26 Stow, Ohio, and Richard D. Harrison, 23, Grand Rapids, Mich.

From his conversation with Henderson on the bridge, the skipper said he gathered that Henderson talked to Morris for a few minutes before he shot him once in the head, killing him instantly.

Harrison was then shot once in the stomach and once in the arm.

"Why he shot Ensign Morris, I don't know," Beer said. "Morris was his immediate superior and they had been friendly."

He said Harrison was the officer who defended the young

Negro at his court-martial.

Following the shootings, Henderson encountered Seaman R. W. Lakey, 20, Springfield, Ore., and told him "I've done something crazy. I think I killed Mr. Morris."

He then added, "Sorry Lakey, but I'll have to hold you hostage." (Lakey later escaped).

The gunfire awakened the ship but this time Henderson had shepherded Lakey to the bridge, 30 feet above the deck. There, gripping the loaded and cocked .45 in his right hand, he held sway from about 6:30 a.m. until 12:52 p.m.

In addition to Father Schnurr and Beer, the youth's mother Mrs. Margaret Henderson of nearby Marin City, Lt. (J.G.) Vern D. Jeffords, Protestant chaplain, and Marine Col. E. M. Williams pleaded with Henderson to give up.

Capt. Beer said his worst moment was when he heard Henderson wonder aloud, "I was just thinking—if I shot the captain they'd shoot me, and it'd all be over."

8 Brig Guards Face Charges Of Mistreatment

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 24 (AP)—The commanding officer of the Jacksonville Naval Air Station has recommended courts-martial for eight men accused of mistreating prisoners.

Capt. William S. Harris recommended to the commandant of the 6th Naval Dist. at Charleston, S. C., that four men be tried by a general court-martial on charges of mistreating prisoners, negligence or dereliction of duty in failure to report such mistreatment.

To the commanding officer of the Marine barracks at the station here, he recommended that three men be tried by special courts-martial and one by summary court-martial.

PROBE ORDERED

A probe of conditions at the jail was ordered by Harris on March 14 after reports of prisoner mistreatment came to his attention.

The names of personnel for whom general courts-martial were recommended were not disclosed.

Maj. Louis J. Sartor, commanding officer of the Marine barracks, said he planned to follow the recommendations involving men of his command.

The men and charges on which Harris recommended they be tried: Cpl. John E. Mazanec Jr., of Bedford, Ohio; Cpl. Ronald E. Clark of Liberty, Tex., and Pfc. Emil R. Curay of Drexel Hill, Pa., special court on charges of mistreating prisoners; and Pfc. Claude E. Morgan of Memphis, Tenn., summary court-martial on charge of dereliction of duty in failure to report mistreatment of a prisoner.

SUBJECT TO ACTION

In addition, Benjamin W. W. McDaniel, boiler tender 1st class from Petaluma, Calif.; and Lonnie M. Carver, boatswain mate 2nd glass, of Jacksonville, will be subject to disciplinary action on charges of dereliction of duty.

On March 15 the entire guard force was replaced to insure that each prisoner would testify without fear of reprisal.

Personnel confined during the period from Feb. 1, 1957, to March 15, 1957, were questioned during an investigation. The witnesses told of various incidents of mistreatment in the form of imposition of excessive exercise and striking and slapping prisoners.

Ask Ban on Naval Depot Housing Segregation

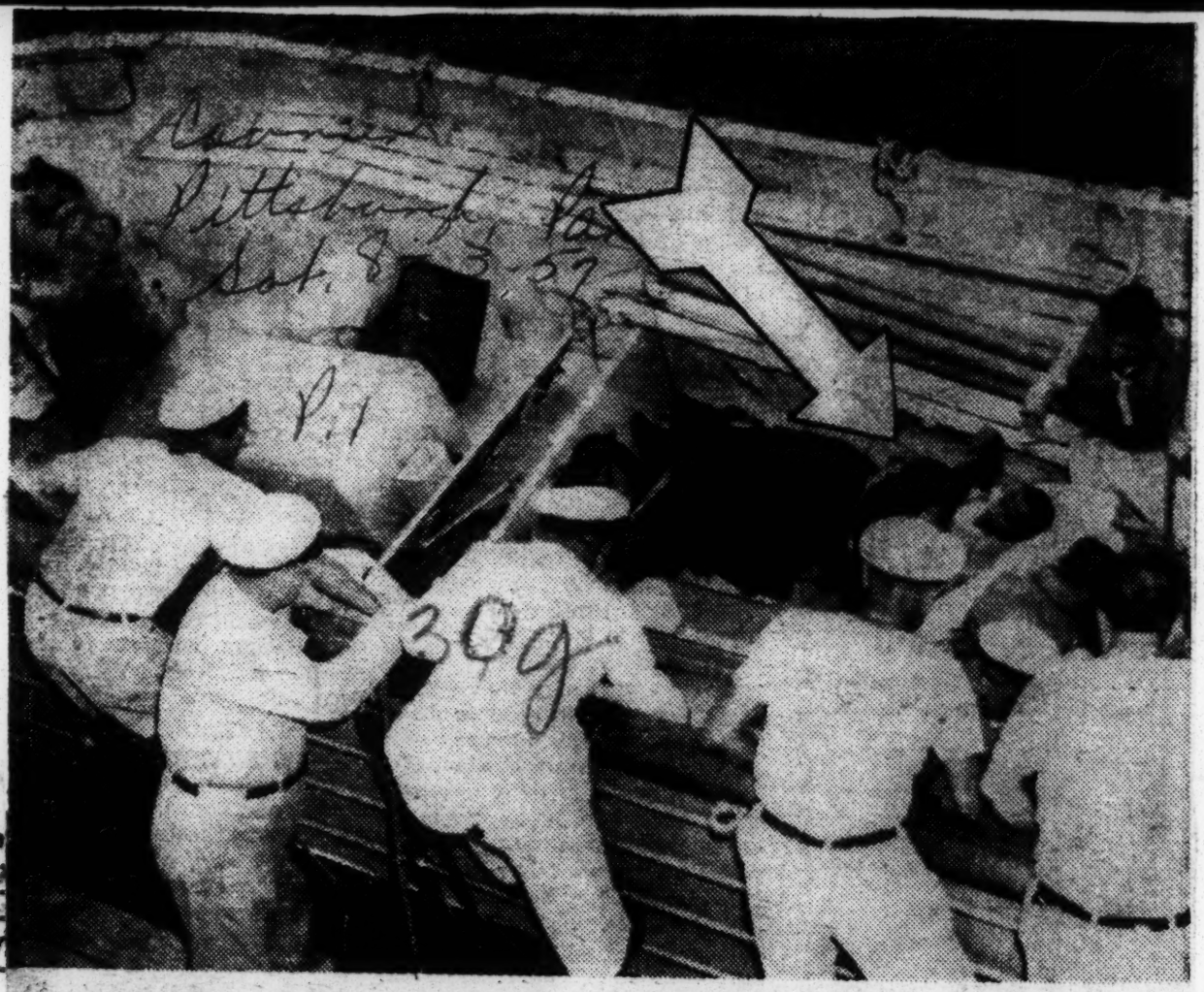
BARRETT, Nev.—The Defense Department was requested to order housing segregation abandoned throughout the quarters provided for civilian and military personnel employed at the nearby naval ordnance depot.

Mulzac receives Coast Guard O.K.

NEW YORK (ANP) — The Seaman's Defense Committee Against Coast Guard Screening announced that Capt. Hugh N. Mulzac, its chairman, has received his validated seaman's papers from the U.S. Coast Guard.

After having completed 40 years of sailing, which he began as an officer during World War I, Captain Mulzac had been arbitrarily screened from the U.S. Merchant Marine in 1950.

As the famous skipper of the S.S. Booker T. Washington, a liberty ship, he commanded the vessel during convoy voyages during World War II.



Stricken Seaman—Augustus Henderson, 45-year-old seaman from Newport News, Va., is transferred in stretcher from launch to Italian liner Cristoforo Colombo as New York-bound ship made unscheduled stop to pick up the stricken seaman in mid-Atlantic. He was brought from the freighter Transamerican after he developed a perforated stomach ulcer. He was treated by liner's physicians and, on its arrival in New York, was sent to Marine Hospital on Staten Island.—Wide World Photo.

30g 1957

SOMETHING NEW — Ready to step off in the wild blue yonder following his graduation from the Naval Academy is 2nd Lt. Kent W. Slaughter of Corona, Queens, N.Y. His parents are Attorney and Mrs. Henry R. Slaughter. He was one of 207 Annapolis men who will enter the Air Force.

Afro-American
Sat. 6-15-57
Baltimore, Md.
P. 3

30g

SISTERLY LOVE — When 837 men were given their commissions Friday morning at Annapolis, Md., Ensign Vencin L. Jamison, 1120 6th St., Washington, D.C., had his new bars attached to his blouse by his sister, Miss Mary Rozena Jamison. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jamison.

Defender
Sat. 7-20-57
Houston, Tex.
P. 1

30g

NAVY SURGEON....Dr Claude H Organ, a native of Denison, Texas, and the husband of the former Elizabeth (Betty) Mays of Houston has recently been commissioned as an officer in the Navy Medical Department. A grad of Xavier and Creighton universities, Dr. Organ was until his enlistment in the Navy .. chief resident surgeon at Creighton University's Memorial Hospital. He reports to Oak Knoll Naval Hospital, Oakland, California, on July 24.

2 Midshipmen Get Officer Commissions At Annapolis

ANNAPOLIS, Md. — Midshipman Kent W. Slaughter of Corona, Queens, N.Y., was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Air Force; and Vencin L. Jamison of Washington became an ensign in the Navy Friday morning at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

The two Middies were members of the largest class to graduate from the academy in ten years.

Of the 848 men who comprised the 1957 class, 837 were given commissions.

* * *

EIGHT OF the total number were graduated, but honorably discharged for medical reasons two were citizens of foregin countries, and the Air Force commission of an 11th man is pending.

Lieutenant Slaughter, a graduate of Brooklyn Technical High School, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Slaughter of 112 Northern Blvd., Corona.

* * *

HE RANKED No. 810 in his class. He was assigned to the Harlinger Air Force Base in Texas.

Lieutenant Slaughter was the first colored appointee to the academy by congressional appointment from Queens County.

He was appointed by former Congressman Robert Tripp Ross of the 5th Congressional District, N.Y.

Ensign Jamison, a graduate of Armstrong High School, Washington, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Jamison of 1120 6th St. He ranked 718th in his class.

While at the academy he was a member of the Mathematics Club.

The new naval officer was assigned to a supply corps unit at Newport, R.I.

* * *

THE PARENTS of both men were on hand for the graduation exercises, held for the first time in the Navy's new field house.

Among others present at Annapolis were Miss Mary Rozena Jamison, sister of Ensign Jamison; the Rev. and Mrs. Leroy Bowman of Annapolis; Mrs. R. L. Richardson and Miss Elsie Richardson.

More than 6,000 parents, friends and sweethearts of the new officers heard the keynote speaker, William B. Franke, under secretary of the Navy, advise the Midshipmen to take with them 'leadership not as a psychology but as a profession."

A total of 512 men were commissioned ensigns; 207 second lieutenants in the Air Force; 62 were assigned to the Marine Corps; 48 to the Navy Supply Corps; and eight to the Navy's Civil Engineers Corps.

* * *

AFTER BACHELOR of science degrees had been conferred on the men by Rear Admiral W. R. Smedberg III, academy, superintendent, the administering of the oath of office was given.

Gen. Randolph Mc C. Pate, commandant, U.S. Marine Corps gave the Marine oath; the oath for the Air Force was given by gen. Otto P. Weyland, commander of the Tactical Air Command; and for the Navy, Adm. Arleigh A Burke, chief of naval operations.

The traditional cap tossing followed cheers by the Navymen for 'those about to leave us' and for 'those we leave behind us.'

* * *

THE GRADUATION exercises wrapped up a full week of activities for the men of Annapolis.

The 'June Week' program featured dress parades, band concerts, dances, dedication of the new field house, tennis matches, glee club concerts and moving pictures for the men and their girl friends.

Following graduation, fleet units including the Battleship Iowa, stood by in Annapolis Roads to take the midshipmen on a practice cruise to Cuba, Brazil and Bermuda.

Southern Univ. Student To Instruct Reserves

Baton Rouge, La., June 3.—Alvarez Joseph Hertzock, junior Industrial Technology major, specializing in electronics, has been selected by the Commandant Eighth Naval District, through the Naval Surface Division, Baton Rouge, to instruct Naval Reserve students at Naval Training Center, San Diego, California.

Hertzock, who served in the Navy during the Korean conflict as a RM3 (Radioman Third Class) has been recently advanced to the position as Radioman Second Class, through his experience and courses at Southern University.

This advance in rank was made through competitive examination by the U. S. Navy Department. Hertzock will report for his teaching duties at the San Diego Naval Base on June 5 and will return to Southern in September to complete his senior year in electronics.

He is the grandson of Mrs. Josephine Gray, 638 Education Street, Baton Rouge, and was graduated from McKinley High School in 1950.

Upon graduation from high school, he entered the Navy, where his tour of duty continued for four years. He registered at Southern University in September 1954.

Naval Official Wanted to Get Rid of "Nigger"

"We've got to get rid of this nigger," was the testimony ascribed to one witness for George . Russell, 812 N. E. 8th, in the discrimination hearing at the Norman Naval Base last week.

The witness, a white man, when cross-examined ,added fuel to the fire with additional ad libs that did not help the defense at all.

Russell sometime ago was employed as an exterminator at the base. He claims the man who succeeded him was certified for the job four months after he secured the job.

Capt. H. D. Parrish, commanding officer of the Naval-Air Technical Training center, insists Russell was one of 17 released in a reduction of the force.

The hearing began Wednesday before Commodore D. C. Davis, the base executive officer. Davis is also the employment policy officer. The investigation was recessed until early Thursday afternoon.

John E. Green, Oklahoma City, Russell's attorney, said the case was progressing satisfactorily and that he believed the hearing can be concluded Tuesday.

GETS NAVY CITATION — Dr. Joseph Henry Pierre, (left) noted West Indian Specialist surgeon of the General Hospital in Port of Spain, Trinidad, shakes hands with Rear Admiral Daniel V. Galley (right), U. S. N. Commandent, Tenth Naval District, after being presented the U. S. Navy's Meritorious Public Service Citation at a ceremonial parade held at the U. S. Naval Station in Trinidad. Dr. Pierre was cited for his voluntary professional services to the Navy in the fields of orthopedics, caesarean section, harelip repair, thermioplasty and traumatic surgery. — (ANP)

Negroes Told To Rid Legion Of Agitators

MAGEE, Miss., May 24 (U.P.)—Mississippi's American Legion commander today told Negro Legion posts in the state to "rid their membership of radical agitators or face expulsion from the organization."

The warning by Jack Pace of Magee, a white man, also criticized a Negro congressman for "inquiring about" a meeting of two white Legion posts jointly sponsored by the Jackson Citizens Council.

"It was none of his business," Pace said of the inquiry Wednesday by Rep. Charles C. Diggs (D-Mich) about the American Legion - Citizens Council meeting. Diggs had asked the national Legion commander if the organization "condones" a Legion group "joining with a group like the Citizens Council."

ADDRESSED BY LAWMAN

The Legion - Council meeting about which Diggs complained was one addressed May 6 by New Orleans police sergeant Hubert Badeaux, who testified earlier this year before a Louisiana legislative committee about alleged Communist infiltration of Negro organizations.

Pace said the May 6 meeting was "strictly a public service, provided by the American Legion."

As to the Citizens Council's part in the meeting, Pace said he was "delighted to see that other organizations were waking up to the dangers of communism and trying to assist the Legion in its fight against communism and other subversive influences."

Pace named no specific Negro Legion post but obviously referred to one in Jackson commanded by Albert Powell, who recently accused Jackson police of taking liquor payoffs.

Diggs addressed a meeting of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People here last Sunday and two days later wrote National Legion Commander W. C. Daniel about the joint meeting.

Mississippi Negro Legionnaires Are Threatened

MAGEE, Miss.— (INS) — Jack Pace, of Magee, Mississippi's American Legion commander Friday threatened Negro Legionnaries with explusion from the organization if they had not rid their posts of "racial agitators."

LIQUOR PAYOFFS

Pace's warning came as a result of charges made by Albert Powell, commander of a Negro Legion Post in nearby Jackson. Powell recently charged that Jackson police were "taking liquor payoffs" and were committing "brutalities against Negroes."

Pace also charged that Negro Rep. Charles C. Diggs, (D) Mich. "had no business" to demand that the National Legion commander investigate two whiteJackson Legion Posts which recently co-sponsored a meeting with a white citizens Council.

Pace said that the meeting, was strictly a public service affair" to hear a New Orleans Police officer's address on Communist infiltration. he added:

"As to the Citizens Councils par in the meeting, we are delighted to see that other organizations are waking up to the dangers of communism."

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"As to the Citizens Councils par in the meeting, we are delighted to see that other organizations are waking up to the dangers of communism."

Ditch Agitators, Negro Vets Told

MAGEE, Miss., May 24 (U.P.)—Jack Pace, state commander of the American Legion, today warned all Negro posts to "rid their membership of racial agitators or face expulsion from the organization."

Pace said "strong measures" would be taken to stop "radical speakers" from addressing Negro Legion meeting and "stirring up trouble." He did not say what disciplinary authority was held over the Negro posts by white Legion leaders. Both hold segregated meetings and elections.

The warning was issued in a prepared statement distributed by state Legion headquarters in Jackson. It did not specify any Negro post.

However, Albert Powell, commander of the Negro post in Jackson, recently accused Jackson police of brutality to Negroes at a Progressive Voters League meeting here.

Rep. Charles C. Diggs (D., Mich.) called for an investigation of a meeting of the white Legion members held in conjunction with the Citizens Council in Jackson.

"As for Congressman Diggs," Pace said, "it was none of his business but for the information of all, the meeting was a joint meeting of two Legion posts for the purpose of hearing an expert on communism, to which the public was invited."

Legion Officer Warns 'Agitators'

MAGEE, Miss.— (INS) — Jack Pace, of Magnee, Mississippi's American Legion Commander, threatened Negro legionaires with expulsion from the organization if they did not rid their posts of "racial agitators."

Pace's warning came as a result of charges made by Albert Powell, commander of a Negro Legion post in nearby Jackson. Powell recently charged that Jackson police were "taking liquor payoffs" and were committing "brutalities against Negroes."

Pace also charged that Negro Rep. Charles C. Diggs (D) Mich. "had no business" to demand that the national Legion commander investigage two white Jackson Legion posts which recently co-sponsored a meeting with a White Citizens Council.

Pace said that the meeting, was "strictly a public service affair" to hear a New Orleans police officer's address on Communist infiltration. He added:

"As to the Citizens Council part in the meeting, we are delighted to see that other organizations are waking up to the dangers of Communism."

First Negro Vets Chief Takes Office

Washington, D. C., June 26—William M. Ming, Jr., of Chicago, has taken office as the first Negro national chairman of a veterans organization in the country, following his election at the American Veterans Committee 10th annual convention in April.

Ming described his election as a demonstration of "the fact that race is an irrelevancy in the AVC." He said he hoped it would "encourage young Negroes to prepare and compete more and more in the mainstream of the American community."

State Negro American Legion Post Threatened With Expulsion

MAGEE, Miss., May 24.—Mississippi's American Legion Commander warned Negro Legion posts in the state to "rid their membership of radical agitators or face expulsion from the organization."

The warning by Jack Pace of Magee, a white man, also criticized a Negro congressman for "inquiring about "a meeting of two white Legion posts jointly sponsored by the Jackson Citizens Council.

"It was none of his business," Pace said of the inquiry Wednesday by Rep. Charles C. Diggs (D-Mich.) about the American Legion-Citizens Council meeting. Diggs had asked the National Legion commander if the organization "condones" a Legion group "joining with a group like the Citizens Council," organized by white men to keep Negroes and whites segregated.

Oust Radicals

Pace's warning to Negro posts to oust "radical agitators" was contained in a news release from the state Legion Department's Public Relations division.

The news release said:

"Stating that there had been several incidents of late, such as Negro Legion post commanders condemning law enforcement agencies, radical Negro speakers being invited to speak to Negro Legion

meetings, and efforts on the part of some to stir up trouble, such as the Diggs case, Commander Pace said that strong measures would be taken to put a stop to it.

The Legion-Council meeting about which Diggs complained was one addressed May 6 by a New Orleans police sergeant, Hubert Dedauex, who testified earlier this year before a Louisina legislative committee about alleged Communist infiltration of Negro organizations.

Pace said the May 6 meeting was "strictly a public service, provided by the American Legion."

As to the Citizens Council's part in the meeting, Pace said he was "delighted to see that other organizations were waking up to the dangers of Communism and trying to assist the Legion in its fight against Communism and other subversive influences."

Mention Pay-Offs

Pace named no specific Negro Legion post but obviously referred to one in Jackson commanded by Albert Powell, who recently accused Jackson police of taking liquor payoffs.

Powell made the accusation at a meeting of the Progressive Negro Voters League, a Negro group which had asked that the city hire Negro policemen, fireman and city bus drivers.

Diggs addressed a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here last Sunday and two days later wrote National Legion Commander W. C. Daniel about the joint Legion-Citizens Council meeting.

Diggs said the Legion "might as well tear up its charter of patriotism" if one of its chapters can meet jointly with "an organization whose announced objective is to defy the law of this land." He referred to the Citizens Councils' opposition to the U. S. Supreme Court school integration ruling.

J C Moses To Be Co-Leader At A L Meet

Informer
Sat. 7-6-57

J C MOSES

HOUSTON — The American Legion Department of Texas Convention will be held in Houston on July 26-28, with headquarters in the Rice Hotel. Acting as co-chairman of the convention will be J. C. Moses, well known Houston Legionaire and real estate broker. Donald L. Peters 8th District Commander is also General Chairman of the convention.

Much activity is being planned for the convention. On July 27, Governor Price Daniel will be principal speaker. Other speakers include Legion officials and Veterans Administration personnel from Washington, D.C.

Moses announces that specia activity is being planned for a members of the 6th Division.

AMERICAN LEGION READY TO 'FIGHT' TO PRESERVE SEGREGATION, GRIFFIN TOLD

World Wed. 1-30-57 p. 1
Atlanta

BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE

The National commander of the American Legion said Thursday his organization was ready "to fight" to preserve segregation.

W. C. (Dan) Daniel, appearing before the Georgia Legislature told the body that the American Legion is a staunch advocate of State's Rights, and "will fight to uphold the traditions of Georgia."

W. C. (Dan) Daniel assured the Legislators that his organization "is a great advocate of State Rights."

When Gov. Marvin Griffin commissioned Daniel a Colonel on his staff, the Legion Commander said he told the Governor:

"I hope it will never be necessary for you to call on me to fight, but if necessary, I will fight to uphold the traditions of Georgia."

Congressman Diggs Scores Reply Of National Commander On Legion Post Citizens Council Meet

Washington, D. C., May 21.—Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D-Mich.) told American Legion National Commander Daniel today that the latter's response to his telegram of May 10th asking the National Body's position on a reported joint meeting of the Mississippi State American Legion and the White Citizens' Council, of Mississippi, was "an incredible insult to my intelligence."

The Congressman sent a wire to Commander Daniel following a report in the Jackson, Mississippi Clarion Ledger of May 7, 1957 that the joint meeting of the two state organizations was held on Monday night, May 6th. The report included highlights of a pro-segregation speech made by Sergeant Hubert Badeaux, of the New Orleans Police Department. It stated that the speaker was introduced by W. J. Simmons, Executive Secretary of the Jackson White Citizens' Council, and that Commander C. S. Rankin, of the Louis Jiggitts Post of the American Legion served as Master of Ceremonies. State Commander Jack Pace, of the Legion, is also reported to have spoken briefly. The Ledger report listed a number of state officials who occupied the speaker's rostrum along with State Legion Adjutant Frank Chambers, President Ellis Wright of the Jackson Citizens' Council and State Secretary Robert Patterson of Greenwood Citizens' Council.

Congressman Diggs' telegram of May 10th to the American Legion Commander, the Commander's reply and the Congressman's telegram of today follow:

(Telegram 5-10-57)

Mr. W. C. Daniel
National Commander
The American Legion

It has been brought to my attention that there was in Jackson, Mississippi recently a joint meeting between the American Legion and the White Citizens' Council, at which time Sgt. Badeaux, of the New Orleans Police Department, was presented. This meeting was attended by high public officials of the state who heard the usual tirade against the efforts of decent people in this country to eliminate second-class citizenship. Commander Rankin, of the Louis Jiggitts Post, served as master of ceremonies and the Mississippi State Commander, Jack Pace, spoke briefly. My principal concern in this communication is to find out if the American Legion condones the action of one of its Posts or State Organizations in joining with an organization among whose purposes is that of defiance of the law of the land as laid down by certain Supreme Court decisions and certain amendments to the Constitution. How can an organization which professes Americanism as its foundation act in public concert, on an official basis, with such a hate organization as the White Citizens' Council? If the National American Legion does not reject this kind of association, it will certainly indicate that it has rejected its fundamental purpose, the promotion of Americanism.

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.,
Member of Congress.

(Letter May 17)

Hon. Charles C. Diggs, Jr.
U. S. House of Representatives
Dear Congressman Diggs:

In answer to your telegram concerning a recent meeting between The American Legion and the White Citizens' Council in Jackson, Mississippi, may I advise first that I am unaware of any such meeting having taken place, and therefore am not in a position to comment on its purpose, the direction which it might have followed or the Legion personalities who might have participated.

We do appreciate your interest in the welfare of our organization.

Very sincerely yours,
W. C. "DAN" DANIEL.

(Telegram 5-21)

Mr. W. C. Daniel
National Commander
The American Legion

Your response to my telegram regarding a meeting sponsored jointly by the American Legion of Mississippi and the White Citizens' Council of that State is an incredible insult to my intelligence. Elementary research can substantiate the occurrence, purpose, and participants of the meeting. However, in order to make it easy for you, I refer you to the May 5th edition, page D3, of the Jackson, Mississippi Clarion Ledger which announces the joint meeting to be held on Monday, May 6, 1957. Mr. Charles M. Hills' report of the joint meeting appeared on page one, continued to page 20, of the May 7, 1957 edition of the Jackson Mississippi Clarion Ledger.

If the American Legion will permit one of its chapters, using its official name in a public meeting, to co-sponsor such an event with an organization whose announced objective is to defy the law of this land, it might as well tear up its charter of patriotism. It is not a question of whether the American Legion is for or against integration. It is a question of a so-called patriotic organization permitting its name to be linked publicly with un-Americanism.

I respectfully request an immediate, thorough investigation and reply.

CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR.,
Member of Congress.

HAZEL P. ROBERTS
. . . makes history

Hazel Roberts Named Legion Commander

PITTSBURGH

An important first was registered recently when Hazel P. Roberts was elected commander of Sportsmen's Post, 913, American Legion, at its meeting on June 22.

Miss Roberts is reported by legion officials to be the first Negro woman ever elected commander of an American Legion Post in the history of the organization. She has held every important major office in the post and has held several district and county appointments.

Installation services will be held in September.

ROBERT S. MING, Jr.

AVC Elects Bob Ming Chairman

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — W. Robert Ming, jr., of Chicago, was elected national chairman of the American Veterans' Committee at the 10th annual convention of the Association, meeting here at the Willard hotel.

The vote was by acclamation.

Ming, a member of the board, has been assured of the nod when the convention opened last Friday. He is the first Negro to head a national veterans group.

Named with him as vice chairman was Shanley N. Egert of New York City, also a lawyer.

Ming's double victory

(An Editorial)

The American Veterans Committee deserves congratulations for its progressive outlook in electing William Robert Ming, Chicago civic leader and NAACP attorney, as its new chairman in a precedent-smashing action which lives up to the committee's fine tradition.

The delegates to the convention were nearly 90-per cent white.

Mr. Ming himself is deserving of plaudits for his forthright stand in placing principle above personal ambition.

In spite of the distincton which would be his in becoming the first member of his race to head a national veterans organization, he refused to accept the honor unless the body also went on record as endorsing the Powell Amendment to the Federal School Construction Bill to which many of the delegates were opposed.

It might be said for the opponents of the measure, however, that their opposition was not based on the fact that they were opposed to safeguards which would insure that colored citizens get their full share of whatever monies allocated toward this project.

Being fathers and civic-minded individuals, vitally concerned with the woeful need for better schooling in their communities, they were hesitant in adding anything which could be used by opponents as an excuse to block its passage.

While Dixiecrats and their Republican colleagues use the Powell Amendment as a red herring, they oppose the measure for other reasons, the most important of which they can be counted upon to obstruct any form of social legislation which will improve the lot of Americans on domestic issues.

Although President Eisenhower refuses to endorse the Powell Amendment, an examination shows that there is absolutely nothing about the proposal that men of goodwill cannot accept as just and right.

The Supreme Court has already declared segregation in public education is illegal and unconstitutional. The Powell Amendment merely reiterates a premise which is the accepted law of the land.

The NAACP makes out a clear and irrefutable case for the inclusion of this amendment in any Federal Aid Bill as follows:

- Enactment of the school aid bill without the anti-segregation amendment would encourage the eight states to continue their defiance of the Supreme Court. They would use federal aid to strengthen their segregated school systems.
- The anti-segregation amendment does not deny federal funds to any law-abiding state or school district.
- It is unfair to use the taxes of the overwhelming majority of law-abiding citizens to support the prejudices and illegal actions of a law-defying minority.
- Federal benefits are inseparable from compliance with federal law.
- To pass the federal aid to school construction bill without the amendmnt is to repudiate the United States Suprem Court and to subsidize defiance of the law.
- Segregation is immoral as well as illegal.
- There cannot be one law for the nation; there must be one law for all.

The school aid bill can be passed with safeguards against racial discrmination and segregation .If it is killed, the cause will not be the anti-segregation clause.

It was on the basis of these arguments which Mr. Ming insisted that the AVC endorse the amendment as a condition upon which he would accept the chairmanship.

He was on sound ground. He won on both counts.

Negro Elected To Head AVC

The American Veterans Committee elected its first colored chairman, W. Robert Ming, a Chicago lawyer, at a national convention session here yesterday.

Chosen ice chairman at the Hotel Willard was Stanley N. Egeth, a New York City attorney.

The veterans organization recorded its support of firm measures to aid Asian and African states through economic and military assistance programs. Backing also was registered for Representative Adam C. Powell's proposal to withhold Federal aid from segregated public school systems.

A minority effort behind a resolution calling for normal relations with Red China was defeated, but the AVC nevertheless urged increased gestures of friendship toward the Communist nation.

NEGRO LAWYER DIRECTS WORK OF U. S. GROUP

Race No Factor in Vets' Organization

BY ROI OTTLEY

W. Robert Ming Jr., former University of Chicago law school professor and Loop attorney who recently was elected chairman of the American Veterans committee, is the first Negro in the United States to head a national organization of its type. A number of Negros have attained high rank in groups with educational or professional objectives.

The committee, with 27,000 members and chapters in the north and south, is racially integrated.

"My election demonstrates the fact that race is an irrelevancy in the organization," Ming said. "However, I believe the group was not unmindful of the impact the election of a Negro would have, particularly abroad.

"I hope this development will serve, if only in a small measure, to demonstrate further the real movement in the United States towards racial integration. I hope, too, it will encourage young Negroes to prepare and compete more and more in the main stream of the American community."

Leads Fight on Reds

Ming led the successful fight in 1949 to expell Communists from the veterans committee.

As chairman of the national board and executive committee, he will be the organization's spokesman. He also will supervise the executive offices and major commissions, and head fund raising drives and membership promotions.

Ming, who during World War II served as the legal officer for an air force group, regards the A. V. C. as "the only broad, all-inclusive, nonparochial organization representing the liberal position in the United States."

Will Study Problems

"The organization will give close scrutiny to social and political problems in an effort to formulate positions which will be consistent with the ideals and aspirations of the American people," Ming said.

Ming, a former assistant attorney general of Illinois, was born in Chicago, May 7, 1911, the son of a municipal employe, now retired and a direct descendant of a Revolutionary war soldier. He attended Englewood High school, Crane Junior college, and in 1931 entered the University of Chicago law school.

He was the first Negro elected to the Order of Coif, an honorary group at the university limited to 10 students of the top 10 per cent of a class. He also was elected to the board of editors of the Law Review, the first Negro to achieve this distinction.

Gets Degree in 1933

He graduated in 1933 with a doctor of laws degree. He taught at Howard university, Washington, D. C., and afterwards joined the faculty of the University of Chicago law school.

Ming, a member of the Chicago Bar association and Cook County Bar association, now is a senior member of the firm of Moore, Ming, and Leighton.

He is married to the former Irvena Harvey, a social worker, and lives in the Kenwood-Hyde Park area.

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 6-8-57
P. 5

30 y

TESTIMONIAL DINNER attended by more than 60 prominent citizens honors Attorney William R. Ming, Jr., (left) recently elected national chairman of the American Veterans Committee. Dinner was held at Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company 3501 South Parkway, Tuesday night, and was sponsored by the insurance co. Left to right in photo are Atty. Ming; T. K. Gibson, Sr., chairman of the board, Supreme Liberty Life; Hubert Will, member of national board of directors, AVC; and John H. Johnson, publisher of Johnson Publications.

First Negro vets chief takes office

Tribune P. 5
Los Angeles, Calif.
Wed. 6-12-57

WASHINGTON — William R. Ming, Jr., of Chicago, has taken office as the first Negro national chairman of a veterans organization in the country, following his election at the American Veterans Committee 10th annual convention in April.

P. 5

Ming described his election as a demonstration of "the fact that race is an irrelevancy in the AVC". He said he hoped it would "encourage young Negroes to prepare and compete more and more in the mainstream of the American community."

There are some two million Negro veterans of U. S. wars in the country.

The new national leader resigned a University of Chicago law professorship recently to return to private practice.

'Firsts' are nothing new to Ming. At the University of Chicago, from which he was graduated cum laude in 1933, he was the first Negro elected to the Order of Coif, honorary society limited to the 10 top students in the class. He was also the first Negro elected to the board of editors of the Law Review.

Native Chicagoan, he was assistant state's Attorney General for four years after graduation, later became a law professor at Howard university and an OPA counsel.

He entered the Army a private and rose through the ranks to captain.

He was AVC national vice chairman and a member of the national executive board before his recent election.

First Negro Vets Chief Takes Office

Black Dispatch
Fri. 6-21-57
Oklahoma City
Ohio

WASHINGTON — William R. Ming Jr., of Chicago, has taken office as the first Negro national chairman of a veterans organization in the country, following his election at the American Veterans Committee 10th annual convention in April.

P. 1

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DALLAS—

PARTICIPATING IN THE ARMED FORCES DAY PARADE, "Stars and Stripes", are the American War Mothers Chapter Number 12, left to right are: officers Mothers, Three Maria Venerable, historian, LaVania Tyler, 1st Vice president, Lillian M. Downey, corresponding secretary and organizer, 3rd Vice, Savanah Wedgeworth, president, Katie Yanez 2nd Vice president, Pearl A Hann, members, Orene Ellison, Dessie Jones, Mrs Payne. In the background are Cadets and Servicemen. - Photo by Bell.

Nab Five, Avert GI Race Clash

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sep. 3-23-57

TOKYO — (INS) — American military and Japanese police were reported last Thursday to have prevented a possible race riot among U.S. servicemen at Tokorozawa, a few miles north of Tokyo.

The newspaper Yomiuri said five servicemen were arrested Wednesday night as some 50 police moved in to break up a potential clash between white and Negro servicemen.

The report said 50 white soldiers from the Tokorozawa army depot began gathering after their duty hours in the bars and cabarets of the town for a "revenge attack" on Negro airmen from the nearby Johnson U.S. Air Force Base.

Their plan, according to Yomiuri, was to storm into a bar frequented by Negro airmen but the police got wind of it just before the 8 p.m. deadline reportedly set for the "attack."

American MP and Japanese police authorities sent reinforced squads to the scene and intercepted the white soldiers as some 30 Negro airmen fled from the bar, the Japanese newspaper related.

Yomiuri quoted the arrested soldiers as saying the raid had been planned to avenge members of their army unit who had been beaten by Negro servicemen on several past occasions.

Hospitalized Veterans Outread Others, 6-1

Post + Times Herald P. 20-a
Thurs. 1-15-57

Hospitalized veterans read six times as many books as the general public.

Their preference, a Veterans Administration survey released yesterday showed, runs to fiction over nonfiction by a 2 to 1 margin and westerns, mysteries and historical novels rank tops.

The survey was conducted by the VA's Library Division in the agency's 176 hospitals and domiciliary homes. It was intended to indicate what veteran-patients like to read, in order to improve library facilities.

Tuberculosis patients read more books than all other types of patients combined—an average of 58 per year. Mental patients read the fewest.

Among nonfiction works, the order of interest is biographies history, travel, religion, philosophy and science, the agency found.

Court Studies Veteran Status

Washington, D.C.
Thurs. 1-31-57

By MORREY DUNIE
Star Reporter

A challenge of the constitutionality of the Veterans Preference Act was taken under advisement yesterday by District Court Judge Matthew F. McGuire.

McGuire commented, "I don't think there's anything to it." But he said he would give serious consideration to the contention of Attorney Carl W. Berueffy that the statute giving Government employes who have veterans job retention preference over non-veterans violates the due process clause of the Fifth Amedment.

He brought suit on behalf of eight Defense Department blue-collar workers, none of whom work in Washington.

Berueffy argued that section 12 of the Veterans Preference Act of 1944 amounts to "arbitrary and capricious discrimination" against non-veterans. The provision recites that veterans are to be given retention preference in Government jobs when personnel reductions are made.

He said he does not quarrel with this preference, all things being equal. However, Beruffy asserted, a veteran with "satisfactory" efficiency rating would be retained in his job although it meant the discharge of a non-veteran with more seniority, more skill in his class and a higher efficiency rating.

According to Justice Department attorneys David L. Rose and Donald B. MacGuineas, the provision "represents the judgment of Congress that those who have served their country though active duty in the armed forces are entitled to a degree of preference in employment in ciivlian positions of the Government over non-veterans."

Furthermore, they argued, veterans preference laws are as old as the United States, the first such statutes being enacted shortly after the Revolution.

Berueffy pointed out that other veterans' benefits, such as pensions, are paid for from the Federal Treasury and by the entire American citizenry. But job retention preferences is a burden carried by a single person, the person deprived of a job by his competitor's veteran status.

Vet Widows Fail To Ask For Benefits

World P.1
Wed. 3-20-57

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Three of every five widows of veterans who died of service-connected causes before January 1, 1957, have failed to apply for the new increased dependents' compensation payments, Veterans Administration announced today.

The Servicemen's and Veterans' Survivor Benefits Act, which authorizes the new payments, became effective January 1, 1957.

Widows of veterans who died of service-connected causes before January 1, 1957 may elect to receive the new payments or to continue under the old death compensation, whichever is higher.

In most cases, VA said, the new act provides for higher payment to these widows than were granted under previous laws.

Any of these widows who wish to receive the higher benefit must apply for th enew compensation payments, even though they already are on VA rolls.

Application cards have been sent to 114,000 of thes widows who may be eligible f orincreased payments, VA added.

If a widow is eligible for an increased monthly payment under the new law, Va said, such payments will be made retroactive to January 1, 1957, provided she applies by July 1, 1957.

With certain exceptions received after July 1 will be effective as of the day they are received, VA emphasized.

The benefit will be paid at the monthly rate of $112 plus 12 percent of the basic monthly pay now being received by a serviceman whose rank and years of service are the same as those of the deceased veteran, VA pointed out.

Computing the benefit on the current military pay avoid nequities n the case of widows of veterans who died or were separated when military pay scales were lower than they are at present, VA explained.

Widows who make application for the new benefit, but who would receive more under old laws, will be advised by VA against the wrong choice of payment.

However, if a widow fails to apply for the new benefit she will continue to receive death compensation at the same rate as in tre past, even though she might be eligible for increased payments under the Suvivors Benefits Act, VA said.

Advice about applying for the new benefit is available at any VA office.

New Ruling Permits GI Loan Release

Post + Times Herald P. 1-d
Sat. 3-2-57

VETERANS proposing to sell their homes bought with GI loans may be able to obtain a release from liability to the Government which will protect them in the event the new purchaser defaults in payments, Veterans' Administration hasing in the clerical and sales fields. announced.

Heretofore, a veteran has been able to be released from liability when selling his home only by paying off the GI loan in full himself or by having the new purchaser do so.

Under a 1956 law, if the new purchaser assumes the GI loan and meets credit requirements, VA may release the veteran from his liability.

The new purchaser need not be a veteran.

Release of a veteran from GI loan liability to the Government does not automatically restore his GI home loan entitlement. VA said restoration of entitlement may be made only under certain conditions and that information on this subject is available at any VA office.

Survey Reveals Vets Making Good

Herald P. 1
Wed. 4-17-57

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Disabled Korean veterans are making their marks in virtually every walk of life in America, a Veterans Administration survey disolosed today.

The 46,000 disabled veterans who so far rave received vocational rehabilitation training have prepared themselves for careers ranging from physicist to automobile mechanic and from school teacher to bricklayer according to the survey.

The day is long past, VA said, when disabled veterans could find employment only in a few "fringe" sedentary occupations. Today, employers everywhere are coming to realize that it is sound practice to hire the handicapped for any kind of job which they can qualify.

The VA survey showed that 44 per cent of all the disabled veterans trainees--the largest signal category--prepared themselves for top ranking professional, semi-professional and managerial occupations.

Among them, 3,000 trained as teachers; another 3,000, as accountants; 2,300, as engineers; 600, in medicine and related fields; 500, as lawyers, and 200, as clergymen.

Another 30 percent of the disabled veterans trained for skilled jobs in trade and industry.

Inclined are 2,600 automobile repairmen, 2,500 metalworkers, 1,000 in construction occupations such as carpentry and plumbing, 700 printers, and 600 electricians.

Twelve percent took their training in the clerical and sales fields.

Bookkeeping was the most popular occupation with 2,200 disabled trainees; nearly 2,000 trained to be clerks of various types; 750 trained as salesmen of everything from real estate to haberdashery, and 300 prepared to be secretaries and stenographers.

Six percent of the disabled veterans trained as farmers, aiming to engage in enterprises ranging from truck farming to cattle raising.

The rest of the disabled veterans trained for a host of other occupations. In fact, VA said, there are few occupations not represented in the survey.

360,000 GIs Get Pay Rises As Specialists

Post + Times Herald P. 1
Thurs. 5-9-57

Wilson Says System Will Permit Use Of Fewer Men

Washington, D.C.

By John G. Norris
Staff Reporter

Pay increases ranging from $12 to $50 a month were authorized yesterday for 360,000 enlisted men of the armed forces who have special skills that are in short supply in the ranks and in industry.

Announcing a new "proficiency pay" system for selected GIs, Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson said the expected reduction in turnover among technicians will enable the services "to operate with fewer total numbers" of men.

Wilson also announced that the Budget Bureau had approved a plan to induce Reserve officers to remain in uniform after their compulsory service by paying bonuses for long terms of contract service. The plan, which requires legislation, would affect more than 250,000 officers holding reserve commissions.

Thest pay boosts were all that Wilson was able to salvage from a sweeping military manpower reform program providing larger pay increases for many others in uniform that he had earlier proposed to the Budget Bureau. Wilson's previous proposal, based

on recommendations of the Cordiner Committee, fell a victim of the economy drive.

The Cordiner Committee, headed by President Ralph J. Cordiner of General Electric, had urged building a smaller, more professional military force by gearing military pay levels to rates for similar work in civilian life. This would have increased salaries for large numbers of officers and men.

Cordiner said his plan was "deflationary" in that the greater efficiency and reduced forces eventually would save $5 billion a year and perhaps eliminate the draft. Wilson strongly backed the recommendations in general and tried to get Administration approval for passing many of them this year. But the White House and Budget Bureau contending it would bt "inflationary," turned thumbs down, and authorized the technicians "proficiency pay" and a reserve officer "term retention contract" plan instead.

Wilson also announced several additional steps he is directing the military departments to take, as part of a long-range program "for improving the military manpower structure." Major steps are:

• Putting tighter controls on reenlistments so that fewer cooks, truck drivers and others in the "easy to train and easy to retain" skills would be allowed to reenlist. Reenlistment also would be denied to "professional privates"—men who lack the ability and drive to progress—officials said.

• Adopting wider retraining programs for men who are in excess of needs in less technical occupations. They would be given an opportunity to qualify as electronics men, aircraft mechanics, etc.—the "hard to train and hard to retain" skills.

• Tougher selection in officer promotions, with earlier retirement of those passed over for selection.

Wilson did not spell out how the program would be carried out. This was left to the military departments.

"I have been concerned for some time," Wilson said, "that our manpower practices and compensation systems are out-of-date and need fundamental modernization."

He declared the new manpower policy results from "unprecedented technological progress" in the armed forces which requires long periods to train technicians and a consequent need for keeping such men once trained.

His announcement came as the Cordiner Committee formally presented its final report and recommendations. They had been previously "unofficially released" in a preliminary report that was almost identical to the final version.

GEORGE ANDREWS REPORTS from WASHINGTON

FOR VETERANS — Here is something that will interest veterans and their dependents. The House committee on veterans' affairs has just published a pocket-size folder entitled, "Synopsis of Benefits Avaliable to Veterans and Their Dependents." The folder has 13 pages and contains a complete checklist of veterans' benefits. It contains several charts showing rates of compensation for veterans, including: disability compensation because of dependents; rates of compensation to widows, children and parents of deceased veterans; rates of dependency and indemnity compensation to widows, children, and parents for service-connected death occuring on or after Jan. 1, 1957; a pension chart; rates of pension to widows and children. Listed briefly are explanations of benefits covering education; hospitalization; loans; insurance; unemployment compensation and mustering-out payments.

All in all the little folder covers veterans benefits clearer and more simply than anything I have seen. The committee has furnished my office with a very limited number of these folders. They are available for free distribution on a "first come first served" basis to veterans who write to my office.

Psychiatrists Lash at VA

By Eve Edstrom
Staff Reporter

CHICAGO, May 17 — The Veterans' Administration's medical leadership was ripped apart for "widespread deterioration" of staff morale and standard during a windup session of the Nation's top psychiatrists.

Dr. George N. Raines charged that the "deterioration" is occuring "rapidly and steadily" and is due entirely to the policies established by Dr. William S. Middleton, the Va's medical director.

His remarks were spontaneous after a panel of noted psychiatrists lit into the VA for driving away topnotch medical men by what they called uninspired leadership and unrealistic policies. A major issue, they said, is rigid adherence to a policy which does not permit doctors to accept fees for teaching, service to community clinics, or published works. Royalties for books, for example, must go to the VA, they said.

Dr. Middleton himself, after making a statement in support of VA policies and programs, left for Washington before Dr. Raines made his charge.

The storm broke over an American Psychiatric Association panel Thursday night.

Dr. Raines declared he was not speaking as chief of psychiatry for another Federal agency (Navy), not as a Georgetown professor of psychiatry, and not as president of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology.

Instead, he said, he was speaking as an individual who for the last eight years has been a member of the committee whi hcreviews all of the psychiatric and neurology training programs in the country.

With the exception of Dr. Middleton and his chief of psychiatry, Dr. Jesse F. Carey, all the panel speakers were outspoken in their criticism of VA. They included Dr. Howard P. Rome, Mayo Clinic's chief psychiatrist formerly associated with the VA in Philadelphia: Dr. William Rottersman, who formerly worked with the VA program through its tie-in with the Menninger Clinic, and Dr. Wilfred Bloomberg, former psychiatrist with the VA in Boston. Another critic was Albert Deutsch, a writer.

Major dissatisfaction centered around the feeling that the VA leadership "no longer is putting up a fight," that a former first-rate medical program is fast becoming a mediocre one.

GI Widows Eligible For VA Loans

The service-connected death of a World War II or Korean conflict veteran may entitle his widow to a GI loan, even if the veteran had obtained a GI loan before he died.

The statement was issued last week by Robert D. Beer, manager of the Veterans Administration regional office in Chicago.

However, he added, if the widow herself is an eligible veteran, she accrues no additional GI loan rights because of her husband's death.

Widows of World War II or Korea veterans whose death was service-connected, also may obtain direct loans from VA in those areas eligible for direct loans.

Direct loans, Beer said, are obtainable for the purchase of home or farmhouse. The law does not authorize direct business loans.

GI loan applications from widows, based on their husbands' deaths as a result of World War II service, must be made by July 25, 1958. For Korean conflict eligibility, loans must be made before February 1, 1965. Beer said.

Complete information is available from the VA office in Chicago or any VA office.

GI Home Loan Provision To Expire In 1958

HOUSTON — Local veterans have been urged to take advantage of the home loan Provision of the GI Bill of Rights within the next year, or the Veterans' Administration has announced that this provision which has enabled so many area ex-GI's to make the transition from renter to home-owner will expire for the majority of them in July 1958.

A boon to the nation since its introduction at the end of World War II, the bill provided the opportunity for educational advancement and business establishment as well as home ownership by offering a federal guarantee of personal credit.

Veterans who have not already taken advantage of the GI home loan provision of the measure are urged to grasp this opportunity as soon as possible. For further information, contact the local Veterans' Administration Regional Office at 230 LaBranch St.

Korean GI Bill Five Years Old

The Korean GI Bill, a law which has given nearly 2,000,000 Korea veterans a chance to further their education, is five years old today, August 22.

Veterans Administration said four out 5 every 10 of the nation's 5.-100,000 Korea veterans have availed themselves of GI training to date.

More than half of the Korean GI trainees, or nearly 1,000,000 have gone to college. One-third, or more than 600,000, attended schools below the college level, such as trade and business institutions. The rest took their training on-the-job and on-the-farm.

All together, Korea veterans thus far have received 22,000,000 months of GI training — or an average of nearly one year apiece. This average will go up, VA said, since thousands of veterans have not yet completed their courses.

Because of the Korean GI Bill, the veteran still is very much a part of the American college campus, VA said. One-quarter of all male college students are veterans. And even by 1960, VA predicted that one out of every seven men in college will be there under the Korean GI Bill.

Column For Veterans

Defender Thurs. 8-8-57

EDITOR'S NOTE: Veterans and their families are asking thousands of questions concerning the benefits their Government provides for them through Veterans Administration. Below are some representative queries. Fuller information may be obtained at any VA office. Lyndon Dec Ref: P. 7

Q—I am an older World War II veteran, and before long I expect to retire from my job. I plan to sell my GI house and move to the South. Would it be possible to have my GI loan rights restored so I could buy another home?

A—Yes. Retirement is considered in the same category as transfer of employment, and would warrant restoration of GI loan entitlement. However, the VA would have to be relieved of liability on the old guaranty.

Q—I have made arrangements to be admitted to a VA hospital for treatment of a service-connected injury. I have no way of getting to the hospital, which is almost 100 miles from my home. Could the VA help me?

A—Yes. Government transportation to the hospital may be authorized. Also, when you are ready for discharge, you may obtain Government transportation home again.

Q—I am a Korea veteran just out of service. I have a service-connected dental condition that isn't severe enough to warrant compensation payments. Would I be eligible for VA outpatient dental care? 30 m (1)

A—Yes, provided you apply within one year after your discharge. If your condition did not result from combat wounds or service injuries, you may be entitled to treatment only on a one-time completion basis.

Q—I am a disabled Korea veteran. If I take vocational rehabilitation training, will I receive one VA check each month, the same as Korean GI Bill trainees, out of which I'm supposed to take care of all my training costs?

A—No. Under the vocational rehabilitation program, VA will pay all training costs directly to your school, and also will pay you a monthly subsistence allowance, based on the type of training and the number of your dependents.

Q—A friend of mine is drawing VA pension for total non-service-connected disability. He has entered a private hospital for treatment. Would the fact that he's hospitalized automatically entitle him to an additional amount paid to veterans who need constant aid and attendance?

A—No. Hospitalization alone is not sufficient to indicate a need for constant aid and attendance. The same criteria of need for aid and attendance would apply, whether he's at home or in a hospital.

Q—I borrowed money on my permanent GI insurance policy. If anything should happen to me before I pay off my loan, will my beneficiaries still receive the proceeds. of the policy?

A—Yes. They will receive the proceeds of your policy, minus any unpaid loan indebtedness.

Q—Does a Korean GI trainee still have the right to make his one-and-only change of course, if his progress in his present course has not been satisfactory?

A—He may, if he shows VA that the lack of progress was not due to his own misconduct, neglect or lack of application.

Home Loans for GIs Are Fine Credit Risk

By Arch A. Mercey

If you are a former service man with a Government-guaranteed home loan, how long do you think it wil take you to pay off the mortgage?

The Veterans Administration has come up with actual termination figures and projections of present mortgages outstanding. They show that the average life expectancy of a GI guaranteed home mortgage is between 9½ and 14 years.

The study period covers the years from 1944, when the program was instituted, through 1955, with estimated projections on the probable years before pay-off.

Loans for less than 20 years show the shortest pay-off time, with an expectancy of about 9½ years. The 20-year loans, however, are usually on the books for about 11 years, and the 25-year loans take about 14 years.

Most paid-in-full GI mortgages result from the vetteran selling his home to buy another home in the same area, or from veterans who sell out and move away. GI loans may be paid off at any time without penalty to the borrower. Some 950,000 home loans have been paid in full out of the 4,685,000 loans made.

One of every four veterans who served either in World War II or in the Korean conflict has been helped by a V. A.-guaranteed loan. Veterans have proved excellent credit risks, with only about one-half of 1 per cent requiring payments by the Government. And even on these, there will probably be further recovery by Uncle Sam as the guarantor.

Widows Of Veterans To Get Benefits Protection

Protection against the wrong choice of death benefits under the new Survivor Benefits Act will be extended to widows, guardians of children and dependent parents now receiving compensation for the service-connected death of veterans, Veterans Administration announced today.

Every election of benefits submitted by beneficiaries under the new laws will be studied to determine whether the person selected the lower instead of the higher monthly payment to which he or she may be eligible, J. M. Slaton Jr., Manager of the Atlanta VA Regional Office, said.

If the lower monthly payment has been selected, he said, no action will be taken on the election but a letter explaining the difference between the two payments will be sent ot the beneficiary.

Mr. Slaton emphasized that the election in every case will be the responsibility of the beneficiary. The agency said it merely will provide the necessary information that beneficiaries need to arrive at a decision. This information he said, will be based on the facts in each beneficiary's file.

The VA estimates national that for nearly 100,000 widows the new benefit is unquestionably higher than the present death compensation. These are widows who have no children or widows with no more than one child. These widows should file their election as soon as possible so they may begin receiving the new benefit at the earliest date.

Widows who have more than one child should put off their election until they receive information from the VA as the exact amount of the new benefit and whether it exceeds the amount of monthly benefits now being paid, Mr. Slaton said.

Generally, he added, dependent parents will find it to their advantage to continue to receive death compensation rather than to elect the new benefit. The decision as to which benefit is better must be made by the parent considering his personal situation.

VETERANS ALIMINISTRATION
Regional Office, 400 Lee Street
Montgomery 4, Alabama

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Compensation and pension payments to veterans and their dependents are not affected by the Veterans Benefits Act of 1957, the VA said today after a study of thelaw.

The new act, Public Law 95-56, was signed by the President June 11, and is designed primarily to consolidate and make more uniform the laws administered by the VA, Harley A. Smith, Manager of the Alabama VA Regional Office, explained.

To accomplish this purpose, Public Law 85156 restates amends of repeals a larger number of veterans' laws, some of which date back to the reconstruction era after the Civil War.

Main features of the law, which will become effective January 1, 1958, include the following:

(1) Establishment, for widow's compensation purposes, of the uniform requirement that the widow married the veteran (1) within 10 years after his service, or (2) at least 10 years before his death. However, a savings clause protects widows who, as to date of marriage, do not meet either of these requirements, but who were qualified to be, or were on VA compensation rolls before January 1, 1958.

(2) A provision that a widow's marriage would permanently end her eligibility for VA benefits. A savings clause protects any remarried wodow on the rolls as of January 1, 1958. Under certain conditions, previous laws allowed remarried Civil War, Indian Wars, and Spanish-American War widows to have their VA benefits restored after the marriage was terminated.

(3) Establishment of a uniform definition of "child" (generally under 18), tthus liberalizing the definition of a "child" (generally under 16, as defined by previous law) of a veteran of theCivil War or the Indian Wars. This new definition also will bring about an increase in the amount of pension paid certain helpless children of Spanish-American War veterans.

(4) Removal of the conditions of dependency and age 60 for certain widows' pensions. Under previous laws, widows of Civil War, Wars, and Spanish-American War veterans might be barred from pension because of their date of marriage, yet qualify for its payment by marriage for 10 or more years, showing dependency, and attaining age 60.

(5) Provision that the VA may provide medical treatment for service-connected disabilities and hospitalization benefits to certain retaired members of the Armed Forces, without a requirement that such members waive their retired pay in order to qualify for disability compensation.

(6) Establisnment of a uniform discharge requir ment of "under other than dishonorable conditions" for eligibility for VA benefits.

Fondling A Toe

FOLSOM, governor, can't get his fist out of that tar baby which is nullification. In 1956 when the legislature first adopted a nullification resolution, Folsom ostentatiously refused to sign it and gave it the horse laugh. Running against the author of the nullification instrument for Democratic national committeeman, Folsom was ground up and spat out by the people.

The legislature last week adopted another nullification instrument and Folsom, giving in to public pressure, signed it. But at the same time he ridiculed that which he signed and revealed a dim, cloudy understanding of the issue.

★

FOLSOM told a press conference:

I have never opposed any nullification resolution. I did approve and sign this one. But I stand on what I told the legislature before: The only effective means of accomplishing anything in the way of nullification is by ordinance written by the people.

Anybody who thinks it can be done otherwise is barking up the wrong tree. A convention properly called by the people, and properly in session, must duly ratify any such resolution to make it effective. . .

His Excellency is right if he means to say that a duly assembled convention would, with its ceremony, singularity and publicity, be somewhat more forceful as a propaganda act expressing Alabama's opposition to race mixing than a pell-mell resolving by the legislature.

★

BUT if he means to contend that a convention established by the people would emit a nullification act any more legally valid and forceful in voiding the U. S. Supreme Court decision he is mistaken. There is no prescribed nullification procedure on any law book and it has been undertaken in many different forms through the decades by all sections of the country.

Whether Alabama's nullification had been brought forth in a convention instead of the legislature would have made no difference in the case of Arthurine Lucy and the Montgomery buses.

★

HIS EXCELLENCY is most mistaken in assuming the general precedent of a nullification convention as opposed to legislative act. Procedural nullification, as opposed to disorderly defiance as occurred in such states as Wisconsin, Georgia and Alabama in earlier times, has an illustrious origin.

It was first contrived by none other than James Madison, "father of the Constitution," and Thomas Jefferson, in the renowned Virginia and Kentucky Resolves of 1798.

Virginia and Kentucky declared the federal Alien & Sedition Laws, which literally made it against the law to criticize the administration of President John Adams, to be null, void and of no effect. This action was taken, not in convention, but by resolution in the legislature, *a la* Alabama.

No determinate test of this improvised doctrine of nullification eventuated because the Alien & Sedition Acts, passed in the hysteria over the French Revolution, expired and were not reenacted.

★

NEVERTHELESS a note familiar to Southerners was struck when the New England states boiled piously over the Madison-Jefferson nullification action, for just 16 years later these "that's different" New England States convened the secessionist-nullificationist Hartford Convention in revolt over some War of 1812 measures. Here again an ultimate test of the validity of nullification was precluded by the ending of the war.

However, it was in the respective legislatures of the Hartford Convention states that the nullification procedure was undertaken (the Massachusetts and Connecticut legislatures did so before

THE only support by precedent Folsom can find is in a nullification act he deplores, that of Calhoun and South Carolina over the tariff issue in 1833.

President Andrew Jackson was ready to send 100,000 troops to the Palmetto to hang Calhoun "high as Haman." But Henry Clay's compromise modification the war could end, the others were in the process).

Veterans Advised To Start Studying School Programs

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 4-27-57

WASHINGTON, D. C. — This spring is the ideal time for young men and women to start taking action, if they intend to enroll in school or college in the fall under the War Orphans Education program, Veterans Administration suggested today. P. 17

The program is for the sons and daughters of war veterans who died of injuries or diseases resulting from their military service in World War I, World War II or the Korean conflict. Generally, War Orphan students must be between 18 and 23 years of age.

VA gave two reasons for early action this spring. 30m(1)

First, students will have plenty of time to arrange for admittance this fall to the college of their choice. Many colleges, particularly larger ones, are crowded. A delay to the last minute can result in the disappointment of learning that there's no more room.

And second, prompt action these spring months can result in speedier service by the VA, with all the preliminaries out of the way before the rush at enrollment time begins.

It normally takes at least a month from the date an application is filed to the date VA gives its final approval for schooling. VA must check its records to determine whether the young person meet basic eligibility requirements. And then it schedules a session of vocational counseling, where expert guidance is given to assist the young person's living parent or agardian in mapping out an objective and a program of study. Final approval can come only after counseling has been completed.

By waiting until later, VA said, prospective students run into the yearly peak load of veterants applying to VA for schooling under the Korean GI Bill. And it's possible that the time between application and approval could then run into larger than one month, because of VA's extra workload, the agency added.

War Orphan students may receive up to 36 months of schooling, generally in institutions of higher learning. The Government pays them up to $110 a month for each month in school.

CONVICTED VETERANS CAN LOSE PENSIONS

Commercial appeal Memphis, Tenn.

Regulations Outlined By VA Manager

Sun. 5-19-57

If you're a veteran drawing a pension from the Veterans Administration, you had better not get convicted and imprisioned for a felony or misdemeanor.

Kenneth S. Craft, manager of the VA's Nashville Regional Office, said yesterday anybody in this category may lose his pension under provisions of a law passed by Congress, effective June 1. Imprisonment periods of less than 61 days or of any length of time before actual conviction will not stop pension payments, he said.

To prevent hardships the VA is allowed to pay pensions to the eligible wife and children of the veteran who gets locked up. A VA pension received by a veteran's widow is forfeited if she's mprisoned for a period greater dren, however, payment can be than 60 days. If she has chilmade on their behalf. Mr. Craft said pension payments may be resumed after release from imprisonment. P. 16

Not affected by the law's provisions are compensation payments made to veterans or their survivors for disability or death resulting from wartime or peacetime service. The VA will enforce the law through Federal, state, county and city law enforcement agencies, according to the official.

Half-Million GIs Use Home Loans in '56

Post Tenn Herald P. 3-C Sat. 1-26-57

Associated Press

The Veterans Administration has estimated that 505,000 veterans received GI home loans totaling $5,800,000,000 during 1956. Washington D.C.

That would make this the third highest year in the 12½-year history of the GI loan program, but the volume was down 22 per cent from the record 649,600 home loans totaling $7,100,000,000 guaranteed during 1955.

The second best year was 1947, when VA guaranteed 542,000 home loans.

The year-end review of loan guaranty operations made no reference to the effect the tight money market has had on GI home loan program but the VA announced Dec. 1 that it was watching the situation closely.

This announcement was made in connection with an increase from 4½ to 5 per cent in the interest rate on FHA loans.

The top rate on GI loans is fixed by law at 4½ per cent but VA said that if the FHA increase results in a shrinkage "to harmful proportions" of the amount of money available for GI loans it will ask President Eisenhower to recommend an increase in the GI rate.

GI loans are made by private lenders with a portion guaranteed or insured by VA. On home loans VA may guarantee 60 per cent, with a maximum guarantee of $7500.

Since the loan program was inaugurated in June, 1944, VA has underwritten 4,760,000 GI home loans originally totaling $38,800,000,000. VA guaranteed about $21 billion of the total.

Reviewing 1956 home loan guaranty operations, VA said:

About 510,000 GI home loan applications were received, or 24 per cent less than the record 669,000 in 1955.

Sixty-two per cent of the veterans obtaining home loans in 1956 bought new homes, about the same percentage as in 1955.

The average price of the new homes was $13,400, compared with $12,475 last year.

On existing homes, the 1956 average purchase price was $11,900 compared with $11,340 in 1955.

Better Job May Change GI Loan Eligibility

World P. 5 Sat. 6-8-57 Dothan Ala.

WASHINGTON — Sale of a veteran's GI-purchased home because of a new and better job in a different city may entitle him to new GI loan eligibility, even though the job change was voluntary, Veterans Administration said Monday. 30m(1)

"Better job" was defined by VA as being one that would increase the veteran's income or provide him with greater opportunity for advancement.

Restoration of GI loan eligibility formerly was made only if the job change or transfer to another city was involuntary or beyond the veteran's control.

The new ruling, VA said, also applies to veterans moving to a different city following retirement.

MUST BE RELIEVED

However, no GI loan entitlement can be restored unless the VA is relieved of liability on the old loan. This generally is accomplished by payment of the loan in full, either by the veteran or the new purchaser.

Other circumstances under which a veteran may be entitled to a new GI loan eligibility are when the property:

1. Was taken by a governmental agency for public use;
2. Was destroyed by natural hazard; or,
3. Was disposed of for compelling reasons of health or other specified reasons beyond control of the veteran.

Vet's Widows Urged To File For Pay Boost

Tenn. Sept. Former P. Sat. 6-22-57 Harriman

WASHINGTON — The Veterans Administration Sunday said widows of 14,000 veterans still haven't applied for increased compensation payments to which they are eligible. 30m(1)

The widows must apply by July 1 if they want the higher payments made retroactive to Jan 1, the VA said. Otherwise, the increases generally will go into effect on the day applications are received.

Congress voted increased compensation for widows whose husbands died of service-connected causes. Some 104,000 affected widows whose husbands died before thi year were eligible for the increases as of Jan 1, the VA said, and 90,000 of these have filed their applications.

"Freeze" Deadline For Disabled Vets June 30

Journal & Guide P. 11 Norfolk, Va. Sat 6-22-57

NORFOLK —Disabled veterans who fail to apply for social security disability protection before June 30, 1957, may find that they have lost their rights to social security disability payments at age 50 and rights to old-age survivors insurance payments for themselves or their families in the future.

When a veteran becomes disabled and unable to work, there is a gap in his social security record that will cause his future social security benefits to be reduced or completely lost. If he applies to have his record frozen, the gap in his record because of his disability will not count against him in figuring his social security benefits at age 50 or the benefits to his family in case of his death.

* * *

THE 1957 amendment to the Social Security Law states that if one is disabled and has not yet reached 50 years of age, he may be eligible to have his Social Security earnings record "frozen" to protect his own and his family's rights to future benefit payments because of old age, disability, or death.

To be eligible for a disability freeze, you must (a) have at least five years of work covered by the Social Security law in the ten years before the beginning date of your disability. At least 1 1/2 years of this work must have been in the three years before the beginning of the disability (b) be so severely disabled that you are unable to do any substantial work.

All disabled veterans who have not yet checked on their eligibility for this freeze are urged to apply for this benefit at their local Social Security office. Should the veteran be found eligible for the freeze before June 30, 1957 and applies for it before that date, his record can be frozen as of the time of his disability.

KIN OF SERVICEMEN CAN GET SCHOOL AID

Funds Available To Children Of War Dead

Hundreds of children of men who died as a result of wounds or diseases received in the armed forces, are missing out on Government aid in college, according to a member of the Disabled American Veterans here.

Lane M. Allen of 616 South Cox, publicity officer for the group, says many people in the Mid-South between the ages of 18 and 23 are eligible for $110 a month for three years while studying.

The bill became effective last September. About 3,000 students in the nation's colleges and universities attended on the bill in 1956-57.

Government funds were used to "establish an education assistance program for children of servicemen who died as a result of a disability or disease incurred in line of duty during World War I, World War II or the Korean Conflict."

Further information and application forms may be obtained from Mr. Allen at BRoadway 8-2053-M or by mail.

GIs in Colleges Reach 473,000

Post 1-3-57
Herald P. 2-b
Thurs. 1-3-57
Washington D.C.

A record-breaking 473,000 veterans are in colleges according to Korean GI Bill fall enrollment figures released yesterday by the Veterans Administration.

This is 12 per cent above the previous fall's Korea GI college enrollments and 8 per cent higher than the previous record of 436,000 reached in the spring of 1956.

In addition there were 287,000 other Korea veterans enrolled in schools below the college level, on the job and on the farm training this past fall, the VA said.

U. S. Sues Emerson Institute for $1,193,710

Post
Jan. 2-3-57
Washington, D.C.
p. 1

Government Says School Filed False Claims for Pay Under GI Bill

30m(1)

By James E. Clayton
Staff Reporter

Emerson Institute, which claims to be Washington's oldest's prep school, was sued yesterday by the Veterans Administration for $1,193,710 for allegedly filing false claims for payments under the GI bill.

John J. Humphrey, dean of the school at 1324 18th st. nw., said, "I don't understand the suit." He said the VA had questioned the claims in 1952, but he thought the situation had been settled.

The Government charges the school filed 574 false and fraudulent vouchers for payments totaling $55,804.54. The Government says it is entitled to repayment of double damages for those payments.

Further Claims

In addition, the Government says the law uthorizes it to recover $2000 for each false voucher filed. This totals $1,148,000. The Institute has already paid $65,898.94, the suit says, leaving a balance of $1,193,710.14.

Humphrey said the VA originally charged the school had collected $71,338.42 to which it was not entitled.

The school repaid all but about $4000 of this, he said, but the VA later wrote him that some of the questioned vouchers were legitimate.

Two years ago, Humphrey said, the VA wrote him that the school had paid back approximately $9000 on claims the VA then recognized as valid and he thought was credited to the institute. This left, Humphrey thought, a balance of about $5000 due the school after deducting the $4000.

Ellen Lee Parks, one of the asistant United States attorneys handling the case, aid no criminal action was contemplated. Other sources indicated the statute of limitations has already run.

The period under question is from Feb. 6, 1946, to Sept. 10, 1951, when Humphrey and the late Fred P. Myers operated the Institute.

During this time, the Government charges, the Institute billed it for tuition prior to the beginning and after the end of some students' enrollment. It also alleges the school sent in bills for hours it did not teach.

Humphrey said a routine audit by the V. A. in 1951 had raised questions on the vouchers. The V. A. told the Institute it was preparing its vouchers incorrectly but, Humphrey said, "we thought we were interpreting the contract properly."

Estimated $400,000

He said between 700 and 800 veterans have attended the school, which operates day and night divisions. He estimated the Institute had received approximately $400,000 in payments under the G. I. Bill.

Court Backs Job Priority For Veterans

Post + Times
Herald P. 7-C
Sat. 2-9-57
Washington D.C.

District Court Judge Matthew F. McGuire upheld the constitutionality yesterday of the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944. The Act gives Government employes who are war veterans job retention preference over non-veteran workers.

McGuire heard arguments Jan. 30 in the case brought by eight Defense Department blue-collar workers, none of whom worked in Washington. They contended parts of the Act were "capricious" and "discriminatory" toward non-veterans.

In refusing to grant a request for a special three-judge court to hear the case, McGuire stated:

"Parenthetically, it may be said it has long been the policy of the Government, since the founding of the Republic, to extend benefits to those who risked their lives in the country's defense during war time and statutes granting such benefits have always been construed in broad and general terms."

Washington Attorney Carl W. Berueffy, who filed the suit, told McGuire during the debate that job retention preference is a burden carried by a single citizen, unlike other veterans' benefits which are paid for from the Federal Treasury and the burden borne by the entire American citizenry.

Justice Department attorneys David L. Rose and Donald B. MacGuineas represented the Government in the case.

House Votes More Aid to Rural GIs

Post + Times
Herald P. 9-B
Washington, D.C.

United Press

The House voted yesterday to make it easier for veterans in rural areas to obtain GI housing loans directly from the Government when private financing is not available.

But it refused to extend the same privilege to big city veterans.

Thurs. 3-26-57

The action came after the House was blocked by a surprise parliamentary ruling from voting on President Eisenhower's proposal to raise GI interest rates from 4.5 to 5 per cent to put them on a par with FHA rates.

The approved measure, which was passed by voice vote, now goes to the Senate where there could be another attempt to raise the GI interest rate.

The bill would increase from $300 million to nearly $500 million the amount available to the Government for GI loans to veterans in rural areas who have considerable difficulty geting 4.5 per cent financing.

It also would increase the limit on such loans to $13,500 from the present $10,000 maximum, and allow the Government to make advance loan commitments to builders.

Shortly before passing the bill, the House rejected by voice vote a proposal by Rep. Abraham J. Multer (D-N. Y.) to put $2 billion additional into the direct loan program and extend it to city as well as rural veterans.

Dixie Wac officer relieved in France

(Special to the AFRO)

ORLEANS, France — An informed source revealed last week that Capt. Mary Ann Rice, a Southerner, is being relieved of her command of WAC Detachment C here because of segregation policies.

Unofficially it is said that her duties are being curtailed. She will be replaced by her executive officer.

First news of the conditions within the unit began to leak out last fall when colored troopers began to complain of maltreatment, assignments by race and failure to get promotions because of color.

ONE TYPICAL case involves Sp/2 Grace Toliver of Trenton, N.J., a veteran of 12 years of service, who wrote her Congressman of ill treatment of colored WACs in the camp.

She wrote that she arrived at the camp on Sept. 14 and for a 12-day period there was no heat, hot water or lights, nor for the period of November through the first week of December.

In reply, the Congressman instructed her to apply for a transfer. Two weeks ago Miss Toliver was informed by the Congressman that her transfer request had been denied.

* * *

HE SENT her a letter "from someone in COMZ stating that on Dec. 29 she had turned down her request for transfer and that there never was a curtailment of the utilities."

Other particulars mentioned by the WAC in her letter to the unidentified Congressman included:

She (Miss Toliver) became ill after pulling KP — about 12 hours a day (mopping the dining room floor, three times a day, assisting the cooks and helping to prepare the food).

The letter received by the Congressman from a colonel reported that the WACs did dining room orderly; the girls reported on sick call often after KP with swollen legs, only to be given a bottle of oil and returned to duty.

* * *

IN ANOTHER case, SP3 Vet[illegible]ie M. Hayes, who has been in that grade for five and one-half years, was up for promotion to by Captian Rice because she had not been on the job long enough.

(The normal requirement is to be on the job for 60 days. Special 2/C Hayes had been on the job since November.)

It was also pointed out that three white WACs, with less time than she, has since been promoted.

Only two colored WACs have received promotions in the last five months—both are under a colored commanding officer, a Captain Cannon of 33rd Med. Holding Detachment.

IT WAS further reported by the source that the WAC roster designates individuals by race in order to more easily practice segregation policies.

One white WAC was quoted as saying that she "has been in the Army five years and had never lived in the same area with a n—r and has no intentions of doing so."

The practice of segregation, according to the informant, is so great that it has rubbed off on the majority of the town's businessmen and town inhabitants.

VA Favors GI Benefit Limitations

United Press

The Veterans Administration yesterday refused to recommend extension of the readjustment benefits of the GI bills to post-Korean War veterans.

T. F. Daley, VA counsel, took that stand before a Senate Veterans Subcommittee headed by Strom Thurmond (D-S. C.). He said such extensions should be justified on the basis of need and not by analysis of benefits provided World War II and Korean War veterans.

He said that nowadays an individual can plan for military service under the draft and that selective service policies promote integration of school and military service.

Thurmond asked him to submit a cost estimated for an education program in which the Government would provide tuition and books but require veterans to take low-interest loans to finance subsistence expenses.

Thurmond said the question is "whether or not some or all the readjustment benefits should be made available to the millions of young Americans who, under the Selective Service Act, are required to serve in the armed forces during peacetime."

Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R-Ky.) said Congress would be "stating a new policy" if it decreed that peace time veterans were entitled to benefits. Both Senators said they had an open mind of what should be done.

Bill Provides New Money For GI Loans

Associated Press

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) yesterday introduced a bill to provide a big supply of new money for direct Federal Housing loans—at 4½ per cent interest—for veterans who have trouble getting loans privately.

The Senate Democratic Leader said his aim was to "open the bottlenecks which have frustrated the efforts of veterans" to get housing.

In effect he was also setting up an alternative to the Eisenhower Administration proposal to boost the GI loan rate to 5 per cent in an effort to attract money. Veterans Housing loans have been hard to place in recent months, particularly since the rate on mortgages guaranteed by the Federal Housing Administration went to 5 per cent.

Johnson's bill would make available for direct loans to veterans, at the 4½ per cent rate, 25 per cent of the National Service Life Insurance (NSLI) Reserve Fund. Johnson said this would amount to about $1 billion.

He said the fund would be protected in that any loss would be made up by the Treasury. Similarly, any profit would go to the Treasury.

The bill also would increase the authorized mortgage limit for such loans from $10,000 to $14,000, and eliminate some of the delays which Johnson said now hold up loan processing.

The Texan said private financing institutions still would have first call on making the loans, but the Federal Government should be ready to move promptly if private money is not available.

"The unhappy fact," he told the Senate, "is that in many areas of the country, money is simply not available for veterans housing."

WAC Captain To Serve In Germany

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala. — Captain bars and orders for administrative duties in Germany came at almost the same time for Captain Ossie M. Rountree of Brooklyn, who is now serving as assistant adjutant for the U. S. Army training center, Women's Army Corps, located at Fort McClellan, Ala.

Military service for Captain Rountree began in January 1952 when she entered the Women's Army Corps as a student officer at Fort Lee, Virginia, a former WAC training center.

After graduating as a first Lieutenant from the officer basic course at Fort Lee, she was sent to Camp Kilmer, N. J. as administrative and personnel officer for the post supply and separation sections.

In May 1955 a change of duty assignment took her to Fort Benjamin Harrison where she completed the Administrative and Personnel course conducted by the Adjutant General's school.

From there she reported to the U. S. Army training center, Women's Army Corps at Fort McClellan, Ala.

Working for the government is not entirely new to Captain Rountree. Prior to joining the WAC, she was in the U. S. Special Service program directing Army service clubs in Kokohama, Japan during the Korean conflict.

A graduate of Rust college in Holly Springs, Miss. where she obtained an A. B. degree in English and a Business Administration Certificate. Captain Rountree also attended the American university in Washington, D. C. where she completed a series of recreation courses.

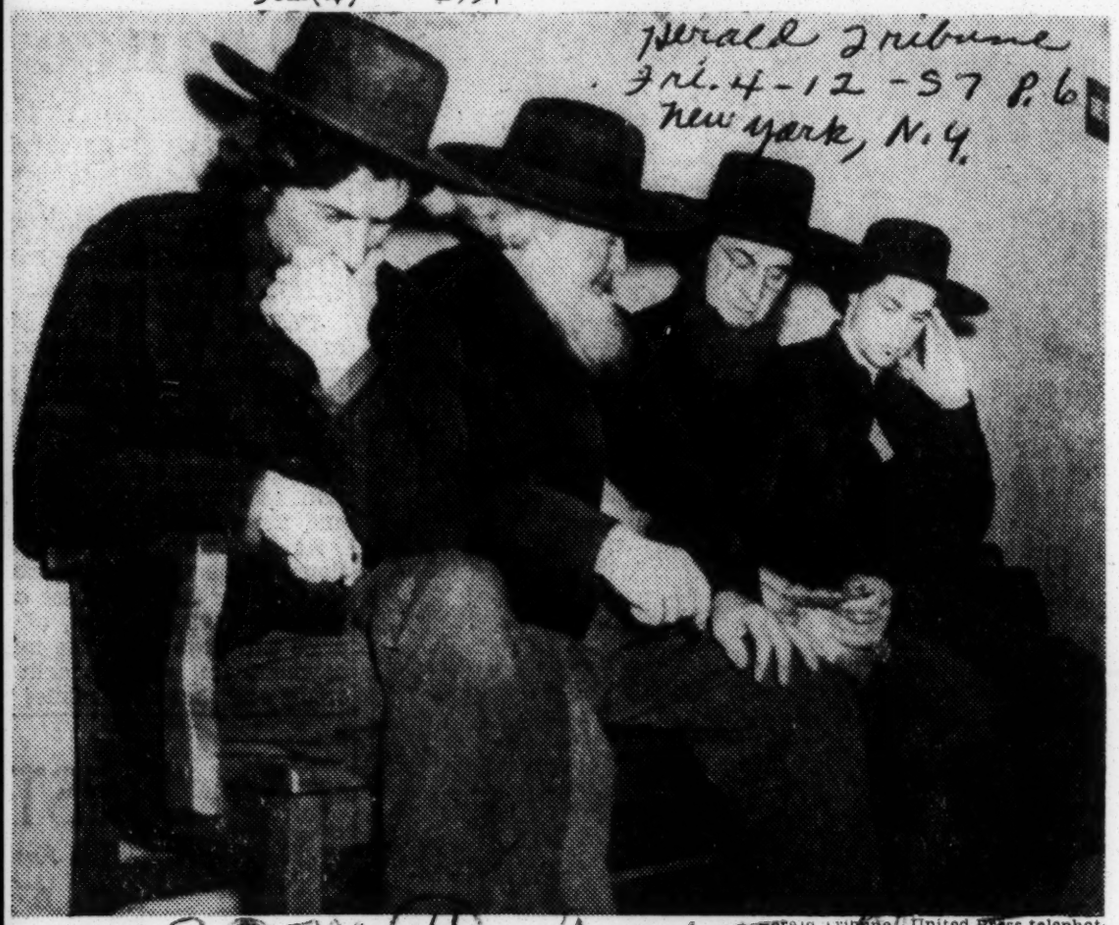
CAPT. OSSIE M. ROUNTREE

Since serving in the Women's Army Corps, Captain Rountree has been awarded the National Defense Service Medal. She is the daughter of Mrs. Sylvia E. Brock, Scooba, Miss.

30m(4) 1957

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

Herald Tribune
Fri. 4-12-57 P. 6
New York, N.Y.



Herald Tribune—United Press telephot

30-m(4) Conscientious Objectors

Amish Youth Held as Draft Evader

Joni Petersheim (right), twenty-three, of Hazelton, Iowa, in Federal Court in Chicago with his father, Levi (second from right), and other elders. The young man was indicted and is facing trial on charges that he failed to report for two-years' service in an Evanston, Ill., hospital in lieu of military service. These members of the sect contend it is wrong to leave farm life and become subject to "evil influences" of the city.

30m(6) 1957

CEMETERIES

THE SUN NEVER SETS ON U.S. CEMETERIES

Commercial Appeal P.29

Heartbreaking Consequence Of Three Wars

Thurs. 6-6-57

ALL IN SPOTS OF BEAUTY

Memphis Press

By WILLIAM M'GAFFIN

The Commercial Appeal-Chicago Daily News Service. Copyright, 1957

WASHINGTON, June 5. — The heartbreaking consequence of the three wars we have fought so far in this century can be summed up in one sentence:

The sun never sets on an American military cemetery.

The loved ones who survive can find solace, however, with the knowledge that wherever their men lie, it is in a place of beauty.

They will never be forgotten—not even the 90,487 whose bodies were never found. Their names will be inscribed on memorials to the missing.

Freedom Cost Shown

The cost of freedom in this century is shown by a glance at the casualty lists—497,197 dead in the two World Wars and the Korean "police action."

Of these, 246,518 were brought back after they had made the supreme sacrifice. But 142,192 fallen heroes lie buried in 23 cemeteries scattered from Cambridge, England, to Honolulu, Hawaii.

Congress gave the survivors the choice of leaving their menfolk overseas or bringing them home.

Quite a number of them felt as Teddy Roosevelt did after he lost his son in the Lafayette Escadrille. "Where the oak falls, let it lie," he said.

Now, as another Memorial Day has passed, honoring these dead at the cemeteries around the world.

There is an American flag on each of the graves and a fitting service was held at each of the 23 cemeteries.

Here are their locations:

In England there are two—One at Brookwood, 25 miles from London, from World War I, and one from World War II at Cambridge, 60 miles from London.

In France there are 11—Six from the First World War, five from the second.

Where Doughboys Fell

There is the Somme Cemetery, near Bony, 90 miles north of Paris, where the doughboys fell while atacking the Hindenburg line. There is the Meuse-Argonne Cemetery near Romagne, the site of the greatest American battle in World War I. And there are St. Mihiel Cemetery, near Thiaucourt; Oise-Aisne Cemetery, near Fere-en-Tardenois; Aisne-Marne Cemetery, 55 miles from Paris, and Suresnes Cemetery, five miles from Paris.

Then from World War II, Normandy, near St. Laurent Sue Mer, just above Ohama Beach; Brittany, near St. James, Manche, in the vicinity of the alley that General Patton's Third Army crashed through from the Normandy beachhead; Epinal; Lorraine, at St. Avoid, Moselle, and Rhone, at Draguigan, Var.

In Belgium, there are three—Flanders' Field, at Waereghem, 39 miles west of Brussels, from World War I, and two from World War II—Henri-Chapelle and Ardennes, near Neuville-en-Condroz.

In Holland, there is one from World War II near Margraten.

In Luxembourg, there is one from World War II at Hamm, near the city of Luxembourg.

One In North Africa

In Italy, there are two from World War II— at Florence and at Nettuno, near Rome.

In North Africa there is one from World War II near Carthage in Tunisia.

In the Philippines there is one at Ft. McKinley, just outside Manila, from World War II.

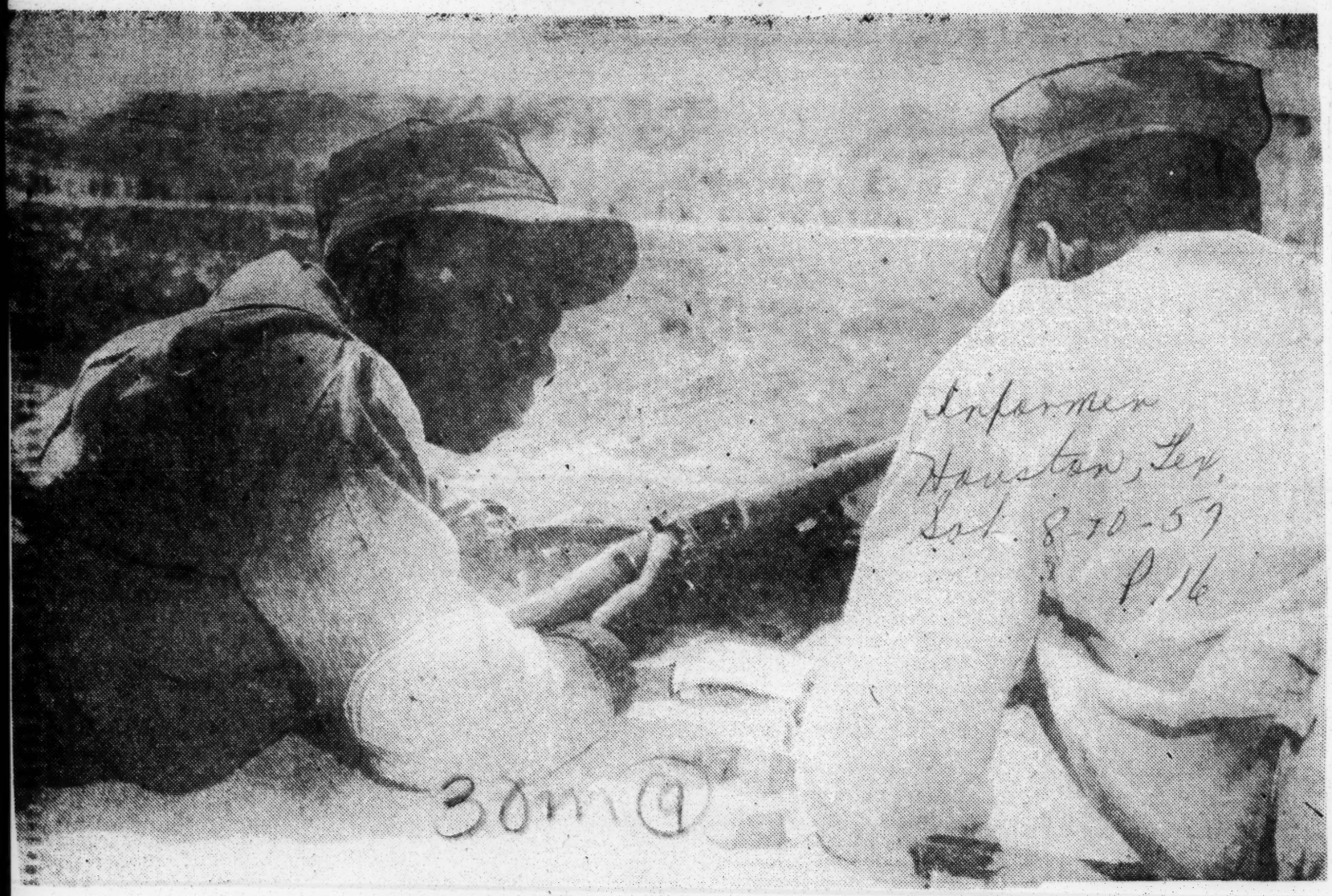
In Honolulu, there is one from World War II, in the punch bowl located in the crater of an extinct volcano.

All the recoverable dead from the Pacific who have not been brought back to the United States have been transferred from their temporary graves on the different islands and in Korea to permanent resting places in either Manila or Honolulu.

Americans also lie buried in two other distant places—at Sitka, Alaska, and at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

30m (9) 1957

Prepares To Shoot



SAGE ADVISE - A Houston member of the 6th Infantry Battalion, Marine Corps Reserve, listens carefully to the words of his coach during marksmanship training in southern California. Pvt Alfred L Texas, 3037 Holman Ave; is preparing to shoot his M-1 rifle at a target 300 yards distant from the prone positions. (Official USMC Photo)

16 Marines Appeal to Ike Asking Study of Charges

Dunn-Pasquo News-Review, Texas
P. 6
Wed. 10-16-57

Get Courts-Martial for Alleged Brutality

YOKOSUKA, Japan, Oct. 15 (AP) —Sixteen United States Marine brig guards have appealed to President Eisenhower for a reinvestigation of charges they abused Navy prisoners at Sasebo.

They claimed in letters to the President and to Rep. James P. S. Devereux (R-Md.), a Wake Island Marine hero, that they were only doing their duty. The Navy accuses them of brutality.

The letter to President Eisenhower was disclosed Tuesday by Frank Scolinos, a US lawyer who will defend the Marines in courts-martial trials.

General courts-martial were ordered for the two Marine wardens of the Sasebo brig earlier Tuesday. The 14 others will face special courts-martial. Special courts sentences are less severe than those handed down by the general courts.

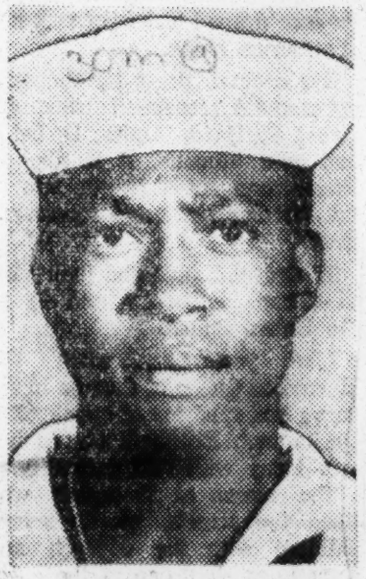
In their letter to Devereux, the Marines asked him to look into their case.

(In Baltimore, Devereux said he hadn't received the letter and didn't know enough about the case to comment.)

General courts were ordered for Sgts. Robert J. Barbuti, 23, of Schenectady, N. Y., and Adrian A. McLane, 24, of Philadelphia. The Navy said they "held positions of responsibility as brig wardens."

The 16 Marines are accused of mistreatments ranging from threats with pistols and bayonets to beatings and burnings. The Navy has set no date for the trials.

The Marines facing special courts are Sgts. Thomas G. Flint, Mobile, Ala.; Bobby W. Phillips, 22, Tyler, Tex.; Maurice J. Beeson, 22, Palo Alto, Calif.; Corp. Richard E. Painter, 21, Independence, Mo.; Sheldon D. Sibell, 21, Nelson, Minn.; James T. Ray, 21, Texas City, Tex.; Glenn W. Fredericks, 21, Anchorage, Alaska; Dayton D. Dierkson, 21, Miller, S. D.; Pfcs. Patrick J. Stalker, 25, San Jose, Calif.; Frank K. Pasternak Jr., 22, Chicopee, Mass.; Donald B. Stansell, 21, Little Rock, Ark.; Owen J. Booth, 22, Scranton, Pa.; and Pvts. William T. Youngerman, 20, Dayton, Ohio and Jose D. L. Medina, Albuquerque, N. M.



—Associated Press WIREPHOTO.
JEFFEREY T. CAHEE

Court Martial Of Six For Murder Resumed Today

BY RONALD P. KRISS

CAMP MCTUREOUS, Okinawa —(INS)— The U. S. Marine Corp Monday resumed its court martial of six Negro enlisted men charged with murdering a white sailor in a racial outburst.

The first of the accused leathernecks—Pfc Robert Allen, Jr., 22, of Nashville, Tenn.—went on trial at Okinawa's forsaken Camp McTureous headquarters of a third Marine division engineer battalion.

Marine prosecutors accuse the six of beating and kicking a Navy hospital corpsman to death on Aug. 4 in a "savage tribal attack."

Allen is charged with murder and conspiracy to murder. Conviction could mean a maximum penalty of death or life imprisonment at hard labor.

LOOKING FOR FIGHT

Allen's five fellow defendants are expected to face the same charges, although the Marines have not yet officially announced them.

The prosecutor, Major Eugene B. Fallon of Albany, N. Y., said the six Marines left an enlisted men's club looking for a fight. He said they jumped Adrien Nokleby, 19-year-old corpsman, and literally stomped him to death.

The sailor, from Wells County N. D., died in an army hospital a few minutes after the attack. Another Marine, Sgt. Adolf H. Carrillo, was beaten when he tried to help the doomed sailor.

Fallon described the affair as "an unmitigated, savage tribal attack."

The other five Marines facing trial are Pfc Wilbur L. Jones, 23, Raleigh, N. C.; Pfc Willie Brown, Jr. 24, Savoyard, Ky.; Cpl. Eddie Chestnut 21, Walterboro, S. C.; Pfc Jim Williams Jr., 19, Dayton, Ohio and Pfc Henry Moye, Jr. 20 Oak City, N. C.

30m(9) 1957

Marine Is Convicted Of Brutality in Brig

YOKOSUKA, Japan, Nov. 16 (AP)—A United States court martial today convicted Marine Pfc. Maurice J. Beeson, 22, of Palo Alto, Calif., of mistreating a prisoner in a Navy brig.

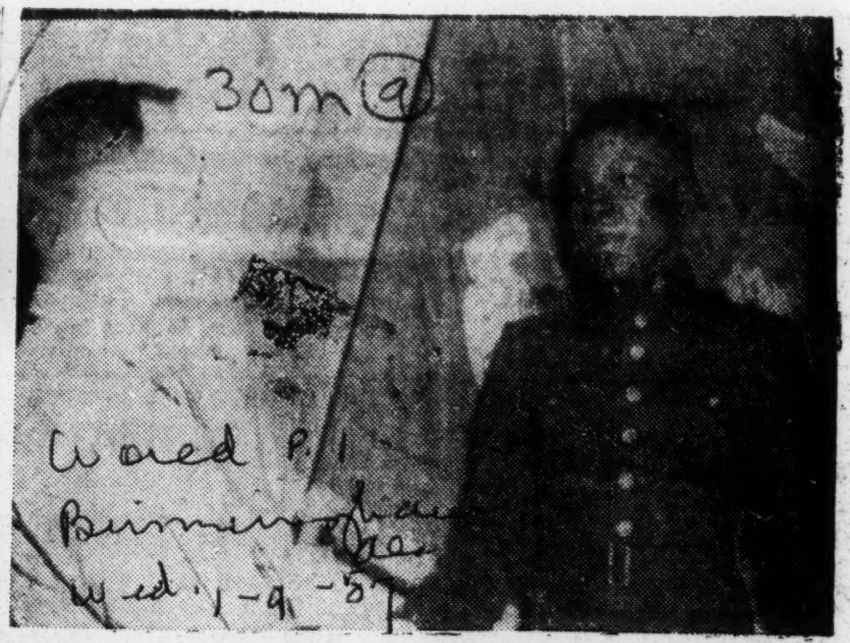
Beeson was sentenced to demotion to private, 10 days at hard labor and a $30 fine. The sentence is subject to review.

Beeson was one of 16 Marines accused of mistreating prisoners in the brig at Sasebo Naval Base in Southern Japan between last Feb. 23 and June 21. Twelve other brig guards face court martial, two have had hearings and are awaiting verdicts, and the case of one was delayed today.

Cmdr. Joseph A. Eddins, Rosedale, Miss., the summary court martial officer, found Beeson guilty after three one-time brig prisoners testified that the leatherneck punched Fireman Gordon L. Dell, 19, Flint, Mich.

Beeson and Sgt. Bobby Phillips, 22, of Tyler, Tex., denied they had struck prisoners. Phillips' case was postponed until Monday.

Wored Pvt
Birmingham
Ala
1-9-57



30m(9)
Wored Pvt
Birmingham
Ala
Wed. 1-9-57

PARKER GRAD CONGRATULATED: Willie R. Hill, Parker High School graduate, receives congratulations upon being promoted to Marine Private First Class. He is the son of Mr .and Mrs. George Hill, Sr. of 3408 - 31st Ave.

Lt. Col. O. F. Peatross, Hill's battalion commander made the presentation during recruit graduation ceremonies at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, S. C., Dec. 10.

Hill was one of three Marines selected from his platoon to be promoted for "demonstrating qualities of leadership throughout recruit training."

The twelve weeks of intensive training included military drill, marksmanship, parades and ceremonies, Marine Corps history, guard duty and first aid.

Hill has been assigned to Camp Lejeune, N. C.

MARINE CONGRATULATED — Parris Island, S. C., Pvt. John Walker, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John Walker of Chance, Ala. is congratulated by his battalion commander, Lt. Col. O. F. Peatross, upon joining the regular Marine Corps for three years.

The Private completed recruit training at Parris Island, S. C., Dec. 10 as a reserve and "shipped over" into the regulars after graduation ceremonies.

After a ten-day "boot leave" the new Marine will report to Camp Lejeune, N. C., for advanced combat training.

New Marine Probe Is Being Sought

Daily World
Sat. 2-9-57
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, — (INS) — Rep. Winston L. Prouty (R) Vt. called on the Marine Corps Friday to conduct a sweeping investigation into the "qualifications and character" of its drill instructors.

The Congressman said there is a "whale of a difference" between rugged training to prepare recruits for combat and "overt brutality."

Prouty cited a recent report of alleged beatings of marine recruits and last year's drowning of six privates at Parris Island, S. C. and said "I think it's got out of hand."

He urged a "very general and thorough examination" of marine training personnel by the corps' "top echelon."

Prouty held a news conference to comment on the case of marine Pvt. David Lee Porter, 18, of Hartford, Vt. The youth's father, Nelson R. Porter, has charged that his son was struck on the head with a "bar or club" by a drill instructor while undergoing basic training at Parris Island last month.

Sat. 2-9-57

The marines have launched a preliminary investigation into the case and four drill instructors have been suspended pending its outcome.

Prouty emphasized he was withholding judgement in the Porter case until the marine investigation is completed. He told newsmen he talked with Gen. Homer T. Litzenberg, Parris Island commandant today about the charges. He said he also spoke to the elder Porter who is at Parris Island in connection with the investigation. According to the boy's father the alleged beating took place because he had his hat on "at the wrong time and place," Prouty said.

MARINE FOUND GUILTY OF GRABBING RECRUIT

Commercial Appeal
Wed. 2-27-57

But Instructor Is Cleared Of Mistreatment Counts

Memphis Tenn.

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C., Feb. 26.—(AP)—A husky Marine drill instructor with a thunderous parade ground voice Tuesday was found innocent of maltreating recruits but guilty on one charge of assault.

P. 17

A five-member special court-martial deliberated more than two hours before returning the verdict in the trial of Staff Sgt. William E. Rich of Canton, N. C.

The 23-year-old Marine had been accused of striking three recruits and choking a fourth. He was found innocent in each instance.

The court determined however that Rich unlawfully seized Pvt. Kenneth A. Benjamin of New York City by the shoulder. The finding resulted in a verdict of asault, consumated by a battery.

Rich declined to say whether he thought the verdict fair.

Rich was reduced in rank one grade to sergeant. He was also fined $50 a month for three months. The court had the power to confine him for six months, fine him two-thirds of his pay for that period, and reduce him to private.

Under terms of the findings, he could not have been given a bad conduct discharge.

New Marine Beating To Be Probed

Daily World
Thurs. 2-7-57
Atlanta, Ga.

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C.—(INS)— An investigation into a new Marine beating incident involving an officer and a recruit, allegedly stemming from a court martial brutality conviction was under way Thursday.

P. 1

Pvt. David L. Porter, of Hartford, Vt., the star witness in last week's court martial case, who claimed he was beaten by his drill instructor accused the instructor's supervisory officer, first Lieutenant William D. Conroy, 26, of Queens, N. Y.

Porter, who had bruises on his face, which medical officers said did not require treatment, said the New Yorker took him into a base squad room and "pummeled" him.

Conroy, a supervisory officer of Platoon 399 of which Porter was a member, was suspended February) when an investigation of the recruit's maltreatment charges was being made.

Sat. 3-15-57

Porter's letter to his father saying he had been "Beaten Bloody" by Cpl. A. R. Walsh of Newark, for not removing his hat, touched off a trial of four instructors, ultimately resulting in Walsh's conviction.

The first recruit battalion commander ordered a formal investigation of last night's incident almost on the heels of reduction of Walsh's court marital sentence from three months at hard labor to 30 days.

Lt. Col. O. F. Peatroff, the training Battalion Commander, did not however, change the original decision of reduction in rank to a private and a fine of $40 a month for three months.

Saturday's decision is still subject to review by Maj. Gen. H. L. Litzenberg, Base Commander, who can either reduce the sentence further or throw it out entirely.

Area Men In Training At Marine Base

Informer
Sat. 4-20-57
Houston Texas

SAN DIEGO, Calif — Four Houston lads and one from La-Marque recently enlisted in the regular branch of the Marine Corps for a period of three years.

30m(9)
P. 20

They are Marine Privates Carl E. Adams, son of Mrs Bernice Adams of 1012 Press Street; Alfred Percy Williams Jr, son of Mr and Mrs Lacey Williams of 3622 Noah; Sammie Staten, son of Mr and Mrs James Staten of 3025 Drew; Bobby Reese, brother of Billy Ray Reese of 3710 Courtney; and

ADAMS

Street, LaMarque The quintet was sworn in at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, California where the young enlistees will undergo their recruit training.

STATEN

While training at this famed Marine Corps installation, they will be indoctrinated in the fundamentals of service life and the development of pride and self-confidence, discipline, physical fitness, initiative, teamwork and proficiency in small arms marksmanship.

HOWARD

Also included during their transition from civilian to military life will be lectures and demonstrations on such subjects as military courtesy, care of clothing and equipment, personal hygiene, first aid, and intensive training in combat swimming.

WILLIAMS

work and proficiency in small arms marksmanship.

Also included during his transition from civilian to military life will be lectures and demonstrations on such subjects as military courtesy, care of clothing and aid, and intensive training in combat equipment, personal hygiene, first bat swimming.

Upon completion of 16 weeks training, four of which are spent at Camp Pendleton, Calif for advance training, Pvt Bridges will return home for a 15 day leave enroute to his new school or duty station assignment.

The Houston Leatherneck attended Phillis Wheatley High Schoo and was employed by Waker Junes Co, Dowling St, Houston before joining the Marine Corps.

Joe Bridges Is Now A Marine Pvt

Marine Private Joe Louis Bridges son of Mrs Bobbie L. Payton of 1126 Meadow Street Houston, Texas enlisted in the regular branch of the Marine Corps recently for a period of 3 years.

Pvt Bridges was sworn in at the Marine Corps Recruiting Station, Houston, before leaving for the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif where he will undergo his recruit training.

While training at this famed Marine Corps base, he will be indoctrinated in the fundamentals of service life and the development of physical fitness, initiative, team

Brutality Report Brings Plea For Marine Training Review

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The American Civil Liberties Union said Sunday 124 ex-Marines had sworn they were brutally treated at the Marine Corps' Parris Island, S. C., recruit depot.

In making the report public, the ACLU asked Congress for an investigation of Marine training practices, even though the corps' commandant, Gen. Randolph McC. Pate, said last Jan. 30 abuses had been corrected.

Chairman Carl Vinson (D., Ga.) of the House Armed Services Committee said his group plans no investigation.

"They wrote to me," Representative Vinson told a newsman, "and I replied that all the evidence they had seemed to relate to the period before the changes and improvements were made. I feel there has been a real improvement in the situation and I see nothing new to investigate."

'More Mistakes—More Beatings'

Attached to sworn statements in the report, which the ACLU said took nearly a year to compile and which covers the four-month period ending May 1, 1956, are letters from former Marines containing such statement as these:

"I was down there two days and was knocked out by being kicked" in the groin.

"The more mistakes we made, the more we were beaten. I happened to slip on a wet pavement and I couldn't get up fast enough. The drill instructor jumped on my stomach and stood erect on me until I almost passed out."

One ex-recruit said a buddy had his face scrubbed raw with steel wool by a drill instructor (DI). Another said he stuttered and every time he did he was slapped. A third said he was slapped repeatedly by a DI in the presence of officers.

The ACLU said there is "a serious question of violation of the Fourth and Fifth Amendments of the United States Constitution providing, respectively, that people shall be secure in their persons and not deprived of their liberty without due process of law."

Almost Unanimous

The ACLU investigation resulted from the April 8, 1956, death march led by former Staff Sgt. Matthew C. McKeon.

McKeon, then a drill instructor, led a platoon of recruits into the night-veiled waters of a tidal flat where six drowned. He was court martialed and sentenced to six months in jail and reduced to private.

Questionnaires were sent out to 124 former Marines and concerned training methods.

All of the 124 said they had seen drill instructors slap recruits. Of the total, 123 said they had seen DI's strike recruits with their fists. All but one said they had seen recruits kicked.

Women Reservists From Through Summer Program

SAN DIEGO, Calif. — Chicago's Women Marine Reservists of the Women Marine Classification Platoon, 9th Infantry Battalion, USMCR, have reached the halfway mark in their summer training program at the Marine Corps Recruit Depot here.

They are becoming accustomed to that morning reveille at 5:45 each day. It doesn't seem quite so early now as it did last Monday.

They've had their daily stints on the half-mile-long parade field under the sharp eyes of skilled male Marine drill instructors, who now have them executing precise military drill movements which they demonstrated in a parade this morning.

And the uniform and personnel inspections every morning are falling into a pattern.

LATEST METHODS

The Chicago Women Marine Reservists have absorbed many hours of instruction and lectures on the latest methods in their specialized field of classification.

This covers interviewing a newly enlisted Marine, tabulating his civilian experience and training, and placing him in a job in the Marine Corps where full use can be made of his experiences and training.

For regular Marines just enlisting, this is done at the Recruit Training Depot. In the case of a man joining an Organized Reserve unit, it is accomplished at the Reserve Training Center.

When the regular Marine completes his recruit training or when the Reservist goes on active duty, his Military Occupational Specialty is already established and he is assigned duty in line with his capabilities.

PRACTICAL USE

Chicago's Women Marine Reservists will put their knowledge to practical use next week when they move into the Depot Classification Section and work side by side with their regular counterparts who do this work every day.

Last weekend, they temporarily turned from their work to seek out some of the fine recreation spots of Sunny Southern California. Many went to Hollywood, Disneyland, Balboa Park, the beaches and mountain resorts.

They visited religious shrines, historic missions, locations which mark the very beginning of California.

Chicago's Women Marine Classification Platoon will complete summer training July 6, and will depart San Diego by air the same day.

Beaten Again, Parris Island Marine Says

PARRIS ISLAND, S. C., March 14 (NS)—A Marine lieutenant was accused today of beating a Marine recruit whose testimony resulted in the court-martial conviction of his drill instructor.

The Parris Island Public Information Office said Recruit Pvt. David L. Porter, 18, of Hartford, Vt., claimed he was "pummeled" Wednesday night in a squad room at Parris Island.

Porter, whose statement to his father that he had been beaten resulted in trial of four drill instructors at Parris Island, had bruises on his face which medical officers said did not require treatment.

The Public Information Office said First Lieutenant William D. Conroy, 26, of Queens, N. Y., "Is alleged to be the offender in this incident."

Conroy was suspended from duty as supervisory officer of Platoon 399 of which young Porter was a member Feb. 9 when investigation of the youth's maltreatment charges was being made.

The First Recruit Training Battalion commander ordered a formal investigation today of Wednesday's incident.

Earlier today, Lt. Col. O. F. Peatroff, the Training Battalion commander, ordered a reduction in the three months at hard labor sentence imposed on Porter's drill instructor, Corp. William R. Walsh, of Newark, N. J.

Peatroff ordered Walsh's sentence reduced to 30 days. Walsh was also broke to private and fined $40 a month for three months in the original decision on Saturday.

Richmond Man Named "Marine Of The Month"

Sgt. Benjamin T. Green of Richmond (left), proudly exhibits with three other marines the statuette, replica of the Marine Corps Memorial, which he was awarded at the Marine Corps Supply Forwarding Annex, Portsmouth, as "Marine of the Month" for March. The other men were recognized for the achievement for other months since May. The awards were made during ceremonies in the office of the commanding officer, Lt. Col. Robert Q. Grider.

Probe Charges Of Marine Bias

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — The Department of Defense is looking into that aspect of reported discrimination at the Anacostia Naval and Marine Air Reserve Training Unit over which the Navy has jurisdiction, it was learned here this week.

The investigation is based on an article written by an ANP reporter regarding an outing given by this unit last month on a beach which barred Negroes.

When questioned on his arrangement officers claimed tha they accepted this site after Negro personnel had stated that they did not wish to attend the picnic.

Further investigation revealed, however, that the Negroes stationed on this base had been informed by their superiors that they could not attend because of the segregated policy of the Maryland beach.

The published story was widely read by Pentagon officials, it was learned. In commenting on the story, one spokesman stated: "It is gratifying to us that the advances which have been made toward elimination of racial differentials on post make it easier to bring into focus the discrimination which our service personnel too frequently face in the civilian community."

9 More to Face Brutality Quiz

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 5 (AP).—Nine more witnesses waited to be called today in the general court-martial of Eugene W. Osick, square-jawed and powerfully built Marine corporal accused of maltreating prisoners at the Jacksonville Naval Air Station brig.

Four witnesses testified yesterday, among them an Army private who said Osick played a card game with a sergeant turnkey for the right to punch him.

Osick, 21, from Luzerne, Pa., is charged with hitting Army Pvt. Donald Slaughter and a sailor in the stomach, ordering two sailors to hit each other in the chest and stomach, and forcing 10 prisoners to double time excessively.

He is the first of three Marine and sailor guards to be called before a general court to answer charges stemming from an investigation of reported brutality at the brig in February and March. Names of the others have not been released.

Three other guards were recommended for special court-martial, and one for a summary court-martial. Two sailors were given reprimands.

Houston Marine Reservists

Informer Houston, Tex. P. 16

Sat. 9-7-57 30 m (9)

Marines

SCORE CHECK — Leatherneck reservists from the Houston-based 1st Cargo Company compare scores during a break in rifle firing at Camp Pendleton, Calif. The Texas citizen-Marines fired their M-1 rifles for record Thursday and wound up the initial week of their annual two-week summer encampment Friday with a parade. Left to right are, Clarence L Timmons of 26[illegible]3 Wayne; Pvt Thomas Malone of 13409 Topeka; and Pfc Fred Baisey Jr. of 3104 Dallas Ave, all of Houston. (Official USMC Photo by Sgt Harold A Magness)

P. 3

Defender

Sat. 9-17-57

Chicago Hall

30 m (9)

RIFLE INSPECTION — Chicago Marine reservist, Pfc. Richard L. Drummond, 4419 Calumet ave., receives "special instructions" on the care of his rifle from the drill instructor during rifle inspection, while at summer camp in southern California. The 9th Infantry Battalion, Marine Corps Reserve, member is undergoing two weeks of intensive training with the Landing Force Training Unit, Coronado, Calif. (Official USMC Photo)

30m(10) 1957

Chaplain Cousins Stages Biggest Xmas Party Ever Held in Korea

"OPERATION SANTA CLAUS," A SUCCESS—Chaplain (Major) Lee A. Cousins' family gathers on Christmas Eve, while mother tells them about the Major and members of the 31st Regiment of the 24th Division playing Santa Claus in far away Korea. Left to right are Joan Elizabeth, Evelyn Elaine, Jesse Andrew and Mrs. Cousins. A married daughter, Mrs. Myrna Lee Choates, lives in Bel Air, Md.

NEAR THE IMJUN RIVER, Korea — The Connectional Young People's Department of the Women's Missionary Society of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, had a hand in helping Chaplain Lee A. Cousins throw the biggest party ever held in Korea. Guests at the mammoth entertainment were the students at the Paju School in nearby Paju-Ri.

Chaplain Cousins began his "Operations Santa Claus" the first of November. He wrote letters to several friends asking them to help. He also asked the men in his regiment to do the same.

Among the persons receiving letters was this writer. I inturn had the letter from Major Cousins mimeographed, and sent out as a part of an annual Christmas letter from this Department. I also had the letter published in the Church papers and in the Pittsburgh Courier.

The first group to respond to the plea through the writer was the Robert L. Vann PTA in Pittsburgh. This group of teachers and parents sent six large boxes to Chaplain Cousins. Churches everywhere as well as in the Pittsburgh area took up the project, and soon a continuous line of packages was flowing into Korea from the United States.

2,000 ATTEND

When it was learned that the expected five or six hundred pupils would total nearly 2,000, the men in the regimental headquarters donated money to help with the project. Their families sent clothing from home.

As a result of Major Cousins planning and the response of the church in General, International News Service reported the party as being the BIGGEST ONE EVER HELD IN KOREA.

Chaplain Cousins is a member of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference. His lovely family lives at 7416 Race Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Christmas was all the happier with the Cousins because Mrs. Cousins gathered the family around the Christmas tree on Christmas eve and read the letter from the Chaplain telling about the success of the party.

But Major Cousins' thoughts were with his family too. He sent each of the girls $15.00 that they might do their own Christmas shopping. Then he sent Mrs. Cousins (Mamma) a substantial check that she might buy the children what ever they wanted.

In addition he sent gifts from Korea. They included a battery-operated car, Japanese dolls, table cloths and jackets.

The Cousins were married 20 years in September. On that occasion the Major sent his companion of 20 years a beautiful fur coat.

A picture of Chaplain Cousins was the center of attention, however, in the family home, for all of the Cousins wished that Daddy was home to help them celebrate . . . And Mama Cousins sent up a prayer of thanks that her husband had been able to give to the children in Korea, the kind of Christmas that is so well known in America.

Va. Man Is Restored To Army Post

Ex-Roanoke Pastor Has Case Heard by President's Probers

By S. R. JOHNSON, JR.

ROANOKE, Va. — In a case that saw a well-known Virginia pastor-churchman restored to his position as a United States Army chaplain, testimony was heard indicating that discrimination is practiced in the Chaplain's branch "Below the Mason-Dixon line."

At least one witness testifying before the hearing called by the President's Committee on Employment Practices on the case of the Rev. Robert Johnson Smith said that "the Potomac river is considered the Mason-Dixon line" and that no reason is een why Negro chaplains should be given special consideration below that point.

* * *

THIS MATTER WAS especially true in Veterans Administration facilities, it was intimated in testimony heard by a panel which included J. Ernest Wilkins, U.S. Undersecretary of Labor.

The action of the committee was to order Rev. Mr. Smith, who recently resigned as pastor of Hill street Baptist church here, restored to active duty as a chaplain.

Chaplain Smith, whose father is the Rev. J. H. L. Smith of the National Baptist Convention and pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Chicago, Ill., is now living and pastoring in Pennsylvania following a recent call to a church.

* * *

REV. MR. SMITH had been asked to resign his position as chaplain at the Roanoke Veterans Hospital by the manager and chief of Chaplains in the United States Army because of a rumor of misconduct.

Chaplain Smith, an active member of the Virginia Baptist State Convention and a field representative for the Virginia Theological Seminary, Lynchburg, was asked to sign a resignation at the Veterans Hospital in August. 1955 by the manager.

30m(11) 1957

VETERANS BENEFIT INC.

Courier Sat. 3-2-57 P-28 Pittsburgh, Pa

30m (11)

VETS' BOARD—Executive board members of the Veterans Benefit, Inc., pose for a picture following a meeting they held in Memphis. The organization, which began in 1955, now has a membership of 3,000. Shown standing, left to right: Thomas Jackson, Dan Wheeler, Jethro Alexander, John O. Milam, William B. Hart, Jimmie L. Brock, the Rev. N. T. Green, Harry L. Strong, President J. F. Estes. Seated: Andrew Freeman, George E. McFerren, the Rev. B. M. Deny, the Rev. E. C. Tippett, Benjamin Goosby, W. H. Walton and Mayso Burnette.

Memphis Organization on the Move

Courier Sat. 3-2-57 Pittsburgh, Pa P-27

Veterans Benefit, Inc., Ups Members to 3,000

MEMPHIS—The Veterans Benefit, Inc., of which Atty. J. F. Estes is both founder and president, was chartered by the state of Tennessee on Nov. 15, 1955. This organization has grown from a few charter members to a membership above 3,000.

Its members are now living throughout the Mid-South and many are residing in several distant states of the United States.

Attorney Estes should be well qualified for the role he has assumed.

30m (11)

HE IS A graduate of Lane College, where he received his A. B. degree; a graduate of Marquette University, where he received his LL.B. degree; a major in the United States Active Reserve Army. He served in Korea as commander of an interracial company of the United States soldiers. He is Staff Judge Advocate General of the Army. He had recently completed the three years Associate Judge Advocate School and is currently taking the advance staff judge advocate course at Army Reserve Headquarters here in Memphis.

He was recently admitted to the United States Military Court of Appeals, highest military court in our American judicial system.

He is an outstanding civic and religious leader and as a lawyer specializes in corporation and civil rights practices.

30m (11) 1957

Atlantan Named To U. S. Air Force Post In Morocco

Worked p 6

MRS. MERCEDES H. WILSON

Mrs. Mercedes Hopkins Wilson left here Monday enroute to Morocco, Africa where she will work as a supervisor of recreation for the U. S. Air Force. She went from Atlanta to Trenton, N. J. where she boarded a plane for the trip.

She has been in the service of the Army 15 years after she was the first social worker employed by the Army Special Services. She spent five years in Europe, after-which she was appointed director of recreation.

30 mill

After returning from Europe, Mrs. Wilson served at Ft. Campbell, Ky five years and at several other Army camps. She was the first and only Negro to serve as director of recreation in the Army Special Services.

Active in several organizations, she is a member of the National Association of Social Workers; National Recreation Association, American Recreation Society, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

Mrs. Wilson, native of Atlanta, is a graduate of Spelman College and Virginia Union university.